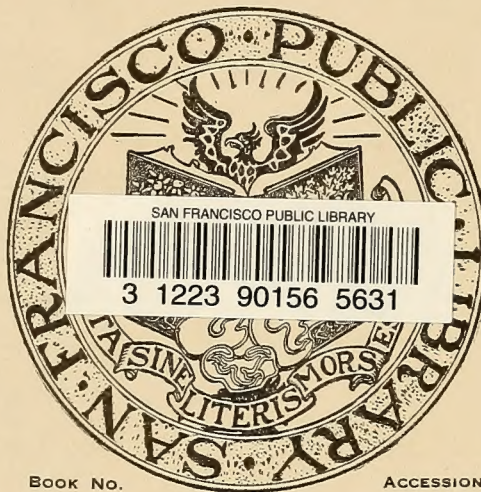






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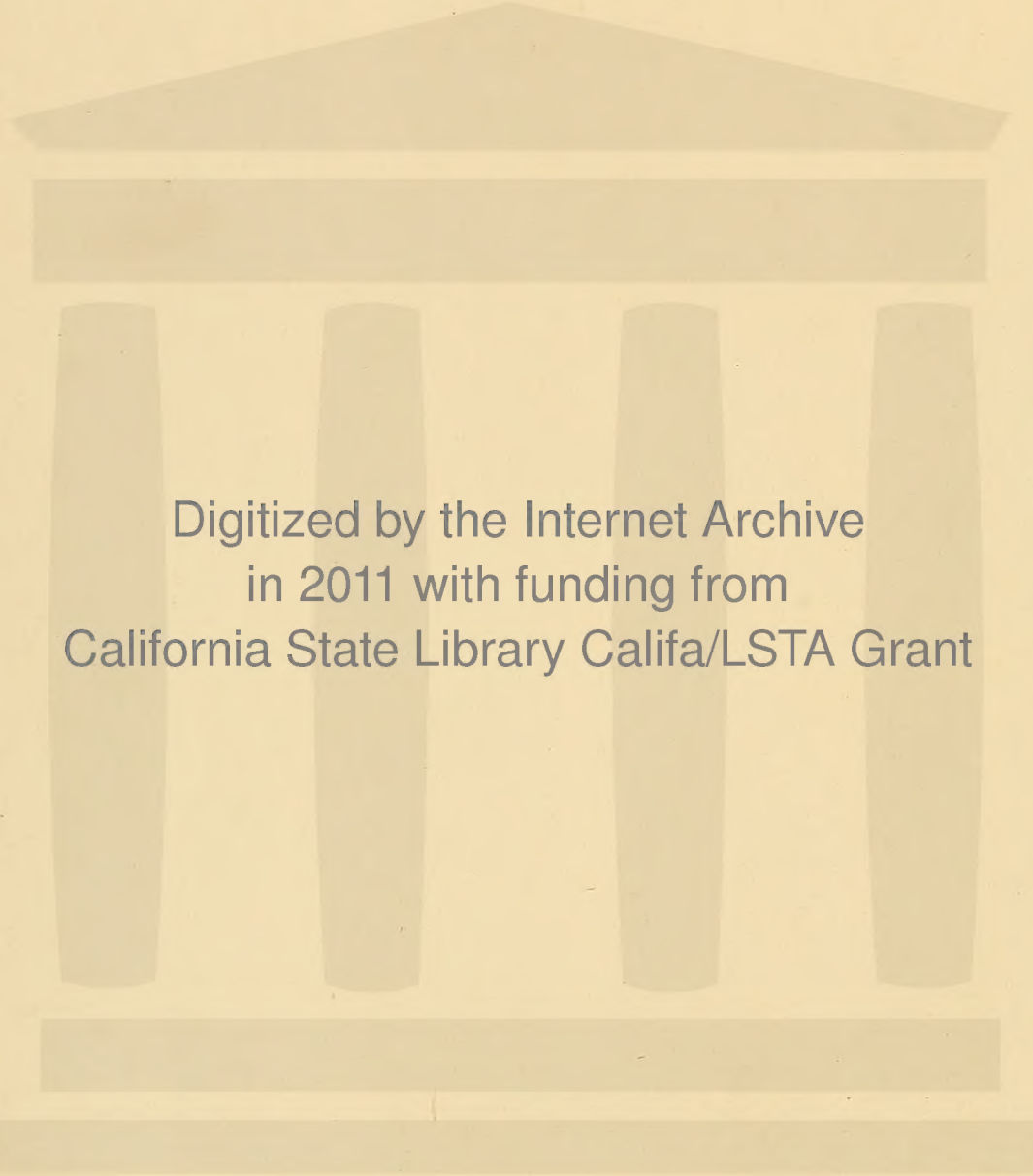
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HISTORY OF  
SACRAMENTO COUNTY  
CALIFORNIA

WITH

*Biographical Sketches*

OF

*The Leading Men and Women of the County Who Have Been  
Identified with Its Growth and Development  
from the Early Days to the Present*

HISTORY EDITED BY

G. WALTER REED

ILLUSTRATED

COMPLETE IN ONE VOLUME



HISTORIC RECORD COMPANY

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

1923



HISTORY OF  
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HISTORY OF THE  
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THE HISTORY OF  
COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO



HISTORICAL RESEARCH COMPANY  
THE SACRAMENTO COUNTY



# TABLE OF CONTENTS

(Numbers refer to pages.)

## INTRODUCTION..... 33

Sacramento County's preeminent place in the history of the state. Extraordinary Natural Advantages: Alluvial soil of the lowlands—Gold deposits—Rivers—Climate. Sacramento the objective point of the early pioneers—The new El Dorado—The lure of gold—A tribute to the pioneer mothers (p. 34)—The rise of agriculture, and its progress from the days of the Spanish grants, the stockmen, and the wheat barons to the era of limited holdings and intensive cultivation—The growth of rural communities (p. 35).

## CHAPTER I

## SACRAMENTO COUNTY..... 35

Location and population—The county's magnificent river—Agricultural importance of the county (p. 36)—Topographical features—The abundant water-supply (p. 37)—The great dam at Folsom—The immense potential hydro-electric power of the rivers—A second Valley of the Nile—Sacramento a great fruit-shipping center—Strawberries, grapes, and pears—The tule lands now the site of orchards of deciduous fruits and fields of asparagus and celery—Rice, hemp, ramie, and hops—Early Spanish grants (p. 38)—Property values.

## CHAPTER II

## CLIMATE OF SACRAMENTO COUNTY..... 38

Ideal climate of the inland valley empire—Adaptation to horticulture—The gift of summer sunshine—Low humidity—Modifying influence of trade winds—Infrequent frosts—Winter sports in the mountains—Comparative data (p. 39). Meteorological Data, Tables furnished by local United States Weather Bureau (p. 40)—Rainfall: Monthly, seasonal, and annual rainfall, 1849-1920 (p. 41)—Approximate Mean Rainfall: Means, seasonal, annual and by months, 1849-1911 (p. 44)—Temperatures in Degrees Fahrenheit: Absolute maximum and minimum temperatures, annually, 1878-1920—Relative Humidity and Percentage of Sunshine: Average conditions by months—Extreme Temperatures: Absolute extremes by months for period 1878-1920 (p. 45)—Maximum Extremes of Wind: Maximum velocities by months for period 1895-1920.

## CHAPTER III

## SACRAMENTO COUNTY CROPS..... 46

The "Heart of California"—Land area of county and character of soil—Leading county of state in production of pears and asparagus—Grapes, peaches, prunes, plums, olives, almonds, oranges—Acreage devoted to fruits, vines, and nuts—Fruit production and net returns for season of 1920—Increased plantings—Erection of fruit and vegetable canneries—Sacramento the shipping headquarters for ninety per cent of nation's canned asparagus and ninety-five per cent of all deciduous fruits grown in California—The world's greatest shipping point for perishables—Unexcelled river transportation and transcontinental shipping facilities—Alfalfa, beans, hops, corn, vegetables, vegetable seeds, and flower seeds—Wheat, barley, and other cereal crops—Live stock and poultry—Crop reports—Improvements in quality of crops, and standardization of crating and grading, under direction of horticultural commissioner (p. 47).

## CHAPTER IV

## GEN. JOHN A. SUTTER..... 47

The pioneer of civilization in Sacramento County—Parentage and early history—Sutter learns of Upper California—Overland trip with Captain Tripp, of the American Fur Company—Reaches Yerba Buena by ship and meets Governor Alvarado at Monterey—Secures passport with authority to explore and occupy territory on Sacramento River for colonization—Account of his exploring



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

expedition—His location at the future site of Fort Sutter (p. 48)—Relations with the Indians—Sutter becomes a Mexican citizen and receives a grant for "New Helvetia"—He acquires Fort Ross and Bodega, with the accompanying Russian settlements and live stock—He obtains the sobrante or surplus, by purchase from Governor Micheltorena, in consideration of military services and supplies—His attitude during the Mexican War—Appointed alcalde by Commodore Stockton and Indian agent by General Kearney (p. 49)—His hospitality at Fort Sutter—Impoverished through the discovery of gold and rival claims of the squatters—His removal to Hock Farm—His efforts to obtain redress from congress for his wrongs—California comes to his relief.

### CHAPTER V

#### SUTTER'S FORT RESTORED..... 50

Decay of the old fort and sale of its site—Gen. James G. Martine's open letter to the pioneers—Response to the appeal—The title cleared—Property deeded to the state by Native Sons (p. 51)—State appropriation for restoration of Fort Sutter—First board of trustees—Detailed description of the restoration—Planting of trees and flowers by Native Daughters—Parking and care of grounds by state—Museum and relics of early days.

### CHAPTER VI

#### THE REVOLUTION IN CALIFORNIA..... 52

Early American settlements encouraged by local government—Growing animosity between American and Mexican population prior to the Mexican War—Colonel Fremont's expedition—Lieutenant Gillespie's despatch and Colonel Fremont's return from Oregon—Foreigners ordered by General Castro to leave the country—Castro's order to Lieutenant de Arce—Capture of de Arce's horses—Taking of town and mission of Sonoma by Bear Flag Party—William Ide's proclamation, stating the causes of the revolution and announcing the establishment of the Republic of California (p. 53)—Conflicting accounts of the making of the Bear Flag—The Bear Flag displaced by the Stars and Stripes—Dispute as to causes of the revolution—Monterey seized by Commodore John D. Sloat—Colonel Fremont hoists the American flag where Sacramento now stands, July 10, 1846 (p. 54)—Peace, and end of the revolution and Republic of California.

### CHAPTER VII

#### STATE CAPITAL, AND CAPITOL BUILDING..... 54

California under military governor until its admission as a state—Election of delegates to constitutional convention in response to proclamation of General Riley—Constitutional convention at Monterey, September 3, 1849—Ratification of constitution, November 13, 1849—State officers and representatives to congress elected—Meeting of state officers-elect at San Jose, December 15, 1849—State government established and Peter H. Burnett inaugurated first governor of California—William M. Gwin and John C. Fremont elected United States senators—State government established before admission to statehood—Text of proclamation whereby General Riley resigned his powers as military governor—Contest for the state capital (p. 55)—The Capitol Building (p. 56)—Capitol Extension (p. 57)—Governors from Sacramento.

### CHAPTER VIII

#### SACRAMENTO CITY..... 58

The City Today: From swaddling clothes to modern garb—Municipal improvements—Public buildings—State Capitol and grounds. Factors conducing to the City's Growth (p. 59): Geographical location in the "Heart of California"—Transportation—Development of hydro-electric power. The City in Early Days: First survey of the plat of Sacramento, December, 1848—The founding of Sutterville—Bayard Taylor's account of his first visit to Sacramento, in 1849—Stores located at Sutter's Fort (p. 60)—Freighting to the mines—George McDougal and the passing of Sutterville (p. 61)—First board of commissioners—The influx of gold-seekers—Prevalence of gambling (p. 62)—The moral wave under the leadership of Rev. J. A. Benton—Business and prices—Organization of first city government (p. 63)—Early vicissitudes of the city—News of California's admission (p. 65)—The epidemic of cholera—Subsequent events (p. 67)—Early business enterprises (p. 68)—Early grocery firms (p. 70)—Early manufacturing firms (p. 72)—Flouring mills—Dramatic and musical (p. 74)—Theaters of more recent date (p. 75)—The first ball—The funded debt (p. 77).



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

### CHAPTER IX

#### THE DISCOVERY AND MINING OF GOLD..... 78

Accounts of the Discovery of Gold: Existence of gold in California known long before Marshall's discovery—Gold mentioned in Hakluyt's account of the voyage of Sir Francis Drake along the coast of California, in 1579—Gold observed by Dana in southern Oregon in 1842, and also found on the Sacramento River—Intimation of gold, in report of Fremont's expedition—Mexican with bag of gold dust at Yerba Buena, in 1845—Gold said to have been found by Mormons on Mormon Island before 1848—Account of the finding of gold by the "King's orphan"—Story of block of gold-bearing quartz from California in the Paris Museum (p. 79)—Discovery of gold by Sarah A. Aram in 1846, near South Fork of the Yuba River—Marshall's discovery of gold at Coloma—Brief account of Marshall's life (p. 80)—Monument erected to Marshall's memory by the state—Effect of the discovery on the growth of Sacramento. Mining the Metal: The inrush of gold-seekers—The rich placers around Folsom—Hydraulic mining and the work of the dredgers—The Anti-Debris Association's fight against hydraulic mining.

### CHAPTER X

#### THE SQUATTER RIOT..... 81

Causes of the Riot: Rival claims of the squatters and those holding title by purchase from Sutter—The Squatters' association—Seizure of lots, contests, and removals—Action in the recorder's court against James J. Madden—Defendant fined and restitution ordered—Judgment sustained on appeal—The Squatters' poster announcing resistance by appeal to arms under plea of invalidity of state land laws not recognized by congress—Squatters' meeting on the levee, August 11, 1850 (p. 82)—Warrants for arrest—Eviction and recovery of possession. Contemporary account of the riot—Subsequent events, and further account of leading participants.

### CHAPTER XI

#### POLITICS IN THE EARLY DAYS..... 85

A Democratic Convention: Rise of the anti-slavery party and growing bitterness of feeling—Opening of the convention, July 18, 1854, at Fourth Street Baptist Church—Rival temporary chairmen, John McDougal and Edward McGowan—Rival vice-presidents announced by rival chairmen—Further double-header proceedings—Eviction of riotous assemblage from church by trustees—Serio-comic close of the day—Southern and Northern factions meet in separate session—Resignations and overtures—Nomination of separate tickets, and result of election (p. 86). Early Republican gatherings—The Spittoon Convention (p. 87).

### CHAPTER XII

#### COUNTY GOVERNMENT..... 88

Formal organization of Sacramento County in 1850—Accounts of first elections, held prior to admission of California, as given by Dr. John I. Morse and D. J. Thomas—Proclamation by General Riley, calling for election on August 1, 1849, of delegates to general constitutional convention, and choice of other officers (p. 89)—Meeting of July 5, 1849, and appointment of committee on organization of precincts, apportionment of representation, and nomination of candidates—Results of the election—Representation in constitutional convention—Election of November 12, 1849—Provisions of, and subsequent changes in, election law—First county officers, elected April 1, 1850 (p. 90)—The Court of Sessions—County boards of supervisors provided for by legislature of 1852—First board of supervisors, elected June 14, 1852—Civil business of county under control of Court of Sessions, May 1853-May, 1855—Control of civil business reverts to board of supervisors, 1855—Subsequent elections, and lists of officers elected—Government of city and county consolidated, and president of board made separate office, 1858 (p. 91)—Subsequent elections, and officers elected—Legislature divides city and county government, 1863—Elections and officers—Date of elections changed to November by legislature of 1882 (p. 92)—Elections and officers.

### CHAPTER XIII

#### CITY AND COUNTY ELECTIONS..... 94

Account and results of first municipal election in Sacramento, April 1, 1850—First meeting of council-elect, April 4, 1850—Mayor Biglow and the flood of March, 1850 (p. 95)—Surveys made for levee—Assessor's report on property values—Inflated valuations, foreclosures, bankruptcy—Sacra-



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

mento City incorporated by act of first legislature, February 27, 1850—Boundaries of the city—Further provisions of act of incorporation (p. 96)—Amendatory act of March 13, 1850—Act of April 10, 1850, providing for port warden at port of Sacramento—New charter provided for Sacramento City by act of second legislature, effective March 26, 1851—Attitude of Governor McDougal—Provisions of the act—Act of April 26, 1853, providing special tax for support of free common schools and establishing board of trustees—Act of March 31, 1855, and fixing of salaries—Act of April 2, 1856, regulating the fire department—Consolidation of city and county; provisions of the act of April 24, 1858. Reorganization and New Charter (p. 97): Repeal of consolidation act and adoption of new charter, April 25, 1863—Provisions of new charter—Bills providing for paid fire department, new water-works, and reorganization of police force, 1872. Mayors, Commissioners, and Councilmen: Hardin Biglow—Special election of December 14, 1850—Subsequent elections for mayor, with results—Elections for presidents of board of supervisors under consolidation act, with results, 1858-1861—Elections for mayor under charter of 1863, with results (p. 98)—Elections for mayor under charter of 1893, with results—New charter adopted in 1911, providing for city government by commission—First commissioners—Succeeding annual elections for commissioners, with results—Election of board of freeholders, May 20, 1920—New charter completed and filed with city clerk, September 13, 1920—List of freeholders—Charter ratified by people and legislature—First election for councilmen under new charter, May 3, 1921, with results (p. 99). First meeting of council-elect in City Hall, and choice of permanent chairman and city manager—The city manager as administrative head of the city government; his salary, term of office, powers and duties—Sacramento a leader in adoption of proportional representation in municipal elections, and the managerial form of municipal administration—The proportional system of balloting.

### CHAPTER XIV

#### CITY OFFICERS.....100

Officers prior to adoption of charter of 1850—Mayors and other city officers (1850-1857) elected under city charter—Presidents of the board and other city and county officers (1858-1862) elected under the consolidation act of 1858—Trustees and other city officers (1863-1893) elected under charter of 1863 (p. 101)—Mayors, trustees and other city officers (1894-1912) elected under charter of 1893 (p. 103)—Commissioners and other city officers (1912-1921) elected under charter of 1911 (p. 104)—City manager, councilmen and other city officials elected under present charter.

### CHAPTER XV

#### SACRAMENTO COUNTY SENATORS.....105

Representation of Sacramento District in first legislature under constitution of 1849—Sacramento County made twelfth senatorial district, April 4, 1850; representation—County made eleventh senatorial district, May 1, 1851; representation—State reapportioned and county constituted sixteenth senatorial district, May 18, 1861; representation—Apportionment of county under Political Code of March 2, 1874—Reapportionment of May 16, 1874; county becomes eighteenth senatorial district—Reapportionment of March 8, 1883; county made thirteenth senatorial district—Apportionment of assembly districts in city and county, March 13, 1883—County senators, 1849-1923, their terms of office, and brief account of their lives.

### CHAPTER XVI

#### SACRAMENTO COUNTY ASSEMBLYMEN.....108

Representation of Sacramento District, and territory represented, prior to division of state into counties. Chronological List of County Assemblymen (1849-1921), with Brief Account of Their Lives, Including, among Others: P. B. Cornwall (1849-1850), pioneer of 1848, one of the founders of the trading post at the Sutter Embarcadero—T. J. Henley (1849-1850), thrice congressman from Indiana, pioneer of 1849, Presidential elector, postmaster in San Francisco, superintendent of Indian affairs—E. W. McKinstry (1849-1850), pioneer of 1849, judge of District Court, justice of Supreme Court—John Bigler (1849-1850), pioneer of 1849, speaker of first assembly, twice governor, United States minister to Chile—George B. Tingley (1849-1850) (p. 109), lawyer, formerly member of Indiana legislature—Thomas John White (1849-1850), speaker of assembly, city councilman—Dr. Charles Robinson (1851), implicated in Squatter Riot, afterwards twice governor of Kansas—J. Neely Johnson (1853), district attorney, governor—Charles Crocker (1861) (p. 110), one of the builders of the Central Pacific Railroad—M. M. Estee (1863), district attorney, chairman national Republican



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

convention, Presidential elector, United States district judge of Hawaiian Territory—Bruce B. Lee (1867-1868) (p. 111), prominent Mason—Isaac F. Freeman (1869-1870), pioneer of 1852, "Uncle Isaac"—R. D. Stephens (1869-1870), pioneer of 1849, prominent viticulturist and horticulturist, delegate to constitutional convention of 1879, postmaster of Sacramento—James N. Barton (1873-1874), member of second constitutional convention—Thomas J. Clunie (1875-1876), lawyer, afterwards state senator and congressman from San Francisco, delegate to national Democratic convention—Grove L. Johnson (1877-1878) (p. 112), state senator—W. C. Van Fleet (1881), justice of the Supreme Court, code commissioner, judge of United States District Court—Hugh M. LaRue (1883), pioneer of 1849, member of second constitutional convention, speaker of assembly, delegate to national Democratic convention, railroad commissioner—H. W. Carroll (1887), prominent Mason, lieutenant-colonel and aide-de-camp on staff of Governors Stoneman and Bartlett—Judson C. Brusie (1891) (p. 113), secretary of railroad commissioners, versatile writer—W. A. Anderson (1893), prominent attorney—Hugh B. Bradford (1913), district attorney—J. M. Inman (1913), state senator.

## CHAPTER XVII

### TOWNSHIPS AND TOWNS.....114

Alabama Township: Established October 20, 1856—Boundaries—Early settlers—First school—Industries. American Township: Established July 30, 1851—Boundaries—Formerly nearly all was overflowed land—Early settlers. Brighton Township (p. 115): Established February 4, 1851—Boundaries—Town of Brighton, started in 1849—Other towns—Early settlers. Center Township (p. 116): Established in 1851—Boundaries—Composed of Spanish grants—Attempt to get artesian water on Norris Grant (p. 117)—Oak Grove House, and the Denver-Gilbert duel—First store started at Antelope in 1877—Arcade. Cosumnes Township: Established in 1856—Towns included in its boundaries—Much gold mined in early days—First ditch built in 1851—Beginning of hydraulic mining, 1858—Early population of Michigan Bar—Other mining towns (p. 118)—Tragic death of Jared Sheldon—Early settlers—Industries (p. 119)—First school opened in 1853. Dry Creek Township: Established in August, 1853—Boundaries—Dr. McIntyre settled in township in 1851—Other early settlers and stockmen—Grain-farming—Galt laid out in 1869—Village schools, churches, lodges—"Uncle Billy" Hicks, who came in 1847 (p. 120)—New colonies started in later years. Franklin Township: Established October 20, 1856—Very productive soil—Grain, vegetables, orchards, alfalfa, berries, etc.—Joseph Sims, pioneer settler here in 1849—Other early settlers—Towns and villages. Georgiana Township: Established August 14, 1854—Composed of the island section—Over 100 miles of levee—Wonderful fruit and vegetable lands—Pierson Reclamation District (p. 121)—Description of the River Islands. Lee Township: Established October 20, 1856—Boundaries—First settlers, Daylor and Sheldon—Brief account of their lives (p. 122)—Other settlers—Early instance of mob law (p. 123). Mississippi Township (p. 124): Established February 24, 1851—Boundaries—Orangevale, Fair Oaks, and the Carmichael Colony—Gold found along the banks of the American River in 1849—Early mining and mining companies—Colonel Russ, of Russville (Ashland) (p. 125)—First water-power mill in county, built by James Smith in 1851—Granite quarries. Natoma Township: Established February 24, 1851—Boundaries (p. 126)—Industries—Early settlers—Mormon miners—Early stage lines, hotels and business enterprises—First ball in county given on Mormon Island in 1849 (p. 127). San Joaquin Township: Established October 20, 1856—Boundaries—Earliest settlers, Martin Murphy Jr., and wife, in 1844—Other early settlers—Elk Grove and other towns (p. 128); community enterprises, schools, churches, lodges. Sutter Township (p. 129): Established in 1851—Boundaries—New suburban district of Sacramento City. Riverside Township: Established in 1909—Now largely included in city—Smith's Gardens—The Tivoli House, a pioneer resort (p. 130)—East Park. Granite Township: Created October 20, 1856—Boundaries—Land mostly mineral—Folsom the principal city—Operations of the Natoma Water and Mining Company—The Natoma Vineyard—Memories of Folsom by Judge W. A. Anderson—The Folsom dam (p. 132)—Further history of Folsom—Other towns (p. 133)—Origin of names (p. 134)—Townships reduced and renamed.

## CHAPTER XVIII

### NOTABLE FLOODS IN SACRAMENTO COUNTY.....135

Efforts of aborigines to provide safety from floods—Flood of January, 1850—Morse's account of the flood—Hardin Biglow and the flood of March, 1850 (p. 136)—Flood of March 7, 1852—"Daily Union's" account of the flood (p. 137)—Duration of flood—Preparations for construction of levees—Levee break on American River, December 19, 1852—Flood of January 1, 1853—New Year calls made by boat—Destruction in county heavy—Flood of March 28, 1861 (p. 138)—Flood of December 9, 1861—The Howard Benevolent Society's humane work of relief at the Pavilion—Estimated loss

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

\$1,500,000 (p. 139)—Flood of December 23, 1861—Flood of January 9, 1862—Work of rescue and relief—Fires in "Daily Union" office extinguished (p. 140)—Description of flood in "Daily Union"—Relief sent from San Francisco and Folsom (p. 141)—Break in levee at Rabel's tannery and floods of January 23 and February 24, 1862—Measures adopted for protection from floods—The raising of J and K Streets—The Loydal break, February 1, 1878—The Edwards break, February 26, 1904—The Levees: Detailed account of progress of levee protection since 1850.

## CHAPTER XIX

### LOCAL JUDICIARY AND ATTORNEYS.....144

Influence of Bench and Bar of Sacramento on legal system of California—Government and judicial organization under Mexican laws of 1837—Act of March 16, 1850; judicial districts established—County Courts and Court of Sessions—Reorganization under present state constitution. Local Judiciary: Judge James S. Thomas, judge of the Court of First Instance (1849); clerks of the court—Judge Shannon (1849); organization of his court—Judge R. A. Wilson (1849) (p. 145); his courts at Sacramento and Marysville—Stephen J. Field—Reorganization of judiciary under state constitution, May 30, 1850—The first district judges—Resignations from and successions to office from 1850 until the abolishment of the court under the constitution of 1879—Later personal history of the district judges. The Court of Sessions: Composition of court—Resignations and successions from 1850 to August 14, 1851—List of subsequent judges up to the abolishment of the court in 1862—Judge Clark, county judge until abolishment of County Court in 1879—Subsequent personal history of judges of Court of Sessions (p. 146). Superior Court of the County of Sacramento: Judges, elective and appointive, 1879 to the present. Crudity of the courts in early days—Crimes punishable by death—A novel civil case (p. 147). The County's Lawyers: Important place of the lawyer in society—Brief mention of prominent representatives of the county Bar—Attorneys now practicing in Sacramento (p. 151)—Attorneys now deceased (p. 152).

## CHAPTER XX

### CRIMINAL RECORDS.....152

Comparative freedom from crime prior to 1850—Influx of criminal element, and ineffective legal restraint. Early Lynchings: Detailed account of the lynching of Frederick J. Roe—The lynching of William H. Robinson (p. 154). Early Crimes and Hangings: Murder of John Carroll and triple hanging near Sutter's Fort—The hanging of Ah Chung for the murder of Ah Let—Conviction and hanging of Samuel Garrett for the murder of Amiel Bricknell—Brutal murder of Daniel C. Howe, and execution of William S. Kelly—Execution of Peter Lundberg for the murder of John Peter Ritz—The case of William Wells (p. 155). Other Murders and Executions: Execution of Louis Kahl for murder of Catherine Gerken—The case of William Williams—Trial and Execution of George Nelson Symonds for the murder of B. F. Russell (p. 156)—Murder of Lieut. Webster Levergood and court martial and hanging of Corporal Frank Hodson—The case of "Tip" McLaughlin—Execution of "Charles Mortimer" for the murder of Mary Gibson—Triple hanging of convicts for the murder of John Cruse (p. 157)—Trial and defense of David Turley for murder under influence of liquor; conviction and execution—A murder mystery—Strange murder of A. M. Tullis—A tragedy and near-lynching (p. 158)—Legal technicalities in the cases of Raten and Hurtado—Triple hanging for the murder of John Lowell—The brutal murder of F. H. Weber—Tong war and murder in Chinatown (p. 159)—More recent executions at Folsom—Brutal murder of Joseph Piraino. The jail-break at Folsom Prison—Later desperate attempt at jail-break.

## CHAPTER XXI

### GOVERNMENT OFFICES.....160

The Sacramento Postoffice: The barometer of city's growth and of the development of its environs—Repeated enlargement of facilities—Growth of postal business commensurate with rapid extension of city's corporate limits and development of rural delivery—Comparison of volume of business in 1913 and 1923—Office force and substations—Present enlargement of postoffice and other government offices in Federal Building. Federal Land Office (p. 161): Formerly three land offices, at Marysville, Stockton and Sacramento—Land-office work now centralized in Sacramento—Present registrar and receiver. United States Internal Revenue Office: Deputy revenue collector in charge—Office of collector in San Francisco. United States Weather Bureau: Sacramento station established July 1, 1877—Changes in location—Former officers in charge, and present incumbent—Improvements under Observers Barwick, Scarr and Taylor—Territory observed—Observation stations in the Sierra Nevada Mountains.



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

### CHAPTER XXII

CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY.....	162
-------------------------------	-----

Established in 1851 by state legislature—Scattered books belonging to state placed in custody of secretary of state—Purchase of law books, 1850—Growth of the library—The Sutro Branch—Present annual income—Present location—Ample facilities of new library unit of Capitol Extension buildings—Appointment of state librarian transferred from legislature to governor—Constructive work of State Librarians J. L. Gillis and Milton J. Ferguson—Summary of departments—Work of department devoted to California—Records, files and indexes—Work of the Department for the Blind—Organization of and cooperation with county libraries (p. 163)—Annual County Librarians' Convention—Board of Library Extensions.

### CHAPTER XXIII

CITY FREE LIBRARY.....	163
------------------------	-----

Early recognition of the need for a public library in Sacramento—Organization of the Sacramento Library Association in 1857, and collection of a library—Erection of former library building in 1872—Offer of the property to the city in 1879, and its acceptance by popular vote, with assumption of debt—Library rearranged and recatalogued, and thrown open to public with 6,067 volumes on its shelves—Library's growth in size and usefulness—Leading citizens who have directed its affairs—Privileges extended to all residents of the county—Branch libraries established in various communities—County contract with City Library terminated on establishment of free county library service by supervisors in 1919—Present size of library, and extent of its service—Control and supervision of City Library prior to 1921—Control under new city charter—Librarians—New administration's plans for extension of Library's usefulness—The magnificent new Library Building (p. 164).

### CHAPTER XXIV

E. B. CROCKER ART GALLERY, AND MUSEUM ASSOCIATION .....	164
---	-----

Sacramento the possessor of one of the finest art collections in the United States—Nucleus of the collection gathered by Judge E. B. and Mrs. Margaret E. Crocker during the Franco-Prussian War—Cost of collection and gallery—Description of gallery and annex—The works of art (p. 165). Story of the Gift of the Art Gallery to Sacramento City: Organization and aims of the California Museum Association—Association's plans for the erection of a museum building—"Sacramento's Lady Bountiful"—Account of the art loan exhibit at the Art Gallery in March, 1885—Mrs. Crocker's generous offer of the property and art collection to the Museum Association—Execution of deed to city, March 20, 1885—The floral festival given in honor of Mrs. Crocker in May, 1885—Transfer of the keys of the Art Gallery to the mayor, and presentation of the beautiful oaken casket to the donor (p. 166). The School of Design—Scholarships of the Ladies' Museum Association—Custody of state mineral cabinet transferred to Museum Association; cabinet placed on display at the Art Gallery—Presentation of the Agassiz Institute collection to the Museum Association—David Lubin's gift of Italian statuary—Organization of the Ladies' Museum Association of Sacramento, and the second loan exhibition—Trustees of the cabinet—Curator of the Art Gallery.

### CHAPTER XXV

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.....	167
--------------------------	-----

Sacramento abreast of the times in matters educational—Benton's account of the first educational ventures in Sacramento—Provisions of early school laws (p. 168)—Early public school advertisement—Increase in attendance and opening of other schools—First city superintendent and board of education elected by council—Teachers elected—First common schoolhouse erected (p. 169)—Report on accommodations and attendance, 1855—Authority to elect the board taken from the council and given to the people by legislative act, 1855—First election by people, and results—Organization of board and election of teachers—Superintendent's report—Superintendent and board of commissioners, 1856—First appropriation for colored school—Superintendent's report—Superintendent and board, 1857—Building of the Franklin Grammar School—School directors, 1858, appointed under consoli-



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

tion act—Board of education as organized October 4, 1858—Erection of Washington schoolhouse—Subsequent boards, improvements in school system, and reports of attendance, receipts and disbursements, 1859-1880—Boards of education, 1880-1911 (p. 172)—Superintendents since 1880 (p. 173)—City board of education under charter of 1911—The new city board of education, appointed under 1921 council—The High School—Colored pupils (p. 174)—Other matters—School districts (p. 175)—Sacramento Business College.

### CHAPTER XXVI

#### PRESS OF THE COUNTY.....176

"Monterey Californian," the first newspaper published in California—First issue printed in 1846 on paper used for tobacco wrappers—"California Star," first issued in San Francisco, January 9, 1847—The two papers consolidated in 1848 under the title "Star and Californian"—"Alta Californian," first issue January 1, 1849—"Journal of Commerce" (p. 177)—"Pacific News," the first tri-weekly published in California—"Placer Times," first issue April 28, 1849, at Sutter's Fort—Unruled foolscap used as printing paper—"Sacramento Transcript"; tri-weekly, and monthly steamer edition—"Transcript's" salutatory—Crude expedients of the early printers—"Times and Transcript," consolidation and enlargement, June, 1851 (p. 178)—Squatter Association's paper, "Settlers' and Miners' Tribune"—Launching of the "Sacramento Daily Union"—Subsequent history of the "Union"—"Democratic State Journal" (p. 179)—"California Statesman" (p. 180)—"California Farmer and Journal of Useful Science"—"Illustrated Historical Sketches of California"—"Pacific Recorder"—"State Tribune"—"California American"—"Water Fount and Home Journal" (p. 181)—"Spirit of the Age"—"Daily Evening Times"—"City Item"—"Daily Times"—"Chinese News"—"Temperance Mirror"—"Daily Morning Bee": History of changes in its make-up and management; its influential standing and modern equipment—"Star of the Pacific"—"Daily State Sentinel"—"Covenant and Odd Fellows' Magazine"—"Temperance Register" (p. 182)—"Phoenix" and "Watch Dog"—"Sacramento Visitor"—"Sacramento Mercury"—"Baptist Circular"—"Daily Register"—"Daily Democratic Standard"—"Daily Morning News"—"Evening Post"—"The Rescue"—"Evening Star"—"California Republican" (p. 183)—"California Express"—"Sacramento Daily Record" and "Record-Union"—"Expositor"—"The Young American"—Other weekly papers—"Dramatic Chronicle"—"Traveler's Guide" and "Railroad Gazetteer"—"State Capital Reporter"—"Locomotive" (p. 184)—"Sacramento Journal"—"Valley World"—"Evening News"—"Sacramento Valley Agriculturist"—"Occidental Star"—"Winning Way"—"Common Sense"—"Mercantile Globe"—"California Teacher"—"State Fair Gazette"—"Evening Herald"—"Enterprise" (p. 185)—"Seminary Budget"—"Business College Journal"—"Sunday Leader": History and present management—"Sunday Capital"—"Occidental Medical Times": History and management—"Daily Evening Journal"—"Nord California Herold": History and influence—"Themis"—"Folsom Telegraph": History and management—"Fair Oaks Citizen" and "Elk Grove Citizen" (p. 186)—"Galt Gazette"—"Daily Evening News"—"Sunday News" and News Publishing Company—"Sacramento Star": Management and history.

### CHAPTER XXVII

#### CHURCHES OF SACRAMENTO.....187

First church organization in Sacramento—Grace Protestant Episcopal Church of Sacramento—New Parish of St. Paul's (p. 188)—Christ Church, Episcopal, of Oak Park—St. Rose's Church—Cathedral of the Blessed Sacrament (p. 189)—Christian Brothers' College—St. Joseph's Academy—Parish of the Order of St. Francis of Assisi (p. 190): Present church of St. Francis of Assisi—The First Church of Christ in Sacramento (Congregational)—First Christian Church of Sacramento—Westminster Presbyterian Church (p. 191)—Fremont Park Presbyterian Church. The First Methodist Episcopal Church: "Sixth Street Methodist Church"—University of the Pacific—Seventh Street Methodist Church (p. 192)—Baltimore California Chapel—Present church on Sixth Street—"American Center." Central Methodist Episcopal Church—German Methodist Church (p. 193)—St. Andrew's Church, African Methodist Episcopal—The Methodist Episcopal Church South (p. 194)—German Evangelical Lutheran Church—First Church of Christ, Scientist—Christian Church, or Disciples of Christ (p. 195)—Calvary Baptist Church—First Baptist Church—Siloam Baptist Church (Colored)—Seventh-Day Adventist Church of Sacramento (p. 196)—Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints—First Unitarian Church—Congregation B'nai Israel—Ebenezer Church, Evangelical Association (German)—United Brethren in Christ.



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

### CHAPTER XXVIII

#### FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS .....197

Inception of Masonry in California: Masonry well represented among the early pioneers—Peter Lassen, the first Masonic missionary—Charter granted for Western Star Lodge No. 98, May 10, 1848—Masonic lodge instituted at Oregon City September 11, 1848—Charter for California Lodge No. 13 granted November 9, 1848 (p. 198)—Connecticut Lodge No. 75 granted charter, January 31, 1849; afterwards becomes Tehama Lodge No. 3—Pacific Lodge, U. D., granted traveling charter, June 5, 1849; afterwards becomes Benicia Lodge—Account of the founding of early lodges—Organization of the Grand Lodge of California, April 19, 1850 (p. 199). The Masonic Temple (p. 200)—Masonic Lodges—Organization of Capital City Lodge, Sacramento, October 16, 1921 (p. 201)—Royal Arch Masons—Royal and Select Masters—Knights Templar—Scottish Rite—Women's orders in Masonry—Freemasonry among the colored (p. 202)—Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Rebekahs—Knights of Pythias (p. 204)—Independent Order of Red Men—Ancient Order of United Workmen (p. 205)—United Ancient Order of Druids—Native Sons and Native Daughters of the Golden West—Benevolent Protective Order of Elks—Other Orders.

### CHAPTER XXIX

#### ASSOCIATIONS AND CLUBS .....207

Sacramento Pioneers: Organization of the association in 1854—Charter members—Present officers—Sons and Daughters of the Sacramento Society of California Pioneers—New organization with a new constitution (p. 208)—Sons and Daughters members of the Association of Pioneers—Complete list of the presidents of the society with the respective dates of their terms of service—Pioneer Hall—Museum of relics of the early days. The Sutter Club: Leading organization of its kind in Sacramento—First president of the organization—Club incorporated February 2, 1889—Officers and directors. The Tuesday Club: One of prominent organizations of Sacramento—Strong and beneficial influence on the progress of city—Organized in 1896—First president—Present membership—Recognized as a center of social and mental culture—Work of a philanthropic nature taken up (p. 209)—McKinley Park—Traveling libraries—Tuesday Club House Association—Club's president. The Saturday Club: Musical life of Sacramento represented by the Saturday Club—Growth of membership—Present president of club—Student class—Limited number of men admitted to associate membership, and Men's Auxiliary formed (p. 210)—Study course for members—Famous artists of the world who have appeared under the patronage of the club—Artist Recitals—Recognized as one of the leading musical organizations of the country—Workers who have given long and active service. Young Men's Christian Association: Organized on October 3, 1866 (p. 211)—New building—General Secretary. Young Women's Christian Association: First organization of its kind in California—First officers—Present officers—Board of directors—Boarding-homes for girls—Room registry file—Bungalow club house—Secretaries—Travelers' aid and emergency department. California State Fair: First annual state fair, 1854—Incorporation and appropriation for support (p. 212)—Stock grounds—Race track and pavilions—New grounds of the society—Importance of society's work—Officers (p. 213). Sacramento Valley Development Association: Formally organized January 15 and 16, 1900—Sacramento Valley Irrigation Convention—Educational campaign in Sacramento Valley—Establishment of funds—Recognized as one of the largest factors of public improvement on the Pacific Coast—Officers of the association (p. 214)—Territory embraced in the organization. Chamber of Commerce: A live, throbbing, influential commercial organization—Campaigns of 1919 for clear water and more schools—Awakened public spirit of Sacramento—The new \$85,000 home on Seventh Street—Officers and directors in office during 1921—Present (1922) officers of the Chamber.

### CHAPTER XXX

#### HOSPITALS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS .....215

The suffering in 1849 and 1850—Dr. Morse's account—Early hospitals (p. 216)—County hospital—County physicians (p. 217)—White Hospital—Southern Pacific Hospital—Protestant Orphan Asylum—The Marguerite Home (p. 218)—Other hospitals—Mater Misericordiae Hospital (p. 219)—Igo-Flitcroft Hospital—Home of the Merciful Savior—Other benevolent institutions. Cemeteries (p. 220): The New Helvetia Cemetery—Old cemetery property transformed into an open park—The City Cemetery—The Hebrew Cemetery—St. Joseph's Cemetery—East Lawn Cemetery—Odd Fellows' Lawn Cemetery—Masonic Lawn Cemetery.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

### CHAPTER XXXI

COUNTY RED CROSS CHAPTER.....	221
-------------------------------	-----

The county Red Cross chapter an outgrowth of the World War—Organization of the chapter—Excellent work of the Home Service Section of the Civilian Relief Department—The Production Committee's work—Relief work of the Canteen Service—Director and commandant of the Canteen Service—Contribution to the relief fund—Valuable service of the Motor Corps of the Red Cross during the influenza epidemics—Cooperation of branch chapters—American Peace Time Program and Public Health Service Committee—Present activities: Soldiers' claims, employment and rehabilitation—Present organization of executive board. Roll of nurses from Sacramento County, with home addresses—Overseas nurses; nurses who made the supreme sacrifice "over there"—Enrolled Red Cross nurses—Home Defense nurses (p. 222).

### CHAPTER XXXII

SACRAMENTO COUNTY WAR WORK.....	222
---------------------------------	-----

The county's liberal contribution, in dollars and man-power, to the government's program in the World War—Success of the Liberty Bond drives—Response to the call to arms—Sacramento's subscription fund for war work—General participation in patriotic war work, in all sections of the county—Comparatively large number of those who enlisted in their country's service and took part in the great conflict. Honor-roll of those from Sacramento County who made the supreme sacrifice: From the United States Army (p. 223)—From the United States Navy—From the United States Marine Corps.

### CHAPTER XXXIII

COUNTY MILITARY ORGANIZATION.....	223
-----------------------------------	-----

State militia organized April 10, 1850—First major-generals—Changes in military divisions and districts—Brigadier-generals; resignations and successions—The 4th Regiment of Infantry, N. G. C. (p. 224)—Volunteer companies—Troop B, Cavalry; detailed account of organization and changes (p. 226)—The 2nd Regiment of Infantry, N. G. C.—Companies E and G, Infantry. Grand Army of the Republic and Ladies of the Grand Army: Sumner Post, No. 3—Warren Post, No. 54—Fair Oaks Post, No. 120 (p. 227)—Sumner Relief Corps, No. 11—Fair Oaks Relief Corps—Clara Barton Circle, No. 11, Ladies of the G. A. R. Spanish War Veterans: J. Holland Laidler Camp, No. 5; charter members and first officers—Admiral Robley D. Evans Camp, No. 33; charter members and first officers—Cynthia E. Moore Auxiliary, United Spanish War Veterans; first officers. The American Legion (p. 228): American Legion, Post No. 61; charter members and present officers.

### CHAPTER XXXIV

SACRAMENTO FIRE DEPARTMENT.....	228
---------------------------------	-----

First Organization and Early Fires: First fire department in Sacramento organized in 1850—First fire of any considerable extent—Greatest fire of the early days, November 2, 1852—The second general conflagration—The fire of July 3, 1855 (p. 229)—Burning of the Capital Woolen Mills—Burning of the Western Hotel. The most disastrous conflagration of later years; destruction of the fine department store of Weinstock, Lubin & Company—Other serious fires of recent years. Early Fire Companies: Mutual Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1—Alert Hook and Ladder Company, No. 2—Confidence Engine Company, No. 1—Protection Engine Company, No. 2—Sacramento Engine Company, No. 3—Eureka Engine Company, No. 4 (p. 230)—Knickerbocker Engine Company, No. 5—Young America, No. 6—Tehama Hose Company, No. 1—Neptune Hose Company—Broderick Engine Company, No. 7. The fire fighters of the old volunteer days—Chief engineers of volunteer fire department—Rivalry of the companies. Exempt Firemen (p. 231): First Exempt Firemen's Association organized August 14, 1865—The new association formed in 1872—Last president of the Exempts. Paid Fire Department: Established April 1, 1872—The first commissioners—Detailed account of organization, companies, and equipment—Two-platoon system adopted (p. 232)—Annual appropriations for the city's fire department since 1913—Chief engineers of paid fire department (p. 233).



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

### CHAPTER XXXV

#### PUBLIC UTILITIES .....233

Gas Works: William Glenn and the Sacramento Gas Company—Initial step in constructing the gas works taken October 20, 1854—City lighted with gas for the first time on the evening of December 17, 1855—Citizens' Gas Light Company of Sacramento (p. 234)—Pacific Pneumatic Gas Company—Citizens' Gas, Light and Heat Company—Sacramento Gas Company and the Citizens' Gas, Light and Heat Company consolidated under name of Capital Gas Company—Daily output and selling price—New 500,000 cubic foot gas-holder constructed in 1908—Capital Gas Company combined with the Thompson-Houston Electric Light Company—Sacramento Electric Gas and Railway Company—California Gas and Electric Company—Improvements in methods—Price reduced—Pacific Gas and Electric system. Water-works (p. 235): First plant in Sacramento—Construction of a system of water-works—First superintendent—Growth of the system—Complaints of scanty supply of water—Analysis of water taken from the Sacramento River—Water-works of 1873 (p. 236)—\$1,800,000 bond issue voted, June 28, 1919—\$900,000 additional bonds—The new and modern filtration plant and water-works system. The Telephone: The Sunset Telephone Company—Account of the development of the system—The Capital Telephone and Telegraph Company—Competition and rates (p. 237)—A natural monopoly—The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company—The Sacramento exchange—Division headquarters and officials.

### CHAPTER XXXVI

#### THE COMING OF THE RAILROADS.....237

The building of the Central Pacific: Sacramento Valley Railroad—Early agitation for building of a railroad across the plains—First effort made in California for the building of an overland railroad—Auburn and Nevada Railroad Company—Prosecution of the undertaking abandoned—Congressional act providing for a survey (p. 238)—Report submitted to congress and published—Theodore D. Judah's trial surveys over the Sierra Nevadas—His further activities—Railroad convention in San Francisco, September 20, 1859—Mr. Judah's efforts to secure congressional support—Further surveys—Failure to interest San Francisco capital—Meeting of the business men of Sacramento—Organization of company perfected and articles of incorporation filed with the secretary of state, June 28, 1861—Officers elected (p. 239)—The difficulties encountered—Provisions of the bill passed by congress in July, 1862 (p. 240)—State aid—Stock subscriptions—A schedule for trains going east—The celebration, on inception of the work of construction (p. 241)—Equipment ordered—Stock subscriptions and issue of bonds—Right of way into city of Sacramento granted—Progress of the work—Engineering work under S. S. Montague (p. 242)—Further measures of Federal aid—Improved financial status of the company (p. 243)—The driving of the last spike. Brief Account of Other Railroads: Western Pacific Railroad Company—San Joaquin Valley Railroad—California and Oregon Railroad—California Pacific Railroad Company—Rivalry of Central Pacific and California Pacific Railroads (p. 244)—Western Pacific as a transcontinental railroad—The Western Pacific shops—Sacramento Valley Railroad, the first railroad constructed in California—California Central Railroad (p. 245) (Oregon Division of the Southern Pacific)—Sacramento, Placer and Nevada Railroad—Placerville and Sacramento Valley Railroad—The Amador branch—The Freeport road—Sacramento Southern Railroad—Southern Pacific Railroad Company of California (p. 246)—Southern Pacific Branch Company—Northern Railway Company—San Pablo and Tulare Railroad Company—Southern Pacific Company of Kentucky—The Southern Pacific system of pensions—The Southern Pacific shops at Sacramento—Electric railroads (p. 247). The great railroad strike (p. 248)—Reminiscences of the railroads (p. 255).

### CHAPTER XXXVII

#### COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.....257

Richest cargoes in the United States carried on the waters of the Sacramento River—Value of tonnage transported—Increase in the percentage of tonnage transported—Yearly value of the traffic—Comparative data—Average tonnage, past two years—Products shipped—Russians first to navigate the river (p. 258)—Agency of the Hudson Bay Company—Russian schooner—The rush for gold—The schooner "Providence," 1849—"Elidora," purchased by Sam Brannan—"Joven Guipuzcoana," a Peruvian vessel—"McKim" and "Senator"—Trip of the bark "Whiton"—The "Little Sitka," first steamboat on bay or river—The "Sacramento," first boat advertising for regular runs on the river—"Mint," first boat to make successful regular trips with passenger and freight to and from San Fran-

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

cisco, beginning in October, 1849 (p. 259)—Steamer "Washington" first to ascend to mouth of Feather River—The "Aetna"—The "Jack Hays"—Steamboat "Linda" among the first to make the run between here and Yuba City, in the fall of 1849—The steamer "New World"—Water craft in operation in 1850—California Steam Navigation Company—The "Chrysopolis"—Steamers operating on river and tributaries in 1867—Central Pacific and Southern Pacific on the river—"Navajo" and "Seminole"—Mail boats leaving for San Francisco: The "Apache" and the "Navajo"—Sacramento Wood Company—Sacramento Transportation Company—Firm of Miller and Eaton (p. 260)—Steamers and barges on the upper Sacramento in the grain-carrying business—Messrs. D. E. Knight, N. D. Rideout and W. T. Ellis—Weekly freighting between Marysville and San Francisco—California Transportation Company—The steamer "Reform"—Transportation of fruits, vegetables and perishable products—Freight and passenger service between Sacramento and San Francisco—"Chin-Du-Wan" and "S. M. Whipple"—The Farmers' Transportation Company—Other vessels operating on the river—Immense amount of produce transported on the river—Casualties on the rivers and bay—Tragedy of the steamer "Belle" (p. 261)—Early-day competition on the river (p. 262)—Yolo Bridges.

## CHAPTER XXXVIII

### BANKS AND BANKERS.....263

Rank and influence of Sacramento's banks in financial world—Aggregate deposits of the banks of Sacramento, as of September 6, 1921—Deposits of chief banks, severally. History of the Banks: National Bank of D. O. Mills & Company—Other banks and bankers of the very early days (p. 264)—Sacramento-San Joaquin Bank—Capital Savings Bank (p. 265)—Odd Fellows Savings Bank—Dime Savings Bank—People's Savings Bank—Banks and their resources in 1881—California National Bank—Farmers and Mechanics Savings Bank (p. 266)—Capital National Bank—Sacramento Valley Trust Company—Fort Sutter National Bank—Merchants National Bank (p. 267)—Bank of Italy. Sacramento Clearing House: Annual volume of business from date of organization to the present.

## CHAPTER XXXIX

### FIRST THINGS.....269

First mail brought to Sacramento—First directory of Sacramento City—First ship used in California as prison brig—First house in Suttersville—First store in Sacramento—First projected rival of Sacramento—First census taken in the state—The "Dice me Nana"—First paper published in Sacramento—First public reception and grand ball—First railroad built in California (p. 270)—First man hung in Sacramento—First steamboat explosion—First steamer to enter port of San Francisco—First agricultural association in the state—First case of smallpox—First steamboat to Sacramento—First military organization in Sacramento—First frame house—First brick house built in Sacramento—First mail for Salt Lake—First fire department—First street cars in Sacramento—First Thanksgiving day ever observed in California—First mass-meeting of Republicans in California (p. 271)—First Republican state convention in the state—First child born of white parents in California—First school in Sacramento County outside of the city—First ball held in Sacramento County by white settlers—First courthouse erected in Sacramento—First criminal trial in Sacramento—First survey of plat of Sacramento (p. 272)—First city government in Sacramento—First county superintendent of common schools elected by the people in Sacramento—First cement sidewalks in Sacramento—Sacramento the first city in California to adopt the system of proportional representation in municipal voting.



# INDEX OF NAMES

(Numbers refer to pages.)

## A

Adams, Harvey O.....	984
Affleck, Augustus James.....	895
Ahl, Frank Z.....	768
Albertini, Aurelio.....	972
Alderson, Elbert F.....	767
Allen, George Edward.....	543
Amacker, Casper G.....	967
Amaro, Frank G.....	910
Anderson, Hon. Alden.....	300
Anderson, Andrew N.....	850
Anderson, John L.....	752
Anderson, Neil Christian.....	850
Anderson, Ole.....	663
Anderson, Osmer W.....	380
Anderson, Walter C.....	635
Annereau, Edward A.....	988
Anspach, Tim.....	957
Aram, Eugene.....	368
Arlin, Raymond C.....	873
Armstrong, Jefferson.....	462
Armstrong, Thomas H.....	555
Armstrong, William.....	462
Arnold, Isaac.....	930
Arnold, John Henry.....	779
Augustine, John.....	976
Augustine, Louis.....	974
Awalt, Fred Ellsworth.....	689
Azevedo, Rev. J. V.....	878

## B

Baak, Otto.....	957
Bachelor, Benson F.....	751
Backer, Henry.....	841
Baird, Harry S.....	987
Baker, Alfred W.....	901
Baker, William C.....	992
Baldocchi, Giuseppe.....	1002
Ballard, Mitchell J.....	522
Barquist, Alexander.....	914
Barsetti, Gottardo.....	929
Bartell, Henry William.....	907
Bartlam, Rev. Ernest Storer.....	980
Barton, Louis Gove.....	493
Bateman, Norman H.....	891
Bates, Benjamin.....	526
Bates, Frank B.....	526
Bauer, August.....	982
Bauer, Gus A.....	982
Bauer, John J.....	1000
Beard, C. R.....	995
Beard, Clarence William.....	995
Beattie, Hugh, M. D.....	290
Beauville, Mrs. May A.....	336
Becker, Albert H.....	918
Bedeau, Grover W.....	954

Beebe, Joseph.....	952
Belcher, John Cleveland.....	838
Beleney, George, Jr.....	735
Beleney, George, Sr.....	735
Bender, Peter Francis.....	540
Benjamin, Arthur.....	643
Bennett, Wilson D.....	681
Bernardis, Paul Lee.....	916
Bernay, Mrs. Helen Greene.....	452
Berry, Robert.....	810
Bertolucci, Guido A.....	710
Bessey, William D.....	941
Betschart, Edwin.....	818
Bianchi, Joseph.....	1003
Bills, Hon. Charles B.....	297
Bird, John M.....	940
Blake, C. T.....	905
Blasch, William Fred.....	833
Blauth, Julius.....	962
Blocher, Michael.....	659
Bloom, Andrew C., Sr.....	841
Bloom, Andrew Corbly.....	841
Bloom, W. H. H.....	841
Blue, George B.....	919
Bogardus, J. P.....	758
Bogle, Mrs. Anna A.....	932
Bolton, Curtis A.....	391
Borba, Joseph Martinez.....	583
Bottimore, William W.....	316
Bottorff, George W.....	818
Botzbach, William.....	736
Bovyer, Stephen Frederick.....	902
Bowen, J. M.....	898
Bowen, James E.....	898
Boyd, Abraham Lincoln.....	926
Boylan, Patrick Matthew.....	893
Bradford, Mrs. Birdie Ruby.....	346
Bradford, Eugene.....	472
Bradford, George.....	340
Bradford, George Bruce.....	345
Bradford, James Bascom.....	340
Bradford, Mrs. Mary Belle.....	357
Bradford, Mary F. (Bruce).....	340
Bradford, Perley K.....	352
Bradford, Sarah G.....	340
Bradford, Gov. William.....	345
Bradford, William Barton.....	340
Bradley, Allan Cormack.....	441
Bradley, Henry John.....	441
Bradley, William H.....	441
Brand, George S.....	891
Brand, Wilbur F.....	891
Breech, James W.....	747
Brennan, Martin J.....	973
Breslan, John J.....	971
Brier, Bingham C.....	758

Brier, Edson D.....	970
Brier, George.....	758
Brill, William Cass.....	909
Bristol, William E.....	908
Brock, G. A.....	703
Broder, Raymond E.....	621
Brosig, William Lee.....	858
Brosius, Fred C.....	441
Brown, Alexander.....	306
Brown, Henry H.....	699
Brown, John Quincy.....	408
Brown, Oscar F.....	779
Brown, Pona.....	821
Brown, Roy H.....	741
Brown, Theodore Edward.....	577
Brown, Vanness A.....	821
Brugler, Herbert.....	995
Bryan, Geo. E.....	493
Buchanan, Percy E.....	922
Buckley, Joseph M.....	534
Bunnell, Charles E.....	509
Burns, Mark L.....	517
Burr, Allyn, L.....	917
Bushart, Joseph.....	625
Butler, Arthur Wood.....	1000
Butler, Drury De Wolf.....	499
Butler, Richard T.....	334
Butler, William Thomas.....	861
Byrne, J. Francis.....	896

## C

Cain, Thomas E.....	936
Calder, George J.....	935
Callaway, Mrs. Nellie.....	533
Callnon, John W., M. D.....	975
Camp, Edgar J.....	956
Campbell, John.....	699
Cantrell, Clinton Henley.....	748
Capital Candy & Cracker Co.....	997
Carithers, Ernest.....	907
Carli, Peter.....	960
Carmassi, Guglielmo G.....	943
Carmichael, Daniel W.....	813
Carpenter, N. Tracy.....	926
Carr, Seymour.....	317
Carr, Walter C.....	589
Carr, William D.....	322
Carrick, Charles W.....	485
Carroll, Jeremiah.....	423
Carstensen, Rasmus.....	809
Carter, James Monroe.....	805
Cary, Una W.....	758
Case, Walter W.....	885
Caselli, Ansono.....	869
Caselli, Vincenzo.....	948
Cassie, James W.....	912

# INDEX OF NAMES

Cavitt, G. W.....	336	Davis, Thomas N.....	333	Eskridge, Leonard W.....	689
Cazau, Mrs. Lina.....	894	Dean, Charles F.....	518	Ewing, Dr. G. V.....	327
Cecchetti, Orozio.....	947	Dean, James S.....	568		
Chadwick, Leslie D.....	904	de Back, William.....	954	F	
Chalmers, Charles S.....	780	De Coc, Darold D.....	577	Fairbairn, James H.....	316
Chapman, Almon.....	544	Dee, John.....	853	Fairbairn, John T.....	315
Chapman, Mrs. Amelia M.....	544	Denton, Harry G.....	962	Fair Oaks Fruit Company.....	599
Chapman, L. H.....	918	Derr, Jesse M.....	709	Farrell, Thomas Anthony.....	893
Chappell, Ernest B.....	979	de Saules, Corning.....	787	Farrell, Vitold Charles.....	984
Charles, Harry G.....	568	Desmond, Felix.....	954	Fassett, Charles Henry.....	950
Charleville, Frederick.....	895	Deterding, Mrs. Mary A.....	324	Fassett, L. H.....	764
Charleville, Robert F.....	895	Dewey, Harry.....	625	Fassett, Truman Lewis.....	764
Chatterton, Charles H.....	866	Dicks, Franz.....	654	Fawcett, Fred Gier.....	596
Chorich, Peter S.....	649	Dixon, Harold.....	990	Feil, Fred.....	622
Christesen, Louis.....	695	Dobbins, George Centennial... 503		Ferguson, William George....	685
Christian Brothers College....	928	Dobbins, James.....	503	Fernandez, Manuel.....	994
Cifuentes, Fernando Gregory..	895	Dohrmann, Charles W.....	475	Feusi, Joseph.....	983
Cifuentes, Gregory.....	961	Dolan, Capt. Bernard Joseph..	889	Ficetti, Louis.....	881
Cifuentes, Marshall.....	961	Donahue, John.....	323	Files, Walter Oglesby.....	940
Clark, Elic L.....	908	Donahue, John F.....	990	Finnigan, Henry.....	616
Clarke, Albert E.....	970	Donovan, Mrs. Sarah E.....	489	Finnigan, James.....	616
Clifford, Reginald George....	889	Douglas, William.....	736	Fleischbein, Louis.....	955
Clifford, Christopher.....	794	Dowdin, Samuel, Jr.....	890	Fleming, Edward.....	938
Clifford, William James.....	794	Dowdin, Samuel, Sr.....	890	Flynn, John K.....	303
Clifton, A. W.....	763	Downing, William Everts....	914	Foote, Claude Eugene.....	963
Clifton, Thomas K.....	999	Doyle, Melville F.....	904	Forrest, Sterling P., Jr.....	889
Clunie, Thomas Jefferson.....	275	Dreher, William.....	869	Foster, James.....	735
Cohn, John Philip Charles....	293	Driver, Charles A.....	934	Francis, G. H. L.....	398
Colby, Rexford G.....	911	Driver, Philip S.....	276	Francis, Jerome Nicholas.....	595
Comstock, William H.....	924	Dudley, Arthur Serviss.....	383	Francis, Joseph A.....	398
Connelly, John R.....	971	Dudley, Carroll Ogden.....	924	Frates, Manuel A.....	952
Conner, Fred E.....	424	Duensing, Henry George.....	870	Fratt, Cornelia E.....	285
Conner, Robert L.....	366	Duffy, John B.....	631	Fratt, Francis William.....	280
Conway, John A.....	899	Duggan, John Joseph.....	517	Frederick, Harley W.....	757
Coons, Frank M.....	361	Dundas, Captain Robert H....	806	Frederick, Harley W., Sr.....	757
Coons, George W.....	361	Dunphy, Michael James.....	420	Fredericks, Charles J.....	365
Cordano, Deo.....	866	Dunwoody, Bentley J.....	747	Fredericks, Mrs. Millie.....	365
Corum, Erwin A.....	767	Durbin, Madison L.....	556	Freeman, Abraham Clark....	392
Coughlin, Ray T.....	877	Durbin, Russell.....	911	Freeman, Mrs. Josephine B....	397
Court, Ernest A.....	874	Dutton, George Edward.....	968	Frei, Henry.....	894
Cox, James W.....	949	Dutton, William B.....	968	Frey, Fred J.....	794
Coyle, Edward F.....	285	Dwyer, Capt. Thomas.....	603	Frey, Henry.....	826
Coyle, Frank James.....	747	Dwyer, William P.....	603	Frey, John N.....	826
Coyle, Thomas Edward.....	784	Dye, Sperry W.....	567	Frye, Eugene Hough.....	773
Crawford, Edward S.....	892			Frye, William H.....	773
Cross, Samuel W.....	783	E		Freyer, Mrs. Mary.....	897
Crouch, Eugene A.....	793	Earle, Otis Robert.....	862	Fuller, Frank M.....	741
Cruikshanks, Andrew.....	939	Ebel, Mark Hopkins.....	714	Fulton, Eric E.....	525
Crump, J. C.....	964	Eddy, Edward Lyman.....	933	Funk, William H. (Bill).....	990
Cummins, John H.....	678	Edgar, Mrs. Blanche O.....	534		
Cunningham, Clarence B.....	604	Ehrhardt, Henry L.....	328	G	
Curtis, William Albert.....	275	Ehrhardt, John.....	404	Gaddi, Carlo.....	946
		Elliott, Andrew.....	767	Gaddis, Byron Elmer.....	985
D		Elliott, Arthur Willis.....	767	Gaffney, James Francis.....	615
Dailey, William H.....	919	Elliott, W. I.....	989	Gafney, Frank Lawrence.....	552
Dale, John Franklin.....	578	Ellis, Rev. Father John Henry	503	Gammon, Ernest Albert.....	407
Dalton, Donald Coy.....	788	Ellis, Rev. Father Wm. Francis	500	Gannon, Chester F.....	938
Dalton, Edward F.....	788	Ennis, Scott F.....	718	Gardell, William J.....	885
Daniels, Harvey S.....	571	Enos, Mallory E.....	713	Gardiner, Ida Pool.....	572
Dathe, Frederick R.....	935	Erickson, A. E.....	958	Gardiner, John Wilbur.....	572
David, Thomas H.....	963	Erickson, Theodore.....	722	Gardiner, Lester Pool.....	784
Davis, Charles K.....	391	Erickson, Theodore B.....	980	Gardiner, Philip Hogate.....	577
Davis, David L.....	304	Eskridge, Alexander W.....	689	Garibaldi, John.....	946
Davis, Hugh.....	391	Eskridge, Elizabeth A.....	695	Gatejen, Paul.....	801



# INDEX OF NAMES

Gates, Messinger E.....	806
Gelling, H. J. E.....	686
George, Arthur.....	944
Germain, Peter B.....	317
Giannetti, Mrs. Severina.....	830
Gibbs, Charles E., Jr.....	521
Gibson, Beverly.....	923
Gibson, James A.....	783
Gibson, William H.....	834
Gillenwater, Grant Franklin...	626
Gilmore, Charles Lee.....	937
Giorgi, Roger.....	383
Girolami, Mrs. Lucinda.....	805
Giusti, Mrs. Margarita.....	985
Glenn, William H. H.....	718
Gomez, Tony.....	983
Gonzales, Martin.....	833
Gonzales, Peter Benjamin.....	584
Goodrich, H. F.....	779
Goodrich, Ole O.....	365
Gorman, James E.....	806
Gould, John D.....	763
Gould, Mrs. Jennie.....	763
Gould, Josiah.....	763
Gould, Lucius F.....	955
Gould, Newton T.....	367
Gould, Raymond D.....	854
Gradon, H. D.....	539
Grandlees, John Driscoll.....	461
Gray, Frank E.....	589
Green, Henry.....	987
Green, Mrs. Mary J.....	419
Green, Samuel W.....	968
Green, William R.....	899
Greene, Bessie Byrd.....	452
Greene, Fred Elmer.....	452
Greene, George Albert.....	459
Greene, George B.....	442
Greene, Josiah B.....	442
Greene, Lester Downing.....	447
Greene, Sylvester.....	447
Greenhalgh, Theodore.....	427
Gregor, Ludwig.....	748
Griffith, James.....	544
Grimshaw, Walter Scott.....	375
Grosch, Charles G.....	885
Guisto, John Alexander.....	794
Gum, Charles A.....	946
Gummere, William O.....	961
Gunn, Robert Forsythe.....	842
Gustafson, Alfred.....	991
Gwerder, Joseph.....	999
H	
Hack, George.....	609
Hack, George W.....	609
Hack, Mary.....	609
Hack, Nathan D.....	609
Hagel, John.....	509
Hagel, John E.....	509
Hall, George Joyce, M. D.....	788
Hall, Lawrence S.....	854
Hallander, August.....	992
Halverson, Louis.....	713

Hamilton, Ivan Knox.....	672
Hamilton, James.....	672
Hamilton, Neils R.....	672
Handlin, Joseph J.....	924
Handlin, Louis F.....	924
Hanley, Henry A.....	965
Hanlon, George J.....	801
Hanlon, John.....	801
Hannum, Charles H.....	636
Hanson, Levi O.....	695
Harber, Clinton E.....	783
Harder, Conrad K.....	717
Harney, Major Patrick J.....	277
Harris, Fred J.....	903
Harris, Thomas J.....	981
Harrison, Frederick S.....	967
Hart, Edward T.....	721
Hartig, Oscar G.....	682
Hartin, John Henry.....	955
Hartin, Walter Scott.....	955
Hastings, James M.....	667
Hateley, Thomas J.....	960
Hathaway, William E.....	925
Hauschildt, Edward T.....	388
Hauschildt, Henry.....	388
Hauser, Caspar.....	784
Hawk, Elbridge La Fayette....	460
Hayes, James.....	555
Hayes, Patrick.....	315
Haywood, Charles H.....	704
Haywood, Samuel S.....	543
Heath, Mrs. Elizabeth.....	805
Heath, George W.....	805
Heath, John Wesley.....	805
Heber, Henry.....	999
Heim, Alvin L.....	947
Heldoorn, Louis.....	1001
Hendren, Jesse A.....	982
Henley, Oscar J.....	951
Henning, Arthur Frederick....	902
Henry, Alexander Culberson...	899
Hermitage, Rev. William.....	561
Herndon, George L.....	372
Herspring, Dr. David F.....	480
Hiatt, Hiatt T.....	850
Hibbitt, William Ewart.....	905
Hicks, James B.....	849
Hicks, Joseph.....	849
Hicks, Joseph E.....	849
Hill, John Leland.....	882
Hill, John S.....	882
Hill, William.....	910
Hillhouse, John.....	305
Hinsey, W. W.....	599
Hobday, Mrs. Kelsey.....	329
Hobrecht, Joseph Charles.....	667
Hodson, Burton M.....	321
Hoeffling, John.....	988
Hoffman, Chester M.....	998
Hoffner, Edgar and Mary V...	489
Holdener, Frank A.....	552
Hollenbeck, George J.....	530
Hollenbeck, John.....	941
Hollister, Dwight.....	829

Holmes, James W.....	933
Holmes, Walton E.....	933
Holt, Charles A.....	854
Holt, Lester E.....	854
Holt, Percy La Rue.....	873
Hoopes, Jess W., Jr.....	957
Hopfield, Lewis D.....	690
Horrell, Frederick.....	998
Horton, Capt. John Emerson..	986
Hosking, John Griffith.....	768
Hosking, William Albert.....	768
Howard, James Wesley.....	518
Howe, E. P.....	685
Howe, William S.....	685
Hudnutt, George Deming.....	906
Hudspeth, Frank B.....	1002
Hughes, Charles Leslie.....	928
Hughes, Evan J.....	923
Hughes, Michael.....	278
Hughes, Robert F.....	825
Humphrey, Anthony Byrd....	452
Hunger, William J.....	649
Hunt, John T.....	722
Hunt, Mark T.....	371
Hunter, Lewis C.....	686
Hurley, D. A.....	991
Husbye, Harold H.....	732
Huston, Edward Parramore...	787
Hutchinson, Wm. N. Lindsay	837

## I

Inderbitzen, Anton.....	562
Inman, Hon. J. M.....	934

## J

Jacinto, Manuel.....	562
Janes, Francis M.....	664
Jarvis, Charles W.....	912
Jauch, Benjamin.....	978
Jauch, Frank A.....	978
Jenkins, George R.....	316
Jenkins, Lewis R.....	316
Jenkins, Morris A.....	379
Jensen, Joseph.....	987
Johanson, Charles J.....	882
Jones, Charles W.....	714
Jones, Chris R.....	890
Jones, Ellis Wesley.....	659
Jones, James P.....	944
Jones, William E.....	890
Johnsen, Nels.....	958
Johnson, Andrew.....	415
Johnson, Anton L.....	862
Johnson, C. A.....	415
Johnson, C. Gustaf.....	912
Johnson, Fontaine.....	403
Johnson, Gerald R.....	920
Johnson, Julian W.....	403
Johnson, Mrs. Margaret K....	686
Johnston, Alexander, Sr.....	825
Johnston, Alexander Francis..	825
Johnston, John.....	672
Johnston, John Crawford.....	672
Johnston, John W.....	476



# INDEX OF NAMES

Jolly, Charles H.....	334	Ladue, William Bell.....	525	Maestretti, Emil Alfred.....	977
Journey, Mrs. Margaret A....	913	Laine, William H.....	989	Maguire, Joseph T.....	663
Judge, Miss Mary.....	663	Lamb, Arthur H.....	891	Mahan, Maurice Thomas.....	986
Jurach, John.....	894	Lampson, Mrs. Mary L.....	299	Mannix, William J.....	925
K					
Kadel, Nicholas C.....	984	Lamus, Carl A.....	891	Marengo, Alessandro.....	486
Kaeser, Reinhardt G.....	571	Landis, L. H.....	361	Marengo, Augustino.....	486
Kammerer, John.....	621	Landsborough, Leonard B....	664	Maritsas, Paul D.....	1003
Katzenstein, Carleton Leonard	886	Landsborough, Thomas R....	857	Marsh, Ralph Ellis.....	671
Katzenstein, George B.....	279	Laracy, John J.....	873	Marten, Wesley E.....	943
Kay, Samuel H.....	909	Laracy, William P.....	873	Martin, John B.....	977
Kay, Samuel William.....	909	Larkin, William H.....	797	Martindale, Edward Lee.....	866
Keane, James.....	858	Larrick, James W.....	952	Martine, Annette.....	479
Keane, Rt. Rev. Patrick Joseph	877	Larsen, Nils Olaf.....	817	Martine, Harry C.....	479
Keithly, Abram.....	931	Lauppe, Frank E.....	774	Mason, Edward S.....	953
Kelly, Thomas.....	323	Lauppe, John D.....	466	Mason, Francis Elton.....	659
Kelly, Thomas M.....	416	Lauppe, Nettie S.....	466	Matcovich, N. N. S.....	636
Kenealy, James J.....	323	Lauridson, Niels H.....	990	Matthias, Adolph J.....	525
Kenefick, Edmund.....	489	Lavenson, Gustav.....	475	Matthias, Harold R.....	525
Kennedy, Edgar Frank.....	846	Lawson, Edward H.....	328	Matthias, Louis W.....	525
Kennedy, Frank.....	846	Lawson, John S.....	311	Maxwell, William M.....	751
Kennedy, William.....	846	Leavitt, Edward Jewell.....	818	May, George F.....	667
Kenourgios, Sam.....	870	Lee, King H.....	921	Mayden, John Lincoln.....	672
Kercheval, Howard D.....	631	Lehman, Charles.....	996	Mayhood, Ray H.....	556
Kercheval, James Louis.....	590	Leitch, Albert E.....	966	McCauley, John F.....	297
Kercheval, Reuben.....	631	Lemery, Charles H.....	999	McClain, Donald.....	604
Kesner, Mary C.....	494	Leonard, Lewis Y.....	933	McClain, Henry Harrison....	945
Kesner, William A.....	494	Leoni, Peter.....	917	McConnell, Thomas.....	981
Keys, William.....	609	Lettner, S. Henry.....	610	McCubbin, Eugene L.....	567
Kiernan, Harold S.....	616	Lewald, Captain H. A.....	530	McCuistion, John Wesley....	632
Kiernan, Lawrence B.....	600	Lewis, Frank J.....	976	McCulloch, D. H.....	920
Killam, Frank N.....	757	Lewis, George L.....	653	McCulloh, F. S.....	379
Kimball, Leland C.....	668	Lewis, Ralph H.....	987	McCurry, Harold J.....	471
Kimball, Moses Nixon.....	979	Lewis, Wesley B.....	653	McCutchen, George E.....	986
Kimberlin, Ernest M.....	774	Lewis, William Selby.....	969	McDermott, Mrs. Georgiana..	411
Kindblom, Gustavus A.....	929	Lilly, Samuel Lincoln.....	960	McDonell, Albert W.....	927
King, Charles W.....	920	Lima, Samson E.....	802	McDonnell, William.....	452
King, George E.....	943	Lindstrom, Gustaf F.....	984	McElligott, William.....	983
King, Herbert.....	886	Lippi, Amedeo.....	678	McEnerney, Joseph P.....	486
Kingsbury, William Stephen..	412	Lobner, Leo Kneeland.....	650	McEnerney, William D.....	358
Kirkpatrick, Glenn E.....	978	Loizeaux, Edouard Sanderson..	845	McEwen, Edwin.....	956
Kirtlan, Thomas.....	609	Lord, Mrs. Clara Belle.....	504	McGee, Amos.....	696
Klaeser, Florence.....	678	Loughridge, James, M. D.....	865	McGee, Fredrick James.....	923
Klatcke, Herman.....	980	Lower, Capt. William Franklin	995	McGrath, John A.....	735
Kleinsorge, William.....	375	Lubin, David.....	279	McGuire, Andrew T.....	959
Kleinsorge, William E.....	846	Lubin, Simon J.....	327	McIntire, John A.....	981
Kloss, August.....	829	Lucich, George.....	873	McKenzie, Colin.....	286
Kloss, August, Jr.....	977	Lucich, Marco.....	768	McKern, Roland L.....	971
Kloss, Edward C.....	829	Ludlow, Charles A.....	285	McKoy, Walter Day.....	677
Kneppel, Martin.....	853	Lufkins, D. T.....	810	McMichael, Ellsworth E.....	466
Knowles, J. G.....	902	Lumbard, Charles.....	303	McNally, Frank L.....	903
Knowles, Joseph L.....	902	Lumry, Lemuel Oscar.....	742	McNeil, Elbert S.....	944
Kofod, Martin.....	953	Lundlee, Gunerius T.....	996	McNeil, George P.....	514
Kohnke, Henry.....	915	Luppen, Luppe Barnes.....	787	McShane, Bernard J.....	289
Kraus, Edward Henry.....	376	Lyding, Peter R.....	639	Meiss, Benjamin Robert.....	797
Krebs, Harry G.....	584	Lynch, Edward M.....	423	Menke, Antone.....	362
Kubel, Isadore.....	861	Lyons, James L.....	1002	Menke, George H.....	362
Kucny, Joseph.....	885	M			
L					
Labhard, Alfred G.....	837	Macaulay, David.....	910	Merz, Chris.....	1003
Labhard, Theodore.....	837	Macdonald, Murdoch Alex- ander .....	809	Messner, Jack Joseph.....	961
		Machado, Manuel Joseph.....	948	Meyer, John N.....	925
		Maddox, Harry S.....	380	Miles, Charles.....	1001
				Miller, Charlotte.....	287
				Miller, Joseph F.....	907
				Miller, Lafayette.....	773

# INDEX OF NAMES

Miller, Leon R..... 773  
 Miller, Michael..... 287  
 Miller, Oscar H..... 909  
 Miller, Royal..... 969  
 Miller, Wayne..... 903  
 Mitchell, Howard N..... 434  
 Mitchell, Richard Earl..... 993  
 Moeller, Albert H..... 660  
 Moeller, Richard R..... 742  
 Moore, James..... 810  
 Moore, Lee Douglas..... 900  
 Moore, Loyal Chauncy..... 833  
 Moore, Ralph..... 810  
 Moroney, Thomas J..... 278  
 Morrissey, Rodney J..... 562  
 Morton, Charles Wardle..... 479  
 Mosher, Mrs. Catherine..... 731  
 Mosher, Norbert G..... 950  
 Mosier, Doran H..... 861  
 Mosier, Frank Byron..... 861  
 Mossman, John Wesley..... 915  
 Moyer, Charles A..... 878  
 Muddox, Harry C..... 286  
 Mugford, Mrs. Sarah..... 722  
 Mull, A. M..... 465  
 Mundt, Herman A..... 654  
 Munson, R. E..... 653  
 Murer, Paul..... 985  
 Murphy, Harry L..... 927  
 Murphy, John O..... 947  
 Murphy, Richard J..... 918  
 Myers, Mrs. Henrietta de Back 318  
 Myers, Louis W..... 318

## N

Nathan, Charles P..... 290  
 Need, George C..... 632  
 Neubourg, George W..... 801  
 Neves, Joseph Francis..... 901  
 Newbert, William Edmond... 555  
 Newman, Frank J..... 600  
 Nicholas, Edwin..... 930  
 Nilsson, J. Leonard..... 763  
 Nix, James J..... 900  
 Noble, Mrs. Elizabeth..... 419  
 Noble, George W..... 419  
 Nold, Frederick..... 384  
 Nopper, Hans..... 897  
 Norbryhn, Paul M..... 991  
 Norris, Amos William..... 898  
 Nusbaum, Peter J..... 894

## O

O'Brien, Thomas F..... 383  
 O'Brien, William R..... 383  
 O'Connell, Thomas..... 367  
 O'Connor, James Joseph..... 939  
 Odell, John W..... 822  
 O'Donnell, Edward J., Sr.... 578  
 Olson, Peter L..... 622  
 O'Neil, Michael..... 727  
 Opdyke, Paul R..... 842  
 Orr, Mrs. Mary McFarland... 681

Orr, Silas..... 959  
 Osborn, David H..... 913  
 Osgood, Mrs. Ada L..... 304  
 Ostman, Charles..... 913  
 Owen, Asa..... 311

## P

Palm, Henry A..... 959  
 Palmer, Charles William..... 710  
 Pape, Albert George..... 895  
 Parker, Clarence R..... 1004  
 Parkinson, Mrs. Valla E..... 416  
 Patterson, Guy S..... 751  
 Patterson, John..... 878  
 Pellandini, James..... 596  
 Pennish, T. J..... 814  
 Perrin, H. Yates..... 916  
 Perry, Emanuel D..... 485  
 Peters, Mott..... 793  
 Peterson, Charles John..... 917  
 Peyton, William F..... 965  
 Phillips, Emmett..... 660  
 Phillips, Emmett, Sr..... 660  
 Phipps, George..... 434  
 Picard, Charles J..... 982  
 Pierson, Alfred E..... 727  
 Pimentel, William H..... 922  
 Pingel, Viggo Christian..... 700  
 Plato, Elken J..... 906  
 Polhemus, Cornelius B..... 584  
 Polhemus, Elbert V..... 529  
 Polhemus, Josiah Arvin..... 584  
 Pollard, Albert L..... 969  
 Poole, Francis..... 901  
 Poole, Theodore C..... 901  
 Porter, Henry S..... 287  
 Porter, Robert..... 590  
 Porter, Wildey M..... 814  
 Post, Roy Swain..... 963  
 Powell, Mrs. Alice F..... 894  
 Powell, George F..... 893  
 Powell, Robert..... 644  
 Prager, Harry Samuel..... 517  
 Priest, Henry Ames..... 881  
 Pringle, William W..... 668  
 Pritchard, Charles D..... 865  
 Protzman, Robert L..... 997  
 Provines, Cornelia Douglas... 615  
 Prudhomme, Clifford..... 956  
 Pugh, Charles L..... 931

## Q

Queirolo, Frank..... 838  
 Quiggle, Thomas L..... 367

## R

Rackliffe, Pitt B..... 905  
 Radke, Joseph..... 945  
 Ralls, Earl M..... 979  
 Rambo, Clarence J..... 1004  
 Rapp, William A..... 937  
 Raschen, Fred..... 703  
 Rasmussen, Harvey..... 940

Raymond, George J..... 861  
 Read, Emerson Worrell..... 937  
 Reed, James H..... 986  
 Reeder, William M..... 877  
 Reese, David..... 704  
 Reese, John K..... 713  
 Reith, Jesse Lee..... 849  
 Rennie, Frederick G..... 671  
 Rhoads, Thomas..... 339  
 Rich, Henry Merritt..... 610  
 Richards, John..... 773  
 Riehm, Charles..... 365  
 Riffe, Isaac M..... 387  
 Riffe, John..... 387  
 Riley, Edward A..... 304  
 Riley, Peter..... 304  
 Ritz, Mrs. Maude I..... 650  
 Robinson, Harold Hugh..... 886  
 Robinson, James Edward..... 696  
 Robinson, Peter M..... 927  
 Rogers, Capt. Edgar F..... 742  
 Rogers, Manuel L..... 709  
 Rooney, Stephen J..... 494  
 Rooney, William J..... 494  
 Ropcke, Leonhart..... 1001  
 Rouse, Willard Preston..... 780  
 Rowe, John Charles..... 822  
 Rowray, James Byron..... 590  
 Rudech, Thomas..... 568  
 Rugg, Bertram G..... 951  
 Ruhstaller, August Louis..... 798  
 Ruhstaller, Frank J..... 294  
 Russell, Clifford Albert..... 889  
 Russi, John A..... 472  
 Rutter, James..... 465  
 Ryan, Arthur D..... 312  
 Ryan, Hon. Frank D..... 288  
 Ryan, George T..... 853  
 Ryan, John C..... 416  
 Ryan, Capt. Thomas A..... 300

## S

Salcedo, Albert Edward..... 988  
 Saner, Arnold..... 949  
 Saner, Joseph..... 721  
 Sapunar, Matt..... 967  
 Sarment, Mrs. Rose..... 935  
 Sarti, Frank..... 893  
 Saunders, Joseph W..... 821  
 Sbäbaro, Antonio, Capt..... 330  
 Scatena, Frederick Nicholas... 742  
 Schaefer, Henry..... 997  
 Schaffnit, Emil G..... 974  
 Scharlin, Frank H..... 741  
 Schei, Lawrence B..... 973  
 Schenk, John..... 690  
 Schluckebier, Theodore W... 953  
 Schmitt, Charles..... 529  
 Schneider Bros..... 1001  
 Schneider, Henry..... 845  
 Schoech, Charles S..... 846  
 Schulze, Mrs. Jennie A..... 371  
 Schwab, Jack..... 936



# INDEX OF NAMES

Seavey, Dr. Minnie A.....	894	Swan, Robert T.....	681	Waterman, Harry G.....	989
Selkirk, William R.....	735	Swannell, William Laurance...	906	Waters, J. Edward.....	972
Sharp, John Wesley.....	504	Swanston, George.....	398	Wegat, August.....	928
Sharp, Mrs. Sophia B.....	504	Swanston, Jennie E.....	398	Weigt, William Albert.....	892
Sheldon, William C.....	336	Sweet, Arthur Walter.....	952	Weil, Conrad.....	384
Shepard, Jo. H.....	900			Weil, Frederick Conrad.....	384
Shepard, Wallace.....	793			Weil, John.....	809
Sherfey, Mrs. Ruth.....	583	T		Weil, Robert H.....	809
Sherman, George C.....	997	Talbot, Richard P.....	892	Weinstock, Lubin & Company	327
Shields, Peter J.....	288	Taverna, Rev. Fr. Dominic.....	962	Welsh, Martin I.....	312
Shinn, Robert E. Lee.....	366	Taylor, John B.....	710	West, Hon. Percy G.....	499
Showers, Mrs. Minnie Barton..	329	Teichert, Adolph (portrait, 375)	376	Westoby, John E.....	942
Sill, Anna P.....	551	Teichert, Adolph, Jr.....	540	Weston, Ernest A.....	966
Silva, Charles F.....	510	Tellstrom, Axel.....	424	Wetzlar, Gustavus.....	476
Silva, Francisco F.....	727	Terkelson, Louis.....	932	Whidden, Dr. Frank.....	935
Silva, J. Ignatius.....	896	Terra, Manuel F.....	718	White, Albert L.....	897
Simmonds, Clyde Chapel.....	857	Thaler, Kasper.....	403	White, Mrs. Camille P.....	678
Simpson, Harry.....	427	Thatcher, Albert Miles.....	649	White, Charles G.....	921
Simpson, Herbert.....	951	Theile, Ernest A.....	764	White, Clinton L.....	351
Skog, John A.....	966	Thielbahr, William A.....	728	White, Herbert E.....	351
Skoog, Adolph.....	949	Thomas, Joseph.....	764	White Hospital.....	678
Small, Jake.....	671	Thomas, William D.....	918	White, Lincoln.....	897
Smith, Alexander H.....	752	Thompson, Edward M.....	870	Whittemore, Benjamin F.....	317
Smith, Calvin H.....	850	Thornton, Charles E.....	862	Whittemore Bros.....	317
Smith, Charles.....	896	Tinsler, Miss Silvey-Pearle...	926	Wickstrom, Charles August...	485
Smith, Charles S.....	589	Tobey, Jesse O.....	407	Wiegand, John Martin.....	387
Smith, Garrett D.....	817	Todd, Clarence D.....	994	Wilcox, John T.....	961
Smith, George H.....	915	Toomey, Walter Daniel.....	997	Wilke, Charles.....	696
Smith, H. Jay.....	490	Torney, Richard Daley.....	919	Wilkie, Peter J.....	802
Smith, Hart F.....	975	Totman, Caroline M.....	433	Williamson, David A.....	595
Smith, Mrs. Ida M. C.....	931	Trainor, Alfred T.....	965	Willis, Hal E.....	996
Smith, James G.....	934	Travis, William E.....	998	Wilson, Charles E.....	978
Smith, Jay H.....	898	Tryon, Sylvester Cornelius...	312	Wilton, Seth A.....	310
Smith, John Joseph.....	437	Turner, Edgar D.....	578	Wing, Frederick W.....	616
Smith, Mrs. Lillian C.....	480	Turner, Jabez.....	517	Winters, Winfred D.....	757
Smith, Matthew A.....	798	Turton, William.....	294	Wise, Jesse.....	438
Smith, Maurice K.....	940			Wise, Joseph.....	428
Smith, Robert M.....	834	U		Wise, Joseph Lincoln.....	428
Smith, Warren W.....	480	Upham, Robert L.....	603	Wise, M. L.....	830
Smith, William J.....	324	Uren, Stephen.....	993	Wise, Mrs. Nancy Jane.....	428
Sobey, Russell R.....	908	Utz, Herman F.....	540	Wixson, Charles H.....	704
Sommers, Adolph.....	958			Wood, Hiram T.....	358
Souza, Manuel Patrick.....	992	V		Wood, Will C.....	309
Spickard, Claude Richard.....	682	Valensin, Mrs. Alice M.....	297	Woods, George H.....	917
Sposito, Louis.....	728	Valensin, Pio.....	299	Woods, James A.....	529
Spring, Henry.....	964	Vah Alstine, Edward.....	366	Woollett, John Woodward...	854
Squaglia, Giovanni.....	942	Vanina, Charles Leslie.....	822	Work, George Armistead.....	994
St. Francis Parish.....	858	Vicari, Saverio.....	433	Worthington, John J.....	278
Stackpoole, Owen Thomas....	996	Vice, George.....	748	Wright, Albert W.....	596
Stahl, Mrs. Matilda.....	321	Vining, Carl F.....	956	Wriston, Mrs. Jennie V.....	514
Starkey, Jerome.....	411	Vollman, Clarence.....	640	Wulff, Henry.....	826
Starks, Leonard F.....	936	Vollman, Mrs. Dagmar Elea- nore Hansen.....	640		
Stauffer, Fred.....	677	Vortriede, William.....	732	Y	
Steiner, Albert.....	929			Yoerk, August W.....	322
Steneberg, Edward Albert....	874	W		Yoerk, Charles August.....	305
Steppan, Leo.....	731	Wahrhaftig, Peter S.....	513	Yoerk, George P.....	322
Steude, Paul H.....	643	Wall, Edwin Taylor.....	649	Youngman, Franklin L.....	736
Stevenson, Roy Milton.....	951	Walters, William F.....	957		
Stewart, Merlin W.....	994	Wanamaker, Joy F.....	939	Z	
Stillman, W. M.....	813	Ward, Lida Sparks Bowman...	635	Zagoren, Hyman W.....	938
Stirnkorb, Fred.....	911	Waring, Ray C.....	309	Zeigerst, E. R.....	825
Stuart, Daniel E.....	315	Warner, Willard.....	561	Zimmerman, Charles W.....	834
		Waterbury, Frank G.....	522	Zumwalt, Jacob.....	695

## PREFACE

**T**HERE is a romance interwoven with the history of Sacramento County which at once carries both the reader and the narrator above the plane of the commonplace in reviewing the lives and events of bygone days, casting the glamour of fascinating interest over otherwise uninviting facts and dry statistical data. Linked up with Spanish tradition, the soul of adventure, and the pluck of the West, these historic grounds are ever kept fresh and green with the memories of heroic deeds performed by the pioneers who labored and accomplished here, overcoming the seemingly insurmountable obstacles that blocked their way through the trackless wilds that cradled California's early childhood and were to become the scene of her marvelous mature development. Recollections of the "Days of Forty-nine"; the inspiring accomplishments and associations of Mark Twain, Bret Harte and Joaquin Miller; and the stalwart and manly character of General Sutter, who blazed a trail to the future Capital City and bivouacked on its virgin soil, and of John W. Marshall, who uncovered the hidden treasures of gold—all these, and a wealth of equally fascinating incident and reminiscence, are vividly recalled in the pages of this volume. The names of such empire-builders as Stanford, Huntington, Crocker, Hopkins, and other pioneers of their time in Sacramento, stand out in letters of fire among the builders of the West and the moving spirits in colonization and transportation.

Much of the history of this Wonderland—still an unknown wilderness fifty years after Junipero Serra had founded San Diego, Monterey, Los Angeles, San Francisco and some seventeen other places, and had passed away—was written by the late W. L. Willis and others, whose first-hand knowledge of things and actual participation in many of the early events made possible the compilation of a work that has ever since provided a storehouse of rich information, so replete with the salient facts and beguiling romance of pioneer days that it would be futile to undertake any material improvement upon their version. The editor, in revising this work, has held intact the most vital chapters bearing upon the escapades of the pioneers, and innumerable side-lights on the rough but noble characters of that memorable period, and has sought only to make such changes and substitutions in facts and statistics as are made necessary by the progress of the present generation, and particularly by the remarkable agricultural and industrial growth and development of the county and the broadening of its civic institutions and social organizations. Sacramento County, during the last fifteen years, has made wonderful progress. The lure of gold has given way to the development of still richer sources of wealth, in the raising of horticultural and agricultural products, and in manifold industrial occupations. Moreover, the world has passed through the great war since the last edition of this work was published, and it therefore has seemed fitting to chronicle the part played by the county's loyal sons and daughters, and the citizenship as a whole, in helping to win the victory for humanity. It is hoped that the chapters so necessitated, and others telling of the more recent occurrences, growth of population and progress in general, will meet the approval of the vast army who shall acquire or consult this history in the years to come.

G. WALTER REED.

Los Angeles, February 15, 1922.





# HISTORY OF SACRAMENTO COUNTY

G. WALTER REED, Editor

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## INTRODUCTION

(Condensed from the Introduction by the late William L. Willis, Edition of 1913.)

**I**T MAY be safely said that Sacramento County has played a more important part in the history of the state than any other county within the borders of California. Embracing in her confines the most precious gifts of the lofty Sierras and the foothills at their base—and not least of these, the fertile alluvial soil washed down from their hillsides and canyons to fill up the inland sea of which she once was a part, making her a second Valley of the Nile, no whit inferior to the original in fertility and productiveness—she is almost without a peer. But the mountains and foothills were not niggardly in their magnificent gifts, for in addition to the splendid soil so given, they sprinkled it literally with golden dust and nuggets that enriched many a one of the Argonauts and of the generation who succeeded them, and that to this day pour millions into the pockets of the men who are mining the precious metal on the lands adjoining the American River.

Sitting majestically on the banks of the magnificent river that forms her western boundary, Sacramento County has witnessed for half a century full-laden barges and steamers bringing her choicest products down the bosom of the river to the bay, to supply the markets of the coast cities and of lands beyond the sea. With the summer's sun and the winter's rain, aided by the balmy winds of spring and autumn, her crops follow each other in annual succession and are sent abroad to feed the less fortunate dwellers of Occident and Orient and to spread the fame of her wealth and resources to distant lands. Well has she played her part so far, but it is an insignificant one compared to that which she will play in the near future, when instead of a few thousands, this magnificent valley of the Sacramento shall support millions of happy, prosperous men, women and children of the mighty empire that is developing so rapidly on the western coast of our country. And now has come to her a quickening of perception that will have far-reaching results. Her own has come to her. She realizes the value of her

birthright and will take advantage of it to the fullest extent. Agriculture, horticulture, commerce and manufacturing all feel the impulse resultant on the realization of her power and opportunity, and her watchword is "Onward!"

In the days before the American occupation, Gen. John A. Sutter, the pioneer of pioneers of the state, saw with the vision of a prophet the future of the country, and built his fort near the confluence of the Sacramento and American Rivers, to become, a few years later, the objective point of the wagon trains which wended their weary way across the trackless wilderness of this vast continent. Here many a company of immigrants, worn out with their long journey and often half starved and in distress, arrived and were fed and relieved from the stores of the generous-hearted old pioneer, and rested and recuperated under the protection of his fort. Here was for many years the point where the gold-seekers, landing from their long and dangerous voyage around the Horn, arrived on boats from San Francisco, and fitted themselves out for the mines. Here, too, was the supply point for these seekers for gold after they had begun with pick, shovel and rocker to delve their fortunes from the rich placers of the foothills. Here, then, began the making of the history of the Golden State. It was to Sacramento, too, that Márshall—long before the irruption of the dwellers of every clime, hastening to be first on the ground to gather the treasure—brought for Sutter's inspection the bright pieces of yellow metal found in the race at Coloma; and it was from Sacramento that, after that conference, the news went forth to the world that the gold placers of California held out the opportunity of acquiring wealth to all who possessed the nerve and confidence to come and seek for it.

Not more interesting and romantic was the search of Jason and his Argonauts for the Golden Fleece than was that of the modern Argonauts who braved the wilderness, with its hostile Indians, or endured the tedium and dangers of the voyage round the Horn in



search of the precious metal with which California was so richly endowed. There is a fascination that never lessens or grows old as one listens to the reminiscences of the old pioneers and the tales of their journeying to the new El Dorado in answer to the lure of gold; and under the spell of their words one lives over again with them the exciting experiences they met with, both on their way and after their arrival. Such a polyglot community was surely never elsewhere drawn together, as assembled here at the call of gold, banded in one common aim, but each one still pursuing his own way independently, striving to acquire wealth as quickly as possible, and hoping meanwhile for an early return to the old home. A few did so return, but for the majority a different destiny was happily appointed. They never dreamed that they were to be the founders of a great state which would hold their memory in reverence, and respect them for their sturdy, heroic qualities. Alas, their last-surviving representatives are fast dwindling in numbers, and only a few brief years will see these too no more among us.

The lure of gold is one of the strongest incentives to man, inducing him to leave home and loved ones, to brave well-known and certain dangers and to tempt fate in the most daring manner. Perhaps the spice of danger and adventure lends force to the lure, although optimism must necessarily be the most potent factor. Other men have made fortunes quickly and with comparative ease, and why not he? We hear only of these successful ones, but rarely of the unsuccessful and of their privations and sufferings; and the dazzle of the gold blinds us to the hazard of the venture. The struggles and privations of the thousands who joined in the mad rush to Alaska in the last decades are very little known and considered. Rotten ships, condemned years before, were chartered to take them on the treacherous sea voyage, and were laden to the gunwales with passengers and freight, with the chances against their proceeding a hundred miles on their way before experiencing shipwreck. And yet men fought and pleaded for a chance to brave the dangers of the journey, and the certain suffering from cold and hunger and other perils after their arrival in the land of the Great White Silence. So it was in the days of '49. The long six months' journey across the plains and lofty mountains, with only a trail to follow, and with its dangers from Indians, floods, fire, pestilence and starvation, could not deter the dauntless ones who set out on their way of more than 2,000 miles through the wilderness, many of them accompanied by their wives and children.

Right here it is only just to give their full due to the women—the pioneer mothers of whom we hear so little—the women who for-

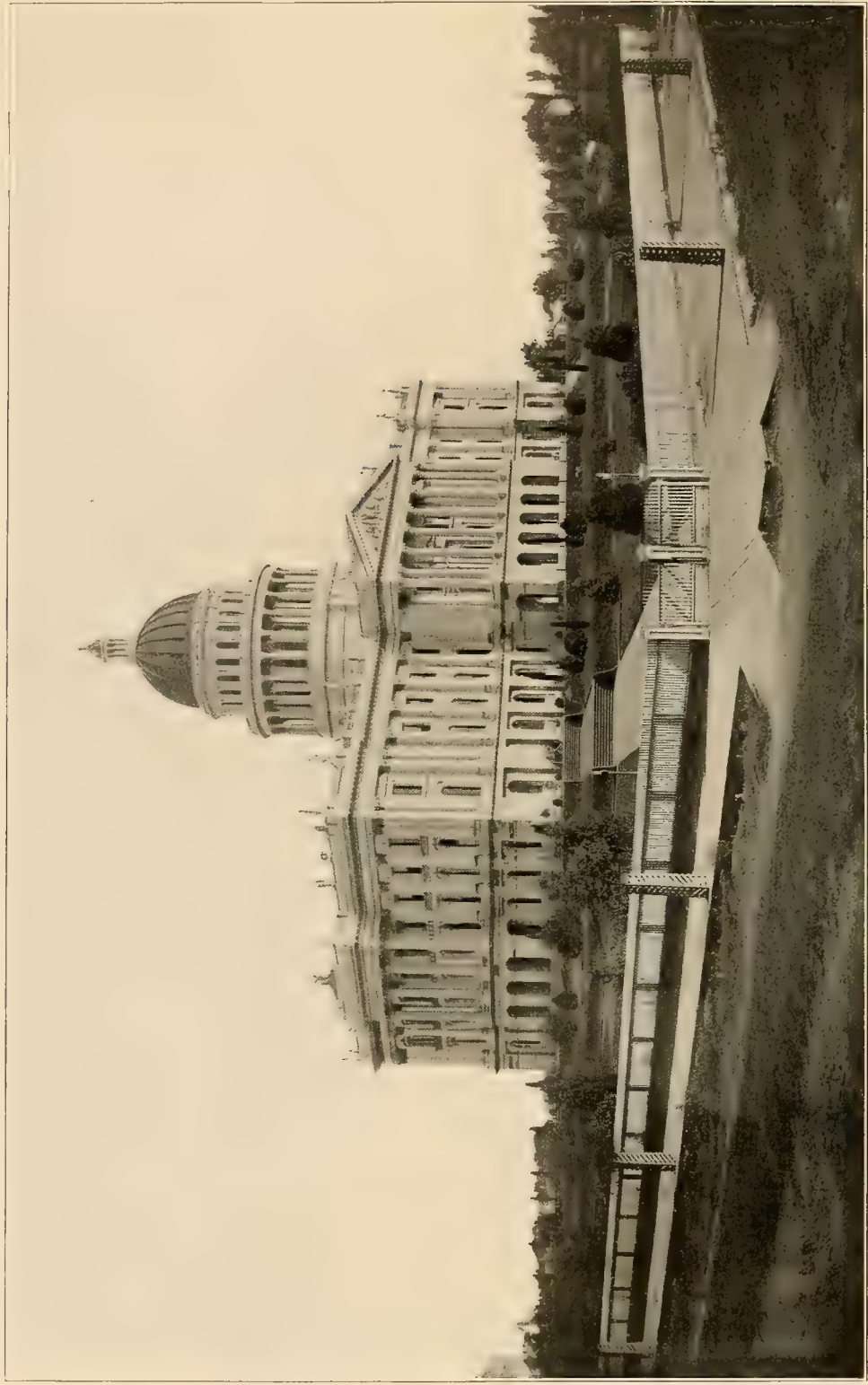
sook home and kindred to follow their husbands through all trials and dangers to the unknown lands, and to assist with their labors and counsel, and with the rearing of the children of the rising generation, in the shaping and moulding of a great empire whose fame was destined to reach the uttermost parts of the earth. Like the pioneer women of the great West and the Mississippi Valley, they have not received their meed of praise and recognition for the important part they played in empire-building. While the men labored, the women had to make the home as comfortable as conditions allowed, rear and care for and clothe the children, and endure all sorts of privations. Theirs the test of patience and courage to meet and overcome, to cheer and encourage under adverse circumstances; and well the pioneer women did their part. Not the least of their tests was the scarcity of female companionship, as for several years but few women came to this coast, and they were widely scattered after their arrival. The coming of a woman to a mining camp was a great event and roused all the latent chivalry of the rough men of the community, who vied in doing her honor and in making her comfortable and mitigating the conditions around her. She was placed, as it were, upon a pedestal and surrounded by adoring subjects. A man would be safer in committing murder than in insulting or injuring her.

Pioneers have told the writer of the appearance of the country adjoining Sacramento on the south in the days of '49 and '50. "A man could ride over the plains on horseback," they say, "and tie the wild oats across his saddle bow, as they rose often above the head of a man on foot. Drove of antelope were to be seen on the plains, and deer were to be found in the groves along the river, while in the tules and along the sloughs and lakes in the southern part of the county herds of elks passed most of their time." And yet, with those fertile plains at their doors, such was the fixity of the idea that had taken hold of men's minds and impelled them to the mines, that they scoffed at the few wise ones who planned to take up land and go to farming. "What!" they would say, "would you go out there and drudge, when you could go to the mines and pick up gold? Why, you would starve to death out there! Not any land for me."

But among them were men who had left the farm in the East to come to California. These men saw that while many lucky ones made their fortunes more or less quickly in the mines, there were thousands of others who lived from hand to mouth or went "broke" in the quest for gold. They looked on the face of the country and, like the Israelites, "found it good." They realized that the soil that would produce such crops without cultivation







STATE CAPITOL IN 1875

would produce bounteously when properly cultivated. They realized, too, that the gold-diggers must be fed, and that feeding them would bring its reward in rich profits. They knew the stock must have hay in the winter as well as in the summer, when every spear of grass was dried up in the absence of rain. So the wise men took up tracts of land. Some of them purchased large grants which had been given by the Mexican government, as had Sutter's. They prepared to feed the hungry, and their descendants are carrying out their plans today. The land which the miners, in their ignorance of the effects of climatic conditions in the valley, designated as a desert, has proved "a land flowing with milk and honey," and has promoted the growth of an industrious and prosperous community which has done its share in the upbuilding of the great commonwealth that extends along the Pacific for a distance almost as great as that of the coastline of all the states that border on the Atlantic.

The great possibilities of our county are only in their first stage of development. The days of the stockmen and cattlemen, and of the great herds that covered the land, are gone. The days of wheat-raising that followed are also almost past, and the era of intensive farming has come. The small home of a few acres, where the work that in the days of the wheat farmers was distributed over a quarter or half section is now concentrated on ten or twenty acres, has begun to take the place of the big ranch. Instead of the sparsely settled plains where the farm-house, barn and corrals were

the only signs of habitation, and the rancher depended on the peddler's wagon to supply him with vegetables and fruit, and where perhaps a few fowls were to be seen around the barn yard, and the rancher brought out from the town his butter, eggs, condensed milk and bacon, are now to be seen the orchard and vineyard, with perhaps a patch of alfalfa yielding green feed the year round for cows and chickens. "The old order changeth, yielding place to new." The country is daily growing nearer to the city. The telephone, parcel post, and rural delivery, which brings to the farmer his daily paper and his letters, and keeps him in touch with the markets on which he depends for the sale of his products, all are making the farm more attractive to the rising generation. The immense holdings of the wheat barons are passing away; and in place of the scattered bunk-houses where in winter the men who ran the gang plows and sowed the seed, and in summer the harvester gangs, passed their nights, are now to be seen the small farms of settlers, with comfortable and attractive homes, where children are growing up with rural tastes and training, to become the next generation of our citizens. The schoolhouse, the cornerstone of our nation's greatness, begins to dot the landscape, and beside it the church and post-office are seen, each new group a nucleus for another of the many thriving communities that are springing up and will soon thickly cover the state, as they cover the states in the East. We are coming into our own at last.

## CHAPTER I

### SACRAMENTO COUNTY

#### Location and Population

**S**ACRAMENTO County is situated on the Sacramento River, from which it is named (Rio Sacramento, "River of the Sacramento"), being bounded on the north by Placer County, on the east by Eldorado and Amador, on the south by San Joaquin and on the west by Yolo and Solano. Sacramento City is the county town as well as the capital of the state. The city is in 38° 35' north latitude, and 121° 30' west longitude from Greenwich. The county contains 988 square miles, only a little less than the area of Rhode Island. Its population was 91,029 in 1920, but was estimated in 1921 at 104,600 and is rapidly increasing, owing to the era of rapid development which has set in during recent years. The coming of a new

transcontinental railroad—the Western Pacific—and the approaching entry of the Great Northern and Santa Fe, as well as several interurban electric lines either already constructed or in course of construction, have contributed largely to its progress and prosperity. The magnificent river that flows along its western boundary bears on its bosom, it is stated, almost as much freight annually as the mighty Mississippi does. While the figures are not at hand to verify this statement, it is certain that the tonnage of grain, wood, fruit, vegetables and other products of the state which are carried on the river by steamers and barges totals an immense amount and relieves the railroads of a very great amount of freight during the busy season, and is a decided fac-



tor in keeping down freight charges in the central valley.

#### Agricultural Importance

The river flows through a country unsurpassed in fertility in the whole world and producing a vast variety of grain, fruit and vegetables. On the river and the islands bounded by its various channels and tributaries, in addition to the fruit orchards that have been celebrated for their fine fruit for nearly a half century past, asparagus- and celery-growing have of late years become a most important and yearly increasing interest, the former furnishing many thousands of cases of canned product, which is shipped all over the world.

Sacramento County was one of the large wheat-growing counties many years ago, but as wheat-growing became less profitable and the land became more valuable, it gradually became utilized for vineyard and orchard production, for which most of the land in the county is admirably adapted. Hence of late years Sacramento has become the chief shipping-point for all kinds of fruit except the citrus varieties; and as the soil and climate have been found to be of the best for the citrus fruits, their production has been rapidly increasing in quantity. In quality the citrus fruits are found to be inferior to none raised elsewhere. A peculiar feature of the climatology of Sacramento County and the adjoining counties on the east and north is found in what is known as the thermal belt in the foothills and higher portion of the plain, where the citrus fruits ripen to perfection, and so much earlier than in other sections that they are from a month to six weeks earlier than those in the southern part of the state. They are therefore marketed before the frosts come, reaching the Eastern markets before the holiday season and of course bringing the highest prices. Besides these, all varieties of deciduous fruit grow in profusion and to perfection, the shipments in 1909 reaching as high as 200 carloads in one day, and on one day in July, 1912, totaling 220 carloads.

#### Topographical Features

The city of Sacramento is thirty-one feet above sea level, the river below Colusa having a very gradual fall. The mountains which form the walls of the valley are visible on both sides of the city, and the panorama of the river, plain, foothills and mountains as seen from the dome of the capitol is a grand one, Mt. Shasta and Lassen Peak, more than 200 miles away, being visible on some clear days. The climate of the city and county is tempered by the Sierra Nevadas and the Coast Range, and the humidity of the air in the summer is perceptibly lessened by being shut out from

the ocean to a large degree by the Coast Range. For this reason, while the thermometer on some days in summer shows a high reading, the absence of moisture in the atmosphere renders it much more comfortable than in a moister climate, and sunstrokes and heat prostrations are practically unknown. Sacramento Valley is about 150 miles long, with a breadth of about fifty to sixty miles, and is walled in by two ranges of mountains, the Sierra Nevadas on the east, and the Coast Range on the west. They gradually approach each other until they come together in Shasta County. At the head of the valley Mt. Shasta stands, looking down from his snowy heights like a hoary sentinel placed there to watch over the welfare of the country below. Beneath him winds the Sacramento River, on its way to water the fertile plains to the south. The alluvial lands along the river slowly merge into the plains, and they gradually rise until they meet the foothills with which the valley is fringed, the foothills in turn giving way to the higher ranges, the loftiest peaks of which are Pyramid Peak, 10,052 feet in altitude, and Alpine, 10,026 feet, in the Sierra Nevadas, and Mt. Johns, 8,000 feet high, in the Coast Range. To the southwest fifty-three miles rises Mt. Diablo, in a detached range, 3,856 feet high, while the Marysville Buttes, from forty to fifty miles north, rise 2,000 feet out of the level plain and cover an area of fifty-five square miles. Adjoining the alluvial lands along the river are the plains, the soil of which is a sandy loam, a reddish land containing some clay, and a heavy black clayish soil known as adobe. There are also gravelly ridges running nearly north and south through the center of the county and also east of the Cosumnes River, which comes down from Amador County and, entering the eastern part of Sacramento County, flows into the Mokelumne River on the southern boundary. Around Folsom, on the eastern edge and three miles from the Eldorado boundary, the soil becomes of a deep red color and is a gold-bearing gravel which turned out many millions in the early days, and is still mined with great profit. All these varieties of land grow fine grapes and other fruits, which are mostly shipped to the East, bringing good prices. Along the rivers, corn, hops and vegetables are grown in large quantities, the hop crop being an important industry in the county. Large quantities of vegetables are shipped to Utah, Idaho and Montana, and some even as far east as Chicago and New York. The American River, coming down from Eldorado County, runs through Folsom and empties into the Sacramento River only a little way above Sacramento City.

The greater part of the surface of the county is level, or nearly so. As it approaches the Cosumnes it becomes more hilly, falling again

to Deer Creek, which runs along the west side of the Cosumnes River bottom, and becoming rolling land on the other side of the Cosumnes, until it reaches the lower foothills. On the Cosumnes are hop yards, orchards, corn and alfalfa fields. Dry Creek on the south forms part of the southern boundary and empties into the Mokelumne, which also forms a part of the southern boundary. Thus the county is abundantly watered in its various localities by four rivers and their tributary streams. The American, Cosumnes and Mokelumne are all torrential streams rising in the high Sierras and with a larger area of land contributing to their watersheds. Down the canyons, therefore, through which they flow, rushes annually an immense volume of water on its way to the ocean. In the early days this often overflowed the alluvial lands along the Sacramento River, carrying death and destruction along its course. Several of these floods were disastrous to Sacramento City in its early history. Judging from the tales of the pioneers, the flood in the winter of 1862 must have covered not only the river bottoms, but also a large portion of what is familiarly known as "the plains," for the writer has heard old settlers tell of transporting their provisions and other merchandise from Sacramento during that winter on flatboats or barges almost to the town of Elk Grove. An idea of the immense volume of water that found its way to the sea on that occasion may be gained from the fact that it not only covered the great tule basin of Yolo County, but also a large portion of the plains east and south of the city to a width of many miles. Since that time the settlers have learned the lesson that safety can be found only in high and wide levees, properly constructed to withstand the wind and water.

But man, while always striving against the elements and the forces of nature, often succeeds in the Herculean task of subduing them and turning the master into the servant. These same torrential streams, which, unbridled, sweep man and his works from their path like feathers, are being harnessed and confined to do his bidding and foster his prosperity. The great dam at Folsom, built by the state, furnishes power to the state's prison as well as electricity for lighting the grounds. It has also for many years supplied Sacramento City and County with light and power. In the near future the water of those streams will be used again and again to turn mills and machinery for factories, and the electrical power generated by the rivers will be, even more than in the past, transmitted over long distances—a factor in building up the prosperity of many a community. The day will come, moreover, when immense reservoirs will be constructed, either by the government or by the state, for the impounding of the flood-waters from the

rain and melting snow, and its distribution during the long, dry summer over the thirsty land, doubling and trebling the crops and bringing greater prosperity to the valley. Then, too, will the rivers, instead of bringing down destructive torrents upon the valley, remain within their banks and the Sacramento, with its deep-water channel dredged, will see the ships of distant nations bringing their commerce to our door.

Many centuries ago a vast sea occupied the place now known as the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys. The action of sun, rain and air slowly disintegrated the surrounding mountains and erosion set in, the detritus forming soil which was washed down into the inland sea, eventually filling up the great basin. It is no wonder then, that, like the valley of the Nile, which was formed in the same way, the valley of the Sacramento became one of the richest and most fertile in the world. For nearly half a century it was one of the great wheat-producing sections of the United States. As the soil became exhausted for wheat-raising under the one-crop system, the farmer began to find it necessary to change the crop. He found that it would not only raise all varieties of fruit and berries, but that on a much smaller acreage he could raise a far more profitable crop, as well as a more certain one. So in a few years Sacramento developed into a great fruit-shipping center and today the Florin district is one of the largest, if not the largest, of the strawberry-growing centers in the state. Sacramento County also leads in the production of the Tokay grape, the color and quality of which always secures for it the highest price in the Eastern market. The county also leads in Bartlett-pear production.

Nor must the tule lands along the Sacramento River in the southwestern part of the county be overlooked. Alluvial lands of the richest quality, for some distance back from the river, have been reclaimed and thousands of acres have been planted with orchards of deciduous fruits or sown with alfalfa and used as dairy farms. Of late years they are being reclaimed faster, and asparagus and celery have been found to be very successful and profitable crops, the former being canned in immense quantities and sent East to supply the markets of the world.

In fact everything that can be produced in a semi-tropical country can be grown in the Sacramento Valley, and even some fruits and other products that really belong to tropical climes. Rice is being grown with great success and of the finest quality in Butte County, as well as to a limited extent in Sacramento County, a large portion of the soil of which is admirably fitted for its culture. Hemp and ramie bid fair to become profitable textile pro-



ducts, and much of the land is suitable for flax. Hops are also an important product, being grown of the finest quality along the Sacramento and Cosumnes Rivers.

### Early Spanish Grants

A large portion of the area of Sacramento County, which is now in private ownership through subdivision, was in the early days comprised in the old Spanish grants. The boundaries and other matters were the cause of much costly and vexatious litigation. The grants were as follows:

The Rancho Rio de los Americanos, or Leidesdorff Grant, lying along the American River and embracing the country around Folsom.

The Sutter Grant, or New Helvetia.

The Sheldon Grant, embracing the estates of Jared Sheldon and William Daylor, on the Cosumnes River, originally known as the Rancho Omochumnes.

The Hartnell Grant, also on the Cosumnes River.

The Rancho San Jon de los Moquelumnes, generally known as the Chabolla Grant, on the lower Cosumnes around Hicksville and running to the Mokelumne River.

The Arroyo Seco Grant, in Alabama Township, on Dry Creek.

The Rancho San Juan, on the north side of the American River and embracing the Carmichael colony, Fair Oaks and also a part of Orangevale.

The Rancho del Paso, formerly known as the Norris Grant and now generally spoken of as the Haggin Grant. This stood for more than fifty years as a barrier to the extension of the city on the north, and was the last of the great land holdings in this county to be subdivided.

The Rancho Sacayac, on the north side of the Cosumnes, between the Sheldon Grant and the east line of the county.

The Rancho Cazadores, on the northwest side of the Cosumnes, opposite the Chabolla Grant.

### Property Values

While Sacramento County is fifth among the counties of the state, according to property valuation, she excels her rivals in other ways. According to the figures prepared by State Controller John S. Chambers for 1920, the assessed value of the property of the county was \$130,162,551, an increase over the figures reported in 1912 of \$43,581,756. The present standing of the counties with respect to property valuation starts with Los Angeles, first; San Francisco, second; Alameda, third; Fresno, fourth; and Sacramento, fifth. The wonderful increase in property values in Sacramento County is to be ascribed primarily to the remarkable growth in agricultural, industrial and other productive activities, of which it has been the pivotal center; but contributory causes are also found in favorable climatic and market conditions.

## CHAPTER II

### CLIMATE OF SACRAMENTO COUNTY

**S**ACRAMENTO County has the most ideal climate of any section of California. This assertion may at first be challenged by non-residents who have heard only tales of "torrid heat," which in a careful analysis are found to be far from representing real climatic conditions in the county. The county, in keeping with its location in the vast inland empire comprising the two great river valleys, has indeed its fair share of warm weather, which is at the same time its salvation and the secret of its wonderful productivity and remarkable adaptation for the ripening and curing of fruits, and the general requirements of profitable horticulture. For its gift of summer sunshine puts a wealth of sugar in the myriad plums, apricots, peaches, pears, raisins

and other fruits which grow so abundantly in its fertile valleys. However, the exceedingly low humidity, which throughout the summer season usually records a mere trace, takes the oppressiveness out of hot weather, and the dry heat on the warmest days is far from being unbearable even in the open fields, much less in the shaded parks and playgrounds. At night the cooling trade winds, blowing in from the Pacific Ocean, bring temperatures which make blankets comfortable for sleeping practically 365 days in the year.

The balmy weather throughout the winter, with very infrequent killing frosts, enables the farmer to work outdoors almost the entire year, except during the rainy season, which brings its blessings of brimming reservoirs

and well-soaked lands, thus insuring abundant crops in field and orchard. To the inhabitant of the frozen North, where snow, ice and sleet reign for several months in the year, such a condition and opportunity make a strong appeal, and many of the present-day farmers in this most favored territory are of those who have forsaken the cold, bleak regions for the land of flowers, sunshine and happiness.

Nor is one prohibited here from enjoying the winter sports, for within a three-hour drive by automobile from the Capitol may be found snow of almost any depth up to ten or twelve feet; during the winter season; and in July and August one may engage in a snowball contest with his comrades by going a little higher into the lofty Sierra Nevada Mountains.

### Comparative Data

Writers and travelers the world over have compared the climatic conditions in Sacramento County with those in Italy; and indeed there are many marked resemblances in climate and productiveness between the "Heart of California" and the sunny southern land on the shores of the Mediterranean, particularly with respect to the successful culture of lemons, olives and grapes. During more recent years, also, this county has developed its orange industry, until today it is fast taking the lead in the growing of that variety of citrus fruit. The Washington navel orange ripens here from four to six weeks earlier than in the groves of the southern part of the state, thus insuring an early and inviting market, both locally and in the East. The growing of figs, olives and table grapes, likewise, is established on a steady and profitable commercial basis, with increasing acreage and production.

Indeed, the county possesses all the advantages of unsurpassed climate and soil; and to these are added unexcelled railway facilities, co-ordinated with the main trunk lines and cross-country laterals of the greatest system of state highways ever built by any commonwealth in the nation, touching seashore, mountain and valley, and affording the quickest, easiest and most pleasant and fascinating routes of ingress and egress in every direction.

When the topic of climate is presented for consideration it is customary to bring Los Angeles into the discussion by way of comparison. The records of the United States Weather Bureau, carefully taken and compiled at the government station here, tend to disprove any claims of our beautiful Southern metropolis to a monopoly on sunshine and flowers. To convince the skeptical, and furnish food for thought to those who seek information and are willing to accept official data from so reliable an authority as the

United States Weather Bureau, the following comparative statistics, covering a period of a quarter of a century, are given:

Southern Italy: Average winter temperature, 47.3; average spring temperature, 57.3; average summer temperature, 73.7; average autumn temperature, 61.9; average yearly temperature, 60.0; average highest temperature, 85; average lowest temperature, 20; average clear days, 220.

Los Angeles: Average winter temperature, 52.0; average spring temperature, 60.0; average summer temperature, 70.0; average autumn temperature, 65.0; average yearly temperature, 62.0; average highest temperature, 109; average lowest temperature, 28; average clear days, 250.

Sacramento: Average winter temperature, 48.0; average spring temperature, 60.0; average summer temperature, 75.0; average autumn temperature, 61.0; average yearly temperature, 61.0; average highest temperature, 100; average lowest temperature, 29; average clear days, 238.

The record of the blossoming of fruit trees for twenty-five years previous to 1894 showed the earliest date to have been January 20, 1888, and the latest March 8, 1871. No later data are at hand, but the seasons have varied very little for cycles of ten years since the settlement of the state and the growing of fruits, so that these figures may be regarded as a fair average of conditions. Cherries ripen and are shipped from here in April, and in exceptional seasons a few boxes have been shipped earlier, the usual period of blossoming, however, being about the 15th of February. The long, dry summer ripens all kinds of fruit perfectly, and but rarely do the autumn rains come early enough to damage the fruit crop not already marketed. The farmer leaves his hay or grain in the stack for months if necessary, secure that it will not be damaged by untimely rains. Each season thus brings its own work. As the fall months advance and the winter begins, the rains make their appearance. The summer fallow is moistened and the grain is sown and harrowed. The winter plowing is begun as soon as the rain has penetrated the soil to the proper depth and when the seeding is completed the farmer leaves the rainfall to complete the work.

In the matter of rainfall, Sacramento County enjoys the happy medium, the average rainfall being nearly twenty-one inches. Taken in connection with the fertility of the soil, and the conditions surrounding the valley and influencing its climate, the fact is that a crop failure in this county has never been recorded, and that it was the boast of the past generation of farmers that irrigation was not neces-



sary in order to secure a crop. That boast was made in the days of wheat-raising and does not apply so strictly to fruit-raising and later methods of farming. Still in most sections of the county the raising of grapes and deciduous fruits and nuts is in many cases made profitable by thorough cultivation without resorting to irrigation. While this is true, there are several irrigation systems of ditches from which water can be obtained on reasonable terms, and this is found necessary for the production of citrus fruit and alfalfa.

The absence, or rather scarcity, of humidity in the atmosphere at Sacramento during the summer time, as already stated, is a great factor in making the heat more endurable when the thermometer shows a reading that is high. As is well known, a high degree of atmospheric humidity intensifies the suffering when the temperature reaches one hundred degrees or more. In fact, in the country east of the Rocky Mountains, where showers are more or less frequent in the summer, there is more suffering when the thermometer rises to ninety degrees, and the air is charged with moisture, than there would be in Sacramento when it marked one hundred degrees or more. In the one case fatalities from sunstroke are common, while in the other sunstroke is unknown. The breeze blowing from the ocean along the Sacramento River in the summer afternoons has a cooling effect on the atmosphere and renders the evenings delightful for outdoor amusements. It seldom occurs in Sacramento, in fact not more than two or three nights in the year, that a person cannot sleep comfortably under a sheet or even under a blanket or two. The spring and fall weather are delightful, and winter almost seems a misnomer when one enjoys the sunny days and a coat seems almost a burden. No wonder, in such a climate, that the fruit trees haste to break into blossom and fill the air with their fragrance. To the Easterner, impelled by the cold of his native state to seek a more balmy climate, Sacramento offers one not to be excelled by any other place, in winter or summer.

Sacramento presents further advantages to the settler. As has been stated, all kinds of fruits of the temperate zone, all semi-tropical fruits, and even some tropical fruits ripen here to perfection; for a peculiarly favorable climatic condition prevails in the foothills of the Sierras of Sacramento and adjacent counties, a section known as the thermal belt. The southern part of the state has been extensively advertised as the home of the orange and the lemon. While this is true, it is equally true that Sacramento and adjoining counties are also the home of the orange and all other citrus fruits, and the shipment of such fruits

is a constantly increasing factor in their prosperity. Hundreds of carloads of oranges, lemons and pomelos, or grapefruit, are shipped to the East annually. The very decided advantage that Sacramento has over the southern part of the state is that her oranges ripen from a month to six weeks earlier than in the south and her crop is practically disposed of in the Eastern market for the Thanksgiving and holiday trade at high prices, before the southern oranges are ripe enough to begin shipment. Such being the case, the freezing of the orange crop is a thing unknown in Sacramento County, nor do the later varieties ever suffer from frost.

Olives thrive and bear profitable crops in Sacramento County, where there are many orchards of them. As fine a quality of oil as is to be found in the state is made at Fair-oaks, and both there and in several other places the business of pickling the ripe olive is made a paying industry.

#### METEOROLOGICAL DATA

The editor of this edition of the History of Sacramento County renews his thanks and obligations to Nathaniel R. Taylor, meteorologist of the local United States Weather Bureau, for his assistance in furnishing the valuable data contained in the reports and comparisons herewith presented concerning climatic conditions, including temperatures, rainfall and other matters, which make this work the most complete in this respect of any obtainable. While it is true that there is a considerable difference in rainfall and temperature during individual years, it will be seen that taken in cycles of five or ten years, the average weather of the seasons shows but little variation, and there is no great amount of change for the past sixty years. The increase in irrigation which has been made during the past few years, and which will increase rapidly within the next decade, may make a perceptible change in the course of time, as the creation of the Salton Sea has brought about an increased rainfall in the southern part of the state, but as yet no noticeable change has occurred here. As has been seen in a preceding table, our climate is, if anything, better than the vaunted climate of Italy and is not materially different from that of Los Angeles, upon which so much stress is laid by the inhabitants of the South. Taken all in all, the climate of our glorious state is unequaled by that of any similar extent of country in the world, and the Californian who desires a change of climate can easily obtain it in a few hours, without leaving his own state.

As will be seen by the table of absolute maximum and absolute minimum temperature

for the last forty years, taken in cycles of ten years, the average maximum for the ten years from 1881 to 1890, inclusive, is 102.6°; from 1891 to 1900, it is 104.8°; from 1901 to 1910, it is 103.6°; and from 1911 to 1920, it is 105.3°. On the other side, the average minimum from 1881 to 1890 is 27.1°; from 1891 to 1900, it is 27.6°; from 1901 to 1910, it is 29°; and from 1911 to 1920, it is 27.7°.

### Rainfall

The following table gives the monthly, seasonal and annual rainfall from 1849 to July 1, 1920, and will be found a very valuable one for reference. As will be seen by it, the average seasonal rainfall for the sixty-two years from 1849 to 1911 was 19.48 inches, and the annual rainfall was 19.24 inches; and there has been no material change since.

Sacramento rainfall, monthly, seasonal and annual, 1849-1920:

1849-50: July, 0; August, 0; September, 0.25; October, 1.50; November, 2.25; December, 12.50; January, 4.50; February, 0.50; March, 10.00; April, 4.25; May, 0.25; June, 0; seasonal, 36.00; year, 1850; annual, 19.50.

1850-51: July, 0; August, 0; September, 0; October, 0; November, T.; December, T.; January, 0.65; February, 0.35; March, 1.88; April, 1.14; May, 0.69; June, 0; seasonal, 4.71; year, 1851; annual, 15.10.

1851-52: July, 0; August, 0; September, 1.00; October, 0.18; November, 2.14; December, 7.07; January, 0.58; February, 0.12; March, 6.40; April, 0.19; May, 0.30; June, 0; seasonal, 17.98; year, 1852; annual, 26.99.

1852-53: July, T.; August, 0; September, T.; October, 0; November, 6.00; December, 13.40; January, 3.00; February, 2.00; March, 7.00; April, 3.50; May, 1.45; June, T.; seasonal, 36.35; year, 1853; annual, 19.99.

1853-54: July, 0; August, 0; September, T.; October, T.; November, 1.50; December, 1.54; January, 3.25; February, 8.50; March, 3.25; April, 1.50; May, 0.21; June, 0.31; seasonal, 20.06; year, 1854; annual, 19.83.

1854-55: July, 0; August, T.; September, T.; October, 1.01; November, 0.65; December, 1.15; January, 2.67; February, 3.46; March, 4.20; April, 4.32; May, 1.15; June, 0.01; seasonal, 18.62; year, 1855; annual, 18.56.

1855-56: July, 0; August, 0; September, T.; October, 0; November, 0.75; December, 2.00; January, 4.92; February, 0.69; March, 1.40; April, 2.13; May, 1.84; June, 0.03; seasonal, 13.76; year, 1856; annual, 14.26.

1856-57: July, 0; August, 0; September, T.; October, 0.20; November, 0.65; December, 2.40; January, 1.38; February, 4.80; March, 0.68; April, T.; May, T.; June, 0.35; seasonal, 10.46; year, 1857; annual, 12.91.

1857-58: July, 0; August, T.; September, 0; October, 0.66; November, 2.41; December, 2.63; January, 2.44; February, 2.46; March, 2.88; April, 1.21; May, 0.20; June, 0.10; seasonal, 14.99; year, 1858; annual, 16.80.

1858-59: July, 0.01; August, T.; September, T.; October, 3.01; November, 0.15; December, 4.34; January, 0.96; February, 3.91; March, 1.64; April, 0.98; May, 1.04; June, 0; seasonal, 16.04; year, 1859; annual, 16.86.

1859-60: July, 0; August, 0; September, 0.02; October, 0; November, 6.48; December, 1.83; January, 2.31; February, 0.93; March, 5.11; April, 2.87; May, 2.49; June, 0.02; seasonal, 22.06; year, 1860; annual, 19.79.

1860-61: July, 0.63; August, 0; September, 0.06; October, 0.91; November, 0.18; December, 4.28; January, 2.67; February, 2.92; March, 3.32; April, 0.48; May, 0.59; June, 0.14; seasonal, 16.18; year, 1861; annual, 21.48.

1861-62: July, 0.55; August, 0; September, 0; October, T.; November, 2.17; December, 8.64; January, 15.04; February, 4.26; March, 2.80; April, 0.82; May, 1.81; June, 0.01; seasonal, 36.10; year, 1862; annual, 27.44.

1862-63: July, 0; August, 0.01; September, 0; October, 0.36; November, T.; December, 2.33; January, 1.73; February, 2.75; March, 2.36; April, 1.69; May, 0.36; June, 0; seasonal, 11.59; year, 1863; annual, 12.20.

1863-64: July, 0; August, 0; September, T.; October, 0; November, 1.49; December, 1.82; January, 1.08; February, 0.19; March, 1.30; April, 1.08; May, 0.74; June, 0.09; seasonal, 7.79; year, 1864; annual, 19.27.

1864-65: July, 0; August, 0.08; September, T.; October, 0.12; November, 6.72; December, 7.87; January, 4.78; February, 0.71; March, 0.48; April, 1.37; May, 0.46; June, 0; seasonal, 22.59; year, 1865; annual, 11.15.

1865-66: July, T.; August, 0; September, 0.08; October, 0.48; November, 2.43; December, 0.36; January, 7.70; February, 2.01; March, 2.02; April, 0.48; May, 2.25; June, 0.10; seasonal, 17.91; year, 1866; annual, 26.52.

1866-67: July, 0.02; August, 0; September, 0; October, T.; November, 2.43; December, 9.51; January, 3.44; February, 7.10; March, 1.01; April, 1.80; May, 0.01; June, 0; seasonal, 25.32; year, 1867; annual, 30.03.

1867-68: July, 0; August, 0; September, 0.01; October, 0; November, 3.81; December, 12.85; January, 6.04; February, 3.15; March, 4.35; April, 2.31; May, 0.27; June, T.; seasonal, 32.79; year, 1868; annual, 19.50.

1868-69: July, 0; August, 0; September, 0; October, 0; November, 0.77; December, 2.61; January, 4.79; February, 3.63; March, 2.94; April, 1.24; May, 0.65; June, 0.01; seasonal, 16.64; year, 1869; annual, 18.19.



1869-70: July, 0; August, 0; September, T.; October, 2.12; November, 0.85; December, 1.96; January, 1.37; February, 3.24; March, 1.64; April, 2.12; May, 0.27; June, T.; seasonal, 13.57; year, 1870; annual, 10.21.

1870-71: July, T.; August, T.; September, 0; October, 0.02; November, 0.58; December, 0.97; January, 2.08; February, 1.92; March, 0.69; April, 1.45; May, 0.76; June, T.; seasonal, 8.47; year, 1871; annual, 18.92.

1871-72: July, 0; August, 0; September, T.; October, 0.21; November, 1.22; December, 10.59; January, 4.04; February, 4.74; March, 1.94; April, 0.61; May, 0.28; June, 0.02; seasonal, 23.65; year, 1872; annual, 19.17.

1872-73: July, 0; August, 0; September, T.; October, 0.22; November, 1.93; December, 5.39; January, 1.23; February, 4.36; March, 0.55; April, 0.51; May, 0; June, T.; seasonal, 14.19; year, 1873; annual, 18.20.

1873-74: July, 0.02; August, T.; September, 0; October, 0.31; November, 1.21; December, 10.01; January, 5.20; February, 1.86; March, 3.05; April, 0.99; May, 0.37; June, T.; seasonal, 22.92; year, 1874; annual, 17.92.

1874-75: July, T.; August, 0; September, 0.05; October, 2.26; November, 3.80; December, 0.44; January, 8.70; February, 0.55; March, 0.80; April, T.; May, T.; June, 1.10; seasonal, 17.70; year, 1875; annual, 23.31.

1875-76: July, 0; August, 0; September, 0; October, 0.44; November, 6.20; December, 5.52; January, 4.99; February, 3.75; March, 4.15; April, 1.10; May, 0.15; June, 0; seasonal, 26.30; year, 1876; annual, 18.12.

1876-77: July, 0.21; August, 0.02; September, T.; October, 3.45; November, 0.30; December, 0; January, 2.77; February, 1.04; March, 0.56; April, 0.19; May, 0.64; June, 0.01; seasonal, 9.19; year, 1877; annual, 8.44.

1877-78: July, T.; August, T.; September, 0; October, 0.73; November, 1.07; December, 1.43; January, 9.26; February, 8.04; March, 3.09; April, 1.07; May, 0.17; June, 0; seasonal, 24.86; year, 1878; annual, 23.45.

1878-79: July, 0; August, 0; September, 0.29; October, 0.55; November, 0.51; December, 0.47; January, 3.18; February, 3.88; March, 4.88; April, 2.66; May, 1.30; June, 0.13; seasonal, 17.85; year, 1879; annual, 22.37.

1879-80: July, T.; August, T.; September, 0; October, 0.88; November, 2.05; December, 3.41; January, 1.64; February, 1.83; March, 1.70; April, 14.20; May, 0.76; June, 0; seasonal, 26.47; year, 1880; annual, 31.99.

1880-81: July, T.; August, 0; September, 0; October, 0; November, 0.05; December, 11.81; January, 6.14; February, 5.06; March, 1.37; April, 1.64; May, T.; June, 0.50; seasonal, 26.57; year, 1881; annual, 20.71.

1881-82: July, T.; August, 0; September, 0.30; October, 0.55; November, 1.88; Decem-

ber, 3.27; January, 1.89; February, 2.40; March, 3.78; April, 1.99; May, 0.35; June, 0.10; seasonal, 16.51; year, 1882; annual, 18.06.

1882-83: July, T.; August, 0; September, 0.57; October, 2.63; November, 3.22; December, 1.13; January, 2.23; February, 1.11; March, 3.70; April, 0.67; May, 2.85; June, 0; seasonal, 18.11; year, 1883; annual, 13.48.

1883-84: July, 0; August, 0; September, 0.90; October, 0.97; November, 0.61; December, 0.44; January, 3.43; February, 4.46; March, 8.14; April, 4.32; May, 0.06; June, 1.45; seasonal, 24.78; year, 1884; annual, 34.92.

1884-85: July, 0; August, T.; September, 0.60; October, 2.01; November, 0; December, 10.45; January, 2.16; February, 0.49; March, 0.08; April, 0.68; May, T.; June, 0.11; seasonal, 16.58; year, 1885; annual, 20.72.

1885-86: July, T.; August, 0; September, 0.08; October, 0.02; November, 11.34; December, 5.76; January, 7.95; February, 0.29; March, 2.68; April, 4.08; May, 0.07; June, 0; seasonal, 32.27; year, 1886; annual, 18.17.

1886-87: July, 0; August, 0; September, 0; October, 0.68; November, 0.21; December, 2.21; January, 1.12; February, 6.28; March, 0.94; April, 2.53; May, T.; June, 0; seasonal, 13.97; year, 1887; annual, 13.43.

1887-88: July, 0; August, T.; September, 0.02; October, 0; November, 0.45; December, 2.09; January, 4.81; February, 0.57; March, 3.04; April, 0.10; May, 0.40; June, 0.08; seasonal, 11.56; year, 1888; annual, 18.46.

1888-89: July, T.; August, T.; September, 0.55; October, 0; November, 4.28; December, 4.63; January, 0.15; February, 0.33; March, 6.25; April, 0.26; May, 3.25; June, 0.25; seasonal, 19.95; year, 1889; annual, 27.48.

1889-90: July, 0; August, 0; September, 0; October, 6.02; November, 3.15; December, 7.82; January, 6.62; February, 4.06; March, 3.00; April, 1.33; May, 1.80; June, 0; seasonal, 33.80; year, 1890; annual, 20.95.

1890-91: July, 0; August, T.; September, 0.80; October, T.; November, 0; December, 3.34; January, 0.53; February, 6.61; March, 1.78; April, 2.04; May, 0.66; June, 0.05; seasonal, 15.81; year, 1891; annual, 15.63.

1891-92: July, T.; August, 0; September, 0.10; October, 0.10; November, 0.48; December, 3.28; January, 1.78; February, 2.84; March, 3.02; April, 1.20; May, 2.38; June, T.; seasonal, 15.18; year, 1892; annual, 23.60.

1892-93: July, 0; August, 0; September, 0.18; October, 0.70; November, 6.60; December, 4.90; January, 3.27; February, 2.66; March, 3.51; April, 1.08; May, 1.05; June, 0; seasonal, 23.95; year, 1893; annual, 16.59.

1893-94: July, T.; August, T.; September, 0.22; October, 0.12; November, 2.92; Decem-

ber, 1.76; January, 4.17; February, 3.92; March, 0.74; April, 0.34; May, 1.70; June, 0.46; seasonal, 16.35; year, 1894; annual, 22.61.

1894-95: July, T.; August, T.; September, 0.88; October, 1.06; November, 0.48; December, 8.86; January, 8.42; February, 1.84; March, 1.20; April, 0.86; May, 0.51; June, 0; seasonal, 24.11; year, 1895; annual, 17.38.

1895-96: July, 0.04; August, T.; September, 1.26; October, 0.17; November, 1.54; December, 1.54; January, 9.76; February, 0.09; March, 2.57; April, 5.34; May, 0.92; June, 0; seasonal, 23.23; year, 1896; annual, 25.06.

1896-97: July, T.; August, 0.20; September, 0.31; October, 0.55; November, 3.56; December, 1.76; January, 3.66; February, 4.15; March, 2.54; April, 0.25; May, 0.30; June, 0.04; seasonal, 17.32; year, 1897; annual, 15.32.

1897-98: July, 0; August, 0.01; September, 0.16; October, 1.96; November, 0.61; December, 1.64; January, 0.98; February, 3.19; March, 0.04; April, 0.28; May, 1.50; June, 0.14; seasonal, 10.51; year, 1898; annual, 10.04.

1898-99: July, 0; August, 0; September, 0.36; October, 0.64; November, 0.61; December, 2.30; January, 3.94; February, 0.04; March, 6.02; April, 0.10; May, 0.54; June, 0.49; seasonal, 15.04; year, 1899; annual, 21.14.

1899-1900: July, 0; August, 0.02; September, 0; October, 4.46; November, 2.62; December, 2.91; January, 3.54; February, 0.32; March, 1.61; April, 1.88; May, 2.88; June, T.; seasonal, 20.24; year, 1900; annual, 17.91.

1900-01: July, T.; August, 0; September, 0.06; October, 1.74; November, 4.50; December, 1.38; January, 3.70; February, 5.32; March, 0.48; April, 2.23; May, 0.80; June, T.; seasonal, 20.21; year, 1901; annual, 18.52.

1901-02: July, 0; August, T.; September, 0.56; October, 1.56; November, 2.68; December, 1.19; January, 0.95; February, 6.52; March, 1.99; April, 1.36; May, 0.45; June, 0.01; seasonal, 17.27; year, 1902; annual, 17.88.

1902-03: July, 0; August, T.; September, 0; October, 1.67; November, 2.02; December, 2.91; January, 3.05; February, 1.70; March, 4.81; April, 0.46; May, T.; June, T.; seasonal, 16.62; year, 1903; annual, 14.70.

1903-04: July, 0; August, 0; September, 0; October, 0.12; November, 3.44; December, 1.12; January, 0.45; February, 5.26; March, 5.43; April, 1.02; May, 0.03; June, T.; seasonal, 16.87; year, 1904; annual, 20.99.

1904-05: July, T.; August, 0.07; September, 3.62; October, 1.86; November, 2.05; December, 1.20; January, 3.33; February, 2.47; March, 3.75; April, 1.18; May, 2.45; June, 0; seasonal, 21.98; year, 1905; annual, 14.97.

1905-06: July, 0; August, T.; September, 0.03; October, 0; November, 1.20; December, 0.56; January, 6.63; February, 3.02; March,

8.45; April, 1.21; May, 2.24; June, 0.59; seasonal, 23.93; year, 1906; annual, 30.70.

1906-07: July, 0; August, T.; September, 0.20; October, T.; November, 0.99; December, 7.37; January, 4.63; February, 2.37; March, 7.28; April, 0.25; May, 0.10; June, 0.85; seasonal, 24.04; year, 1907; annual, 20.05.

1907-08: July, 0; August, 0; September, T.; October, 1.20; November, 0.04; December, 3.33; January, 3.84; February, 2.75; March, 0.42; April, 0.08; May, 0.54; June, T.; seasonal, 12.20; year, 1908; annual, 11.21.

1908-09: July, T.; August, 0; September, 0.05; October, 0.26; November, 1.23; December, 2.04; January, 9.65; February, 6.68; March, 1.84; April, T.; May, T.; June, 0.03; seasonal, 21.78; year, 1909; annual, 24.87.

1909-10: July, 0; August, 0; September, 0.21; October, 1.27; November, 1.32; December, 3.87; January, 1.48; February, 0.83; March, 3.06; April, 0.11; May, 0.03; June, T.; seasonal, 12.18; year, 1910; annual, 7.78.

1910-11: July, T.; August, 0; September, 0.20; October, 0.28; November, 0.17; December, 1.62; January, 12.72; February, 1.88; March, 4.30; April, 0.66; May, 0.03; June, 0.12; seasonal, 21.98; year, 1911; annual, 21.11.

1911-12: July, 0; August, 0; September, T.; October, 0.18; November, 0.15; December, 1.07; January, 2.74; February, 0.23; March, 1.97; April, 1.69; May, 0.94; June, 0.58; seasonal, 9.55; year, 1912; annual, 11.01.

1912-13: July, T.; August, 0; September, 1.25; October, 0.58; November, 0.80; December, 0.23; January, 2.52; February, 0.16; March, 1.32; April, 0.53; May, 0.51; June, 0.11; seasonal, 8.03; year, 1913; annual, 14.29.

1913-14: July, T.; August, 0.01; September, T.; October, 0.13; November, 4.58; December, 4.40; January, 5.97; February, 2.96; March, 0.59; April, 0.70; May, 0.50; June, 0.60; seasonal, 24.44; year, 1914; annual, 16.05.

1914-15: July, 0; August, 0; September, T.; October, 0.82; November, 0.47; December, 3.44; January, 3.76; February, 4.26; March, 1.20; April, 0.50; May, 2.75; June, 0; seasonal, 17.20; year, 1915; annual, 17.73.

1915-16: July, T.; August, 0.01; September, T.; October, T.; November, 0.83; December, 4.42; January, 9.35; February, 2.45; March, 1.06; April, 0.06; May, 0.10; June, 0.01; seasonal, 18.29; year, 1916; annual, 18.27.

1916-17: July, 0.07; August, T.; September, 0.16; October, 0.79; November, 0.49; December, 3.73; January, 1.30; February, 4.97; March, 0.70; April, 0.62; May, 0.12; June, 0; seasonal, 12.95; year, 1917; annual, 8.92.

1917-18: July, T.; August, T.; September, 0.51; October, T.; November, 0.23; December, 0.45; January, 0.97; February, 3.36; March, 4.00; April, 1.06; May, 0.01; June, T.; seasonal, 10.61; year, 1918; annual, 16.92.



1918-19: July, 0; August, T.; September, 3.58; October, 0.40; November, 1.84; December, 1.70; January, 1.77; February, 6.29; March, 1.50; April, 0.11; May, 0.01; June, 0; seasonal, 17.20; year, 1919; annual, 12.80.

1919-20: July, T.; August, T.; September, 0.53; October, 0.01; November, 0.36; December, 2.22; January, 0.29; February, 0.81; March, 3.27; April, 1.36; May, 0.1; June, 0.05; seasonal, 8.80; year, 1920; annual, 14.79.

#### Approximate Mean Rainfall

Means (62 years, 1849-1911): July, 0.02; August, 0.01; September, 0.22; October, 0.83; November, 2.02; December, 3.95; January, 3.96; February, 2.89; March, 3.00; April, 1.58; May, 0.80; June, 0.12; seasonal, 19.48; annual, 19.24.

#### Temperatures in Degrees Fahrenheit

Following is a table of absolute maximum and minimum temperatures since 1878:

Year, 1878: Absolute maximum, 100 in August; absolute minimum, 24 in December.

Year, 1879: Absolute maximum, 103 in August; absolute minimum, 25 in December.

Year, 1880: Absolute maximum, 98 in July; absolute minimum 25 in January.

Year, 1881: Absolute maximum, 98 in July; absolute minimum, 32 in November and December.

Year, 1882: Absolute maximum, 100 in August and September; absolute minimum, 27 in December.

Year, 1883: Absolute maximum, 104 in July; absolute minimum, 22 in January and February.

Year, 1884: Absolute maximum, 100 in August; absolute minimum, 21 in February.

Year, 1885: Absolute maximum, 105 in August; absolute minimum, 34 in January.

Year, 1886: Absolute maximum, 105 in July; absolute minimum, 28 in January.

Year, 1887: Absolute maximum, 100 in June, August and September; absolute minimum, 28 in November.

Year, 1888: Absolute maximum, 108 in August; absolute minimum, 19 in January.

Year, 1889: Absolute maximum, 104 in July; absolute minimum, 31 in January and February.

Year, 1890: Absolute maximum, 102 in July; absolute minimum, 29 in January.

Year, 1891: Absolute maximum, 106 in June, July and August; absolute minimum, 26 in December.

Year, 1892: Absolute maximum, 106 in August; absolute minimum, 26 in December.

Year, 1893: Absolute maximum, 103 in July; absolute minimum, 28 in December.

Year, 1894: Absolute maximum, 108 in August; absolute minimum, 26 in December.

Year, 1895: Absolute maximum, 102 in June; absolute minimum, 28 in December.

Year, 1896: Absolute maximum, 104 in July; absolute minimum, 28 in January.

Year, 1897: Absolute maximum, 105 in July; absolute minimum, 28 in December.

Year, 1898: Absolute maximum, 110 in August; absolute minimum, 26 in January.

Year, 1899: Absolute maximum, 102 in July; absolute minimum, 30 in February.

Year, 1900: Absolute maximum, 102 in August; absolute minimum, 30 in December.

Year, 1901: Absolute maximum, 105 in August; absolute minimum, 26 in January.

Year, 1902: Absolute maximum, 107 in July; absolute minimum, 29 in January.

Year, 1903: Absolute maximum, 102 in September; absolute minimum, 29 in January.

Year, 1904: Absolute maximum, 102 in September; absolute minimum, 32 in January.

Year, 1905: Absolute maximum, 110 in July; absolute minimum, 28 in December.

Year, 1906: Absolute maximum, 104 in July; absolute minimum, 30 in December.

Year, 1907: Absolute maximum, 99 in August; absolute minimum, 31 in January.

Year, 1908: Absolute maximum, 103 in August; absolute minimum, 28 in December.

Year, 1909: Absolute maximum, 101 in July; absolute minimum, 29 in December.

Year, 1910: Absolute maximum, 103 in May; absolute minimum, 28 in January.

Year, 1911: Absolute maximum, 100 in July; absolute minimum, 30 in December.

Year, 1912: Absolute maximum, 103 in June; absolute minimum, 29 in January.

Year, 1913: Absolute maximum, 109 in August; absolute minimum, 26 in January.

Year, 1914: Absolute maximum, 102 in July; absolute minimum, 30 in December.

Year, 1915: Absolute maximum, 105 in August; absolute minimum, 24 in December.

Year, 1916: Absolute maximum, 105 in July; absolute minimum, 30 in December.

Year, 1917: Absolute maximum, 107 in July; absolute minimum, 26 in January.

Year, 1918: Absolute maximum, 107 in June; absolute minimum, 29 in December.

Year, 1919: Absolute maximum, 107 in August; absolute minimum, 24 in January.

Year, 1920: Absolute maximum, 108 in June; absolute minimum, 29 in January.

#### Relative Humidity and Percentage of Sunshine

This table represents average conditions by months; humidity, mean for twenty-four years; sunshine, mean for five years.

January: Humidity, 5 a. m., 86; 5 p. m., 71; per cent of sunshine, 37; hours of sunshine, 111.5.

February: Humidity, 5 a. m., 83; 5 p. m., 61; per cent of sunshine, 54; hours of sunshine, 162.2.

March: Humidity, 5 a. m., 81; 5 p. m., 55; per cent of sunshine, 63; hours of sunshine, 234.5.

April: Humidity, 5 a. m., 79; 5 p. m., 46; per cent of sunshine, 81; hours of sunshine, 323.4.

May: Humidity, 5 a. m., 78; 5 p. m., 44; per cent of sunshine, 83; hours of sunshine, 368.0.

June: Humidity, 5 a. m., 75; 5 p. m., 38; per cent of sunshine, 87; hours of sunshine, 390.4.

July: Humidity, 5 a. m., 75; 5 p. m., 34; per cent of sunshine, 96; hours of sunshine, 434.3.

August: Humidity, 5 a. m., 75; 5 p. m., 35; per cent of sunshine, 96; hours of sunshine, 405.4.

September: Humidity, 5 a. m., 72; 5 p. m., 36; per cent of sunshine, 88; hours of sunshine, 329.3.

October: Humidity, 5 a. m., 74; 5 p. m., 43; per cent of sunshine, 77; hours of sunshine, 265.7.

November: Humidity, 5 a. m., 76; 5 p. m., 53; per cent of sunshine, 60; hours of sunshine, 180.0.

December: Humidity, 5 a. m., 82; 5 p. m., 40; per cent of sunshine, 38; hours of sunshine, 111.2.

### Extreme Temperatures

This table presents the absolute extremes of temperature by months, covering the period from 1878 to 1920, inclusive.

January: Absolute maximum, 72; year and date, 30, 1899; absolute minimum, 19; year and date, 14, 1888.

February: Absolute maximum, 80; year and date, 18, 1889; absolute minimum, 21; year and date, 13, 1884.

March: Absolute maximum, 82; year and date, 22, 1915; absolute minimum, 29; year and date, 15, 1880.

April: Absolute maximum, 89; year and date, 24, 1910; absolute minimum, 35; year and date, 4, 1901.

May: Absolute maximum, 103; year and date, 30, 1910; absolute minimum, 37; year and date, 7, 1916.

June: Absolute maximum, 108; year and date, 20, 1920; absolute minimum, 44; year and date, 1, 1890.

July: Absolute maximum, 110; year and date, 8, 1905; absolute minimum, 47; year and date, 3, 1901.

August: Absolute maximum, 110; year and date, 11, 1898; absolute minimum, 48; year and date, 30, 1887.

September: Absolute maximum, 106; year and date, 11, 1888; absolute minimum, 44; year and date, 18, 1882.

October: Absolute maximum, 99; year and date, 7, 1917; absolute minimum, 36; year and date, 14, 1881.

November: Absolute maximum, 81; year and date, 5, 1898; absolute minimum, 27; year and date, 27, 1880.

December: Absolute maximum, 69; year and date, 8, 1893; absolute minimum, 24; year and date, 14, 1883.

### Maximum Extremes of Wind

This table presents maximum velocities of wind by months, covering the period from 1895 to 1920, inclusive.

January: Maximum velocity, 60; direction, southeast; year, 1901; day, 3.

February: Maximum velocity, 60; direction, southeast; year, 1902; day, 25.

March: Maximum velocity, 65; direction, southeast; year, 1904; day, 10.

April: Maximum velocity, 46; direction, south; year, 1902; day, 7.

May: Maximum velocity, 48; direction, northwest; year, 1912; day, 6.

June: Maximum velocity, 42; direction, northwest; year, 1886; day, 12.

July: Maximum velocity, 40; direction, northwest; year, 1903; day, 2.

August: Maximum velocity, 38; direction, southwest; year, 1908; day, 9.

September: Maximum velocity, 40; direction, northwest; year, 1903; day, 11.

October: Maximum velocity, 48; direction, south; year, 1894; day, 20.

November: Maximum velocity, 48; direction, north; year, 1895; day, 22.

December: Maximum velocity, 60; direction, southeast; year, 1894; day, 9.



## CHAPTER III

## SACRAMENTO COUNTY CROPS

**S**ACRAMENTO County is situated at the southern extremity of the great Sacramento Valley, and is well-named the "Heart of California." Its land area of 988 square miles is largely composed of rich sediment bottom land through which flow three big rivers, and owing to the enormous yield of crops obtained each year the county has become known as among the richest farming districts in the world.

This county leads all others of the state in the production of pears and asparagus, besides being a large producer of such fruits as grapes, peaches, prunes, plums, olives and almonds. The orange likewise thrives well here, and is a good producer. Over 35,000 acres are devoted to fruits, vines and nuts. The fruit-production and net returns therefrom during the season of 1920, which netted the growers nearly \$10,000,000, surpassed that of all previous crop years. The increased production is due to a normal increase in plantings during the last eight years, and has placed Sacramento County among the leading fruit-producing counties of the state.

Apart from the ideal soil and climatic conditions, so necessary to profitable fruit culture, several other factors have contributed largely to this gradual increase in the plantings of the county. Among these is the permanent building of three of the largest fruit and vegetable canneries in the state, three olive-pickling plants, and five asparagus canneries which alone handle a 16,000-acre crop. It is claimed by those who follow the shipping and marketing of fruit and vegetable products, that ninety out of every hundred cans of asparagus opened and served on any table anywhere in the United States, were grown and put up in Sacramento County. Sacramento is the headquarters for the handling of more than ninety-five per cent of all the deciduous fruits grown in the entire State of California, and therefore it is the greatest transportation center and shipping-point for perishables in the world.

Other factors contributing to the growing agricultural and horticultural importance of the county are the splendid river transportation, handling the bulk of the vast Delta fruit output, and the unexcelled transcontinental shipping facilities of the city, which enable the grower to get his fruit started to Eastern mar-

kets under refrigeration without the slightest loss of time and with minimum loss of cargo. From sixty to eighty carloads of deciduous fruits leave this county every day during the shipping season. In addition to the enormous acreage developed to fruit crops, there are over 100,000 acres devoted to alfalfa, beans, hops, corn, vegetables, and to the growing of vegetable seeds and flower seeds; and about 150,000 acres are planted each year to wheat, barley, and other cereal crops.

The livestock industry has gradually been increased along modern lines, so that now the county has some of the largest and best dairy and swine herds in the state. The large yields of alfalfa and other crops, together with the building of several large and modern creameries and a condensary, have practically trebled this industry during the last three years. The poultry industry also is on the increase, especially in the new districts that are being settled, where the farmers are growing large flocks to carry them along until their young orchards come into bearing.

#### Crop Reports

From 1917 to 1920 inclusive, the following fresh-fruit and grape yields in Sacramento County were reported:

1917: 5,298 carloads, valued at \$4,903,145.  
1918: 4,702 carloads, valued at \$5,613,400.  
1919: 5,050 carloads, valued at \$7,557,706.  
1920: 5,768 carloads, valued at \$9,450,169.

These figures do not include nuts and dried fruits, of the annual production value of \$600,000 or over. The total bearing and non-bearing acreage, including both fruit and vine, is 35,000 acres.

The plantings for the seasons of 1919-1920 and 1920-1921 are reported as follows:

1919-1920: Plums and prunes, 41,000 trees; pears, 75,697 trees; apples, 1,311 trees; apricots, 6,959 trees; cherries, 3,874 trees; almonds, 8,965 trees; olives, 9,867 trees; citrus, 675 acres; grapes, 20,862 vines; miscellaneous, 6,983 trees.

1920-1921: Plums and prunes, 31,775 trees; pears, 92,945 trees; apples, 1,680 trees; apricots, 4,542 trees; cherries, 3,785 trees; almonds, 6,730 trees; olives, slight increase; peaches, 32,010 trees; grapes, 71,440 vines; miscellaneous, 8,505 trees.

Under the direction of Fred C. Brosius, county horticultural commissioner, not only have the producing districts enlarged, but the quality of the fruits, grapes and nuts has been greatly improved. Likewise the marketing of

the crops and the enforcement of the standardization laws, with respect both to crating and to wholesome grade, have been brought to the highest state of efficiency by Commissioner Brosius.

## CHAPTER IV

### GEN. JOHN A. SUTTER

**N**O OTHER name is so closely connected with the settlement of Sacramento City and County as that of Gen. John A. Sutter, the first permanent white settler within their limits and the pioneer of civilization here. Born of Swiss parents, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, February 28, 1803, and educated there, he entered the French military service as captain under Charles X and remained there until he was thirty years of age. Embarking for New York, he arrived there in July, 1834, having come to select a place and prepare the way for a colony of his countrymen in the West. His first location was at St. Charles, Mo., but having lost his property through the sinking of a vessel, he abandoned the place. Leaving St. Louis, where he had stayed for a time, he went to New Mexico. There he met some hunters and trappers, who told him of Upper California, whither they had journeyed, of its fertile and beautiful valleys, its verdant foothills and its lofty mountain ranges, covered with magnificent pine and redwood forests. He at once resolved to go to this state and make it his future field of labor. There being no lines of steamers running to California ports, the only way of arriving here was to cross the plains and mountains with one of the trapping expeditions of the American or English fur companies. Accordingly, April 1, 1836, he joined Captain Tripp, of the American Fur Company, and traveled with him to the rendezvous in the Rocky Mountains. Crossing the mountains with six horsemen, after a long and dangerous trip he arrived at Fort Vancouver. Embarking on a vessel bound for the Sandwich Islands, he hoped to find an opportunity to sail thence to the Pacific Coast and sailed from the islands in a vessel bound for Sitka and from there down the coast. July 2, 1839, the vessel was driven by furious gales into the Bay of Yerba Buena (as San Francisco was then called), and there was boarded by a government officer with an armed force, who

ordered him to leave, saying that Monterey, ninety miles south, was the port of entry. Sutter, however, obtained leave to stay forty-eight hours in order to procure supplies.

When he reached Monterey, he succeeded in meeting Governor Alvarado, whom he told that he wished to secure and colonize a section of country in Upper California on the Sacramento River. The governor, who was desirous that the country should be subdued and settled, warmly approved Sutter's plan, but warned him that the Indians were hostile and would not allow the whites to settle there; further, that they had robbed the people of San Jose and the lower country of their cattle and other property. However, he gave Sutter a passport with authority to explore and occupy any territory he might consider desirable for his colony, and requested him to return in one year, when he should have his citizenship acknowledged and receive a grant of such lands as he might desire to secure.

Returning to Yerba Buena, which at that time contained scarcely fifty inhabitants, Sutter secured a schooner and several small boats with which to explore the interior, and started with ten whites to ascend the river. He could secure no guide, as no one could be found who had ever ascended the Sacramento River. However, in eight days he discovered the mouth of the river. Reaching a point about ten miles below the present city of Sacramento, he came on a party of about two hundred Indians who showed hostility. As some of the Indians fortunately understood Spanish, Sutter was able to assure them that there were no Spaniards (against whom the Indians showed particular hostility) among his party, and explained that he was simply a peaceful citizen, coming among them to settle and trade. Finally he was guided by two Indians who spoke Spanish, up the river to the Feather River. He made his way up this river for some distance, but some of his white men became alarmed and discontented



and he was constrained to return. Reaching the mouth of the American River, he ascended it a short distance, and August 15, 1839, landed at a point on the southern side, where he afterward established his tannery, within the limits of the present city. After landing his effects on the following morning, he informed the discontented whites that if they wished to return to Yerba Buena they could do so, but that he was determined to remain, and that the Kanakas were willing to remain with him. Three of the whites determined to leave and he put them in possession of the schooner, with instructions to them to deliver it to its owners when they reached Yerba Buena. They started the next day.

Three weeks later he moved to the spot where he afterwards constructed Fort Sutter, which was destined in a few years to become the nucleus of civilization in the Sacramento Valley. He encountered many troubles with the Indians in the early days of his settlement, and a number of plots were laid to massacre him and his men and secure the goods which were such a great temptation to the aborigines. These plots were foiled, several of them, as the Indians afterwards confessed to him, through the vigilance of his favorite bulldog. Afterward many of the Indians, at first most hostile to him, became his firmest friends and cooperated with him in his work. He now devoted himself to agriculture and raising cattle and soon became wealthy and prosperous. His companions at this time were six nomadic whites of various nationalities, and eight Kanakas, who always remained faithful to him, and who constituted his "colony" and his army. They aided him in subduing and colonizing a large area before totally unknown and inhabited by roving tribes of hostile Indians. The nearest white settlement was at Martinez, and the Indians around him were known as "Diggers," from their habit of digging roots for food.

In the fall of 1839 he bought from Señor Martinez 300 head of cattle, thirty horses and thirty mares. During the fall eight more white men were added to his colony. Having been considerably handicapped by the lack of lumber and timber during his construction of the fort, he floated some down the American River, and was also compelled to send for some to Bodega, on the coast, a distance of several hundred miles. In 1840 five white men who had crossed the Rocky Mountains with him and whom he had left in Oregon joined him, swelling his colony to twenty-five, seventeen being white men and the others being Kanakas. During the fall of that year General Sutter was forced to make open war on the Mokelumne Indians, who had become troublesome, stealing livestock from the set-

tlers and rendering themselves obnoxious by their acts and menaces. He marshalled his army of "six brave men and two vaqueros," as his diary quaintly states, and marched against the Indians in the night time. Coming to the camp where they had concentrated over two hundred warriors, he attacked them so determinedly that they retreated and sued for peace. He granted it readily and it was ever afterward mutually maintained. In time he made the Indians cultivate the soil, help build his fort, care for the stock and be useful in various other ways. In the military history of California at a later date, he and his Indians were an important factor. He purchased a thousand more cattle and seventy-five more horses and mules, and his herds began to increase in numbers and value. He sent hides to San Francisco, kept supplies for the trappers and purchased their skins and either employed all the mechanics and laborers or found work for them.

In June, 1841, General Sutter visited Monterey, the capital, where he was declared a Mexican citizen and received from Governor Alvarado a grant for his land, under the name of New Helvetia, he having caused a survey of it to be made for him. He was also honored with a commission as "representante del Gobierno en las fronteras del norte y encargado de la justicia." He was visited shortly after by Captain Ringgold of the United States exploring expedition under Commodore Wilkes. About the same time Alexander Rotcheff, governor of the Russian possessions, Fort Ross and Bodega, offered to sell to him the Russian possessions, settlements and ranches at those places. The terms were advantageous and Sutter purchased them at a price of \$30,000. Besides the vast area of real estate, he came into possession of 2,000 cattle, over 1,000 horses, 50 mules and 2,000 sheep, the most of which were driven to New Helvetia and added to his herds there. In 1844 he petitioned Governor Micheltorena for the grant or purchase of the sobrante, or surplus, over the first eleven leagues of land within the bounds of the survey of the Alvarado Grant, which the governor agreed to let him have, but the grant was not finally executed until February 5, 1845. During this time he had rendered valuable military services and advanced supplies to the government to enable it to suppress the Castro rebellion. For these considerations and personal services he obtained by purchase the sobrante or surplus.

When the Mexican War broke out, although Sutter was a Mexican citizen and an officer under that government, his respect for the citizens and the institutions of the United States was such that his unbounded hospitality was extended to all Americans, civil or

military, who visited him. When the country surrendered to the American forces, Sutter, being convinced that all was over, heartily hoisted the American flag July 11, 1846, and accompanied it with a salute from the guns of the fort. Lieutenant Missoon, of the United States Navy, soon after organized a garrison for the fort and gave Sutter the command, which he held till peace was declared. He was appointed alcalde by Commodore Stockton and Indian agent by General Kearney, with a salary of \$750 a year, but his first trip in discharge of his duty cost him \$1,600 and he naturally resigned his office. During all these years his hand and his fort were always open to relieve the distressed. As he said afterwards, "I have never turned a man away hungry or refused him shelter." Many a party of immigrants who had arrived near the fort half-starved and destitute sent one of the party in advance to ask assistance, and Sutter always granted it, often sending an expedition out to bring in the exhausted. On one occasion Captain Fremont, who had been exploring farther north with a party, managed to reach the fort and announced that his party was exhausted and destitute some distance away. General Sutter immediately dispatched an expedition, which relieved them and brought them in. A handsome fortune was expended by him in like charitable acts, and he was a great favorite among the pioneers on account of his large-hearted generosity. The hungry he never turned away. Often they were nursed back to health and strength on his place. On one occasion a solitary starving immigrant reached the fort and announced that his party, some distance behind, were starving. Immediately General Sutter packed seven mules with supplies and sent them in charge of two Indian boys to the rescue of the party. On their arrival everything was seized and devoured by the famished wretches. Other starving immigrants arriving on the scene, they killed the seven mules and ate them, then killed and ate the two Indian boys. Afterwards Sutter said with much feeling, "They ate my Indian boys all up."

However, evil days were at hand. "Ingratitude, more strong than traitors' arms," was to reduce the old pioneer to poverty. Gold was discovered; but while a boon to the country and hailed with delight all over the world, this proved the ruin of the grand old man.

His laborers and mechanics deserted him. His mill was forced to cease operation. He could not hire labor to plant his crops or cut his ripened grain. Laborers would not work for less than an ounce of gold a day, as they could often make more in the mines. The influx of immigration had brought men of all nations. Among them were many who had no respect for the property of others. Convicts from Australia, thieves and murderers from the East, flocked to the Coast. Both as a Mexican citizen and as a citizen of the United States by the treaty with Mexico, General Sutter considered himself doubly protected in his property rights and felt that he held a strong claim on his country's justice. But many of the newcomers took forcible possession of his land and began to cut his wood, claiming that it was vacant and unappropriated land of the United States. Up to January, 1852, the settlers had occupied all of his land capable of settlement and appropriation, while another class had stolen all of his cattle, horses, mules, sheep and hogs, except a few that he himself had sold. During the high water of 1849-1850 one party of five men killed and sold enough of his cattle (which were surrounded by water near the river) to amount to \$60,000. Despoiled of his property, he removed to the west bank of the Feather River and took up his residence at Hock Farm, where, in the midst of his family, recently arrived from England, he led a quiet life. Later he went to Washington to press his claims upon the government for the losses sustained by him from the immigrants in the early days. During 1873 he removed to Lititz, Pa. On June 18, 1880, he died at Washington, D. C., after having devoted his last years to endeavoring to obtain from congress redress for his wrongs. It is to the honor of California that in 1864 a bill was introduced in the state senate by Hon. J. P. Buckley and became a law, appropriating \$15,000 to be paid in installments of \$250 per month, for the benefit of Sutter and his heirs. In 1870 another bill by Hon. W. E. Eichelroth was passed, providing \$250 a month for two years, and in 1872 a similar bill by Hon. B. C. Northrup. Thus the state he founded, more grateful than the country to which he was instrumental in giving an empire whose gold saved the Union in the Civil War, made the latter days of the noble-hearted old man comfortable.



## CHAPTER V

## SUTTER'S FORT RESTORED

AS TIME rolled on after General Sutter removed to his farm, and afterwards to the East, the decay of the old fort set in. Wind and storm did their work. The adobe bricks became displaced, and the tiles of the roof became broken and loosened. The property had passed into other hands and was used for other purposes than had been originally intended. The two blocks on which the fort stood had been cut up into lots by John A. Sutter, Jr., and sold to different parties, but had finally all come into the ownership of Benjamin Merrill, who was residing in the East. Like many non-residents, he took no care of the property and allowed it to deteriorate. Some enterprising individual stuck a long hop pole, bearing an old red flannel shirt, through the roof like a flag pole. The underpinning became dilapidated and the venerable ruin was used as a chicken house and hog pen. The walls cracked open, and it was evident that the days of the historic relic would soon be ended by its collapse. Many citizens regretted its passing, but as usual nothing was done to preserve it. Finally the board of city trustees decided to open Twenty-seventh Street from K to L. The street would run through the old fort and necessitate its destruction. Still the community was apathetic and the historic building seemed doomed. But Sacramento contained one patriotic citizen who was determined to avert this disgrace if possible, Gen. James G. Martine, whose brain, always filled with ideas for promoting the progress and prosperity of the city, took immediate action. As a result the following open letter was published, June 4, 1889, in the "Record Union," and later in the press of the Coast, and also in many newspapers in the East, where it would come to the notice of pioneers:

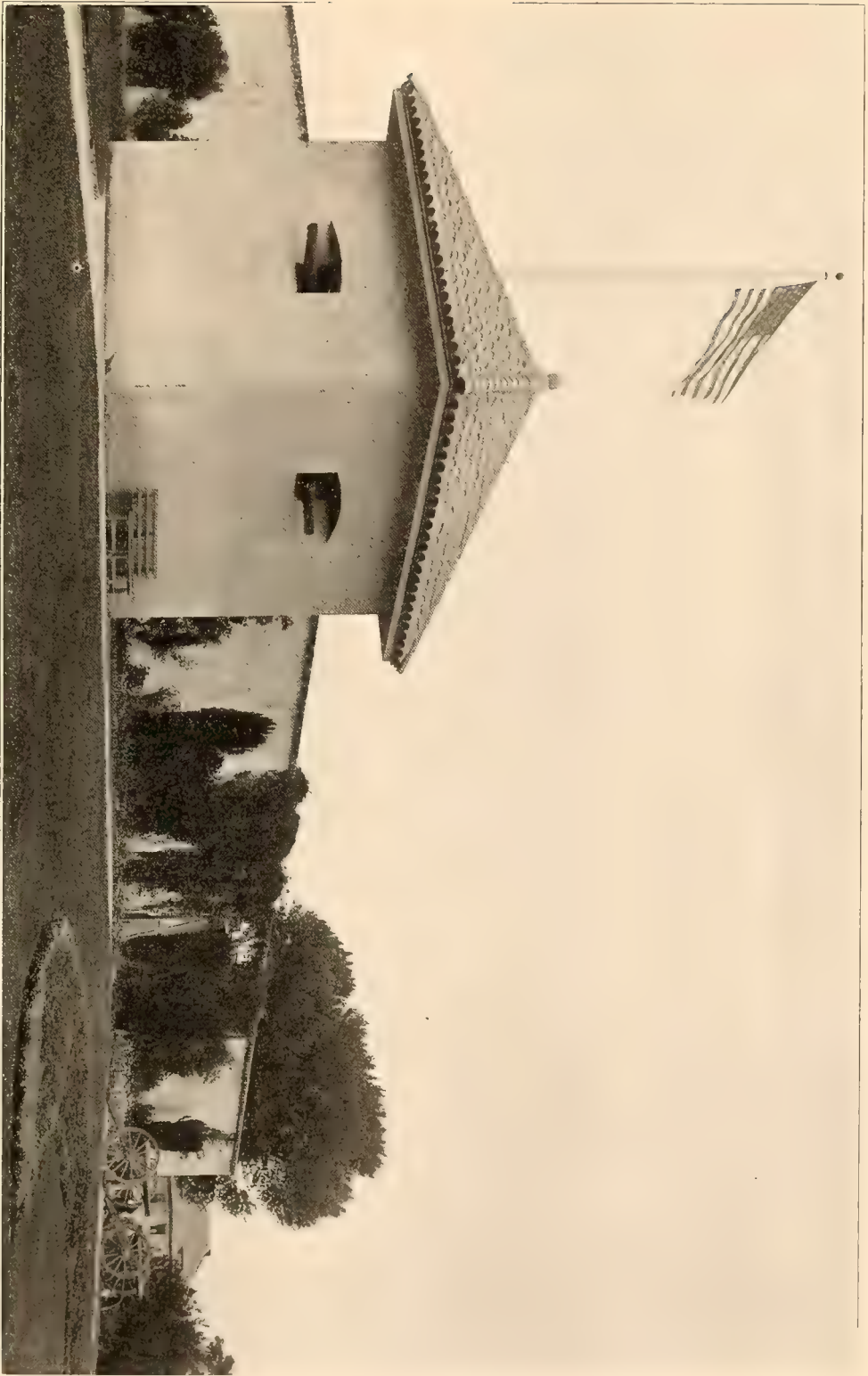
"To the Pioneers of the Pacific Coast, Gentlemen: In the year '49, and even before that date, you left home, friends and all that was dear to you, and journeyed to the shores of the broad Pacific in search of fame and fortune. After many months of toil and hardship

you finally reached her golden shores, both tired and hungry. Who was the first to reach you a helping hand and say to you: 'Come, my sons, you are strangers in a strange land, and while you are here make my house your home, and what is in it is yours'? Pioneers, do you remember how grateful you felt then for the shelter given you by Sutter's Fort? Well, gentlemen, that was nearly forty years ago, and the old fort is still in the same place, but in a most wretched condition, and while most of your noble band have been blessed with good health, wealth and happiness, this old friend has fared badly. It is now old and can hardly stand, and unless you come to the rescue it will soon fall by the wayside. Pioneers, there are many of you on the Pacific Coast, and a few dollars from each of you would buy the ground and fix up the old Sutter's Fort as it was in the old days of '49. Once repaired, it would be a lasting monument to you all long after you have crossed the silent river. I am not rich by any means, but if the Pioneers or Native Sons do not take this worthy object in hand at once, I suggest that a subscription be raised among the citizens of Sacramento to purchase the ground and repair the old fort. I will subscribe fifty dollars toward it. Sacramento has but few historic relics left, and it would be a burning shame to have Sutter's Fort torn down. The city authorities have already announced their intention of pulling it down unless something is done with it, and there is no time to lose.

"(Signed) J. G. Martine."

The appeal commanded attention and responses came from individuals throughout the state, commending Mr. Martine's proposal, and making donations toward carrying it out.

Mr. Martine obtained a subscription from Col. C. F. Crocker of \$15,000 on behalf of himself and family, and \$500 from Mrs. Leland Stanford, the governor stating later that he would make up any existing deficiency. The Native Sons took up the matter, and Mr. Merrill finally set a price of \$20,000 on the property, subscribing \$2,000 of the amount himself.



SUTTER'S FORT





It was found, when the first payment was made, September 12, 1889, that John Rider and the city of Sacramento owned a part interest in the fort, but the title was cleared and the purchase made, the Native Sons' canvassing committee and others having secured the necessary funds. The property was deeded to the Native Sons and by them to the state.

In 1891 the legislature passed a bill appropriating \$20,000 for the restoration of the fort, and it is worthy of remembrance that in the assembly Beecher and Phillips, both members of the order of Native Sons, voted against it, the latter moving to cut down the appropriation to \$10,000. The governor appointed as the first board of trustees to manage the property, which had been conveyed to the state: C. E. Grunsky, of San Francisco; E. E. Gaddis, Woodland; Frank D. Ryan, Sacramento; Charles E. Hollister, Courtland, and Eugene J. Gregory, Sacramento, all natives of California. Considerable feeling was engendered among the Pioneers, who had worked and contributed to the purchase of the fort, because no member of their society had been appointed on the board.

The first adobe brick for the restoration of the fort was laid September 21, 1891, the bricks being made from the soil on which the fort stands, mixed with straw, and of the same material which Sutter used in its construction. The same cannon which guarded the fort after its completion are to be seen on the grounds today, as well as the heavy cannon which General Sutter purchased from the Russians with Fort Ross, one of which was presented to John Stuber in 1855 by General Sutter,

and for many years guarded the entrance of Pioneers' Hall on Seventh Street. The original adobe bricks were made by the Digger Indians, who used their hands for molding them, and their finger marks were to be seen when they were again used. One of them was dislodged from the wall during the restoration, and was found to be the corner-stone, on which were chiseled signs of the "Indian Masonic" order which was known to exist among the tribes. The tiles used in the restoration were of ancient Spanish manufacture, such as were used in the early days. The fort as restored is constructed with double adobe bricks, covered with concrete plaster to preserve them from the ravages of the weather.

Some years later the Native Daughters of the local parlors planted trees and flowers on the grounds, and within recent years the state has laid out a park, made a small lake and beautified the grounds, which are under the care of a gardener. Within the court inside of the fort are found a number of relics of the early days: an old Wells Fargo coach with the marks of Indian bullets on it, an old prairie schooner that came across the plains, an old Mexican cart with solid wooden wheels sawed from the trunk of a tree, and other things. There is also a museum containing many old-time relics. The rooms of the old fort have been restored as nearly as possible to their original status by the trustees of the fort, after consultation with Gen. John Bidwell, who was General Sutter's financial agent, and Charles Stevens of San Francisco, who was Sutter's bookkeeper in 1847 and 1848.



## CHAPTER VI

## THE REVOLUTION IN CALIFORNIA

IN JULY, 1839, when Captain Sutter told Governor Alvarado that he desired to occupy and colonize the section where he afterward erected his fort, the governor warmly approved his plan and gave him authority to explore and occupy any territory he found suitable and told him to return in a year and have his citizenship acknowledged, when he should receive a grant of such lands as he might desire. This was done, and he received a grant of eleven leagues. At that time the settlement of Americans in the country was encouraged by the local government.

But by 1844 the situation had changed. The events in Texas had aroused the Mexican people and it was well understood in the United States that Polk's election to the presidency in 1844 meant the annexation of Mexican territory, and that hostilities might reasonably be expected soon. At about the same time feelings of animosity began to spring up in California between the Americans and the Mexican population and the former began to apprehend that the latter would attempt to drive them from the country. True, no declaration of war had yet been made, but it was evident that both the United States and the Mexican government were preparing for a hostile meeting. Colonel Fremont had reached California, ostensibly on an exploring expedition, he having led several exploring expeditions in the western part of the continent. The existing government in the southern part of California had shown some opposition to his progress, and he had turned northward toward Oregon.

In April, 1846, Lieutenant Gillespie of the United States army arrived in California, and started from Monterey in pursuit of Fremont, and overtook him in Oregon, on May 9. Gillespie's despatch to Fremont has never been made public, but it is generally supposed that it contained orders for Fremont to retrace his steps and hold himself ready to assist in the conquest of California on the first intimation that war was to be declared. He returned and encamped at or near the place where Sacramento now stands. The population of California was estimated at that time to be about ten thousand, exclusive of Indians. Of this number probably less than two thousand were foreigners. General Castro was at

that time military commandant of California, and he had several times issued proclamations ordering all foreigners to leave the country. The American settlers therefore determined that the time had arrived when they must protect themselves, and that some decisive movement should be made by them. This movement was precipitated by an order from Castro to Lieut. Francisco de Arce to proceed with fourteen men as a guard to the mission of San Rafael, where there were some horses belonging to the Mexican government, and remove them to the mission at Santa Clara. As New Helvetia (now the city of Sacramento) was the first point at which the horses could swim the river, de Arce was under the necessity of coming to that point. An Indian observed de Arce's party in its movement, and reported that he had seen two or three hundred men mounted and armed, coming up the Sacramento River. The settlers believed that Castro was leading a large party to attack Fremont. The news spread among the Americans by means of couriers, and they gathered for the defense at Fremont's camp, near the confluence of the Feather River with the Sacramento. There they met William Knight, who told them that he had seen the party of Californians in charge of the horses, and that de Arce had told that Castro had sent for the horses for the purpose of mounting a battalion of two hundred men to march against the Americans settled in the Sacramento Valley and to expel them from the country. The settlers held a consultation and resolved that a party should pursue de Arce, and capture the horses and thus defeat Castro's plans. Twelve men volunteered for the duty, and chose Ezekiel Merritt, the oldest of the party, as their captain. At daylight, June 10, 1846, they surprised the Californians, and captured the horses without resistance. De Arce and his men were allowed to go, each one being allowed one horse.

This was the first overt act committed by the foreigners and made it necessary that all in the country should take one side or the other in the revolution thus precipitated. It was followed on the morning of June 14 by the taking of the town and mission of Sonoma. The American party, increased to thirty-three, was led by Ezekiel Merritt and was known

afterward as the famous Bear Flag Party. It was composed mostly of hunters and men who could leave their homes on short notice. They were roughly dressed and presented a formidable appearance. They seized the town and mission without bloodshed and captured Gen. M. G. Vallejo, Lieutenant-Colonel Prudon, Don Salvador Vallejo and other prominent persons and conveyed them to Sutter's Fort, where they were kept prisoners for about two months.

As nearly as can be ascertained, the names of the members of the Bear Flag Party from Sacramento Valley were: Ezekiel Merritt, Robert Semple, Henry L. Ford, Samuel Gibson, Granville P. Swift, William Dickey, Henry Booker, John Potter, William B. Ide, William Fallon, William M. Scott, Henry Beason, William Anderson, James A. Jones, W. Barti (or "Old Red") and Samuel Neal. The rest of the party were from Napa Valley.

A garrison of eighteen men, under command of William Ide, was left at Sonoma and in a few days it was increased to about forty. Ide issued a proclamation declaring that he and his companions had been invited to come into the country and had been promised protection by the government, but that they had been subjected to oppression by military despotism; that threats had been made, by proclamation, of exterminating them if they did not leave the country; that it meant they must either abandon their property and be driven through deserts inhabited by hostile Indians, or must defend themselves; and that they had been forced to inaugurate a revolution with a view of establishing and perpetuating a republican government.

The party obtained its name by adopting what was known as the Bear Flag, and it formed a partial organization under the name of the Republic of California. The flag borne by them was a piece of cotton cloth, with one red stripe on the bottom, and on the white part was the figure of a grizzly bear, with one star in front of him, either painted or stained with lampblack and poke berries, and on the top were the words, "Republic of California." According to the history of the event filed in the office of the Society of California Pioneers, the flag was painted with paint secured from a wheelwright's shop, "and the execution did not excel in artistic merit."

William L. Todd, however, in a letter to the Los Angeles "Express" under the date of January 11, 1878, makes this statement: "I have to say in regard to the making of the original Bear Flag of California at Sonoma in 1846, that when the Americans who had taken up arms against the Spanish regime had determined what kind of a flag should be adopted, the following persons performed the work:

Granville P. Swift, Peter Storm, Henry L. Ford, and myself. We procured, in the house where we made our headquarters, a piece of new, unbleached cotton domestic, not quite a yard wide, with stripes of red flannel about four inches wide, furnished by Mrs. John Sears, on the lower side of the canvas. On the upper left-hand corner was a star, and in the center was the image made to represent a grizzly bear, so common in this country at that time. The bear and star were painted with paint made of linseed oil and Venetian red or Spanish brown. Underneath the bear were the words, 'California Republic.' The other person engaged with me got the materials together, while I acted as artist. The forms of the bear and star and the letters were first lined out with pen and ink by myself, and the two forms were filled in with the red paint, but the letters with ink. The flag mentioned by Mr. Hittel, with the bear rampant, was made, as I always understood, at Santa Barbara, and was painted black. Allow me to say that at that time there was no wheelwright shop in California. The flag I painted I saw in the rooms of the California Pioneers in San Francisco in 1870, and the secretary will show it to any person who will call upon him at any time. If it is the one that I painted, it will be known by a mistake in tinting out the words 'California Republic.' The letters were first lined out with a pen and I left out the letter 'I' and lined out the letter 'C' in its place. But afterward I lined out the letter 'I' over the 'C' so that the last syllable of 'Republic' looks as if the last two letters were blended." The guidon used at Sonoma was in 1874 presented to the California Pioneers by Brig.-Gen. Joseph Revere, who in 1846, as lieutenant, hauled down the Bear Flag and substituted the Stars and Stripes.

There has been considerable dispute as to the causes which led to the revolution in California, the capture of Sonoma, Ide's proclamation, the raising of the Bear Flag and its design. Reliance is placed on the accounts which were published in the "Californian" in August and September, 1846. This was a few months after the occurrence of those events and the articles were written by Robert Semple, the editor, who distinctly stated in them that he wrote them as a matter of history and for the benefit of future historians.

Commodore John D. Sloat arrived at Monterey July 7, 1846, with a United States frigate. Monterey was at that time the Mexican capital of California. The commodore took possession of the town and hoisted the American flag over the custom house, and from that day dates the possession of California by the United States. Sloat's frigate had been lying at Mazatlan under orders to seize California



on the first intimation that war had been declared against Mexico. The first American flag was hoisted in the Sacramento Valley where Sacramento City now stands, Colonel Fremont being encamped there with about 170 men. William Scott arrived in the camp on the evening of July 10, with the news of the hoisting of the flag at Monterey by Commodore Sloat. He also brought with him an American flag sent by Capt. John B. Montgomery, of the United States ship "Portsmouth." The "Californian," in speaking of the first receipt of the news at Sacramento, says: "It was received with universal shouts by the

men, and our gallant leader, surrounded by a number of officers and soldiers, partook of a cup of good brandy, and sang some national airs. The 'Star Spangled Banner' was responded to with warmth."

With the raising of the American flag the Bear Flag was supplanted, and although there were several engagements between the United States troops and the Mexican forces in the southern part of the territory of California, the Mexicans capitulated early in 1847, and the hostilities ceased. While many events happened during the transition, those above recorded were all that directly affected this county and the territory surrounding it.

## CHAPTER VII

### STATE CAPITAL, AND CAPITOL BUILDING

CALIFORNIA'S history contains one peculiar feature. It never passed through the territorial stage deemed necessary for the other states previous to their admission. The United States took possession of it when war was declared against Mexico, outwitting and outmaneuvering the English, who were preparing to seize it. From that time until its admission as a state it was under the rule of a military governor. June 3, 1849, Gen. B. Riley, the military governor of the state, issued from Monterey a proclamation for the holding of an election on August 1 of that year to elect delegates to a general convention and for the filling of several necessary offices. At this election delegates were chosen to the constitutional convention, which met at Monterey September 3, 1849, and prepared a constitution that was submitted to the people and ratified by them on November 13 of the same year. At the same election an entire state and legislative ticket was elected, as well as two representatives to congress. The legislative assembly of San Francisco and a provisional government meeting at San Jose had both recommended the calling of such a convention in order that some plan of government might be evolved that would put an end to the chaotic condition of affairs existing. General Riley had the wisdom to recognize the desires of the people, as thus expressed, and issued his proclamation instead of asserting his authority to govern.

The senators and assemblymen-elect met December 15, 1849, at San Jose, and on December 30 the state government of California

was established and Governor Peter H. Burnett was inaugurated as the first governor of the State of California. Soon afterwards William M. Gwin and John C. Fremont were elected the first United States senators from the state. There had never been a territorial form of government, and California had never been admitted to the Union. Notwithstanding these facts, the people had elected a state government and United States senators and representatives, who immediately started for Washington, to work for the admission of their state to the Union. The unparalleled audacity of California's pioneers broke all precedent of routine as to statehood admission and showed that theirs was the stuff of which men born to rule are made. It mattered little to them what legal objection there might be to their action, nor that congress had passed no bill for her admission, and might never pass one. California had declared herself a state, and not only that, but a free state, and had sent her representatives to Washington to notify congress to hurry up and admit her. And her audacity won out, too. Such an achievement is worthy of more than one page in any history relating to California, and her sons and daughters should see to it that the brilliant achievement of their sires is not forgotten.

As soon as Governor Burnett was inaugurated, General Riley, with rare judgment, issued a remarkable proclamation, as follows:

"To the People of California:

"A new executive having been elected and installed in office, in accordance with the provisions of the constitution of the state, the un-

dersigned hereby resigns his powers as governor of California. In thus dissolving his official connection with the people of this country, he would tender to them his heartfelt thanks for their many kind attentions, and for the uniform support which they have given to the measures of his administration. The principal object of all his wishes is now accomplished—the people have a government of their own choice, and one which, under the favor of Divine Providence, will secure their own prosperity and happiness, and the permanent welfare of the new state.

"Given at San Jose, this 20th day of December, A. D. 1849.

"B. Riley,

"Brevet Brig. Gen., U. S. A., and  
Governor of California.

"By the Governor. W. H. Halleck,  
"Brevet Captain and Secretary of State."

### Contest for the State Capital

The constitutional convention fixed the seat of state government at San Jose. The first legislature therefore met there on December 15 following. Finding the accommodations there too limited, however, it accepted the proposition of Gen. M. G. Vallejo to remove the capital to his place. They met there January 5, 1852, but found themselves in a worse plight than at San Jose, as the general had undertaken more than he could accomplish, and was behind with his contract to furnish a building for the session. Sacramento then bestirred itself, and indorsed the court of sessions in its action in offering the use of the courthouse to the legislature. That body accepted the offer January 12, 1852, and lost no time, arriving here the next day on the steamer "Empire." The city put on gala attire and the citizens welcomed the members with a grand ball, at which the tickets were sold for twenty dollars.

During the session the contest for the honor of being the state capital grew hotter and hotter between the rival claimants, and all sorts of legal technicalities were put in use to influence the selection of a location. The state records had been at San Jose, the place selected as the seat of government by the constitutional convention, and doubts were entertained by many as to the legality of removing them to Vallejo, there being no safe place there for keeping them, and also as to whether they could be removed to Sacramento, which had not yet been declared the capital.

On April 30, 1852, the legislature passed a bill declaring the seat of government to be at Vallejo, and ordering the governor to remove the state records to that place. General Vallejo then procured a cancellation of his contract, and the legislature, after meeting at Vallejo in January, 1853, soon adjourned to

Benicia, declaring it to be the capital. It met there again January 2, 1854, when Governor Bigler submitted to it a communication from the mayor and council of Sacramento, tendering to the state the free use of the courthouse, with its safe, vaults, etc., together with a deed for the block of land between I and J, Ninth and Tenth Streets. On the 9th of February, Senator A. P. Catlin introduced a bill in the senate providing for the fixing of the permanent seat of government at Sacramento, and accepting the block of land, which was passed. The legislature then adjourned to this city, where the citizens received the members and state officers with an enthusiastic demonstration.

The legislature met in the new courthouse March 1, 1854. But its troubles were not all settled yet. On the 24th of the month it passed a law compelling the supreme court to hold its sessions here, but that body retaliated by holding the opinion that San Jose was the constitutional and legal capital, and refused to come. Subsequently, however, a change of judges of the supreme court effected a decision that Sacramento was the legal capital. In accordance with that decision, all sessions of the legislature since 1854, with the exception of that in the year of the great flood, 1862, have been held in Sacramento.

On April 11, 1893, a few days before the adjournment of the legislature, the "Evening Bee" published an article making some grave charges against the personal character and conduct of some of the legislators, and thanking God that the legislature was about to adjourn. The edition became known as the "Thank God" edition. The members of the legislature took umbrage at the article, and claiming that it was an insult to the whole body, hastily formulated a resolution authorizing the people of the state to vote on the removal of the capital to San Jose, and rushed it through the same evening, many members regarding it as a joke on Sacramento. The result created great excitement in the city, and an indignation meeting called at the courthouse denounced the "Bee" and assured the legislature that the article did not represent the sentiments of the community. The next day the board of trade ordered a boycott on the "Bee" for injuring the interests of the city. The "Bee" stuck by its guns and offered to prove its charges, but the legislature adjourned without rescinding the resolution. The incident occasioned much bitter feeling, but in the end was beneficial to Sacramento, for the citizens, while admitting that the removal of the capital would be a blow to their civic pride, resented the slurring taunt that its retention here was a financial necessity to the city, and inaugurated and carried to completion a number of public improvements that were the



initiation of the united work of the community in making Sacramento one of the most beautiful cities in the state. While the vote of the people, if the matter had been referred to them, would have been against the removal, the issue was not made, for in April, 1894, the supreme court decided that the resolution of the legislature was unconstitutional.

In 1907 a number of members of the legislature took umbrage at Sacramento, and a constitutional amendment was adopted, removing the seat of government from Sacramento to Berkeley, as a punishment to the former city. It was submitted to the people of the state at the election in November, 1908, and was defeated by so decisive a majority that it is not likely another of similar import will ever be introduced again.

### The Capitol Building

In April, 1856, the legislature provided for the issue of bonds amounting to \$800,000 for the erection of a Capitol building on the plaza between Ninth and Tenth, I and J Streets, which had been deeded to the state by the city for that purpose. The board of commissioners appointed to superintend the building approved the plans of Reuben Clark for the structure, awarded the contract to Joseph Mongues for \$200,000, and broke ground for the building on December 4. On the 15th of the month, however, the commissioners refused to issue the bonds, because the supreme court had decided that the state had no authority to contract so large a debt. The contractor brought suit to compel the fulfillment of the contract, but he was beaten, and work was stopped and never resumed on the building. The block was deeded back to the city and has been filled and converted into a beautiful park.

The project for building the Capitol rested until 1860, when the four blocks comprised between L and N, Tenth and Twelfth Streets, containing 11.90 acres, were donated to the state by the city of Sacramento. A number of years later the six blocks lying between L and N, Twelfth and Fifteenth Streets were purchased by the state for \$100,000, so that the Capitol Park now extends between L and N from Tenth to Fifteenth Street, with a total area of 33.05 acres, including the streets between those boundaries. It is by all odds the finest Capitol Park in the United States, and is the admiration of all visitors to the city. The grounds are planted with trees of more than 400 varieties, it is stated, and rare shrubs and trees from all over the world are to be found there.

The legislature in 1860 appropriated \$500,000 for a Capitol building, and the plans of M. F. Butler were adopted, and Michael Fennell of San Francisco secured the contract for furnishing the material and constructing the base-

ment for \$80,000. The corner-stone was laid with imposing Masonic ceremonies on May 15, 1861. Fennell had abandoned the contract on May 1, and it was afterwards let to G. W. Blake and P. E. Conner, who in turn, having suffered some losses during the great flood, abandoned their contract. The work was then turned over to the commissioners, who worried along for several years because the various legislatures could not agree on the amount of appropriations that should be made for the work. Finally in 1867 it was decided to finish the first story only with granite, and construct the rest of the building with brick, which was done, and the building was hurried to its completion. The brick is of excellent quality, however, and the work was done in the best manner. The building is modeled largely on the National Capitol at Washington, and is much admired for its stately proportions. The building was completed according to the original plans as amended, which left the attic and basement unfinished, in 1874. It was occupied first by the governor and the other state officers November 26, 1869. The supreme court met for the first time in the building December 3, 1869, and the legislature took formal possession of it December 6 of that year. The Sacramentans celebrated the occasion by firing a salute and by a general display of flags. The cost of its construction was \$2,600,000.

As stated, the basement and attic remained unfinished, but as the state grew, it became painfully apparent to the legislature and the state officers that the building was too small, or rather that the finished portion of it was too small to accommodate the demand for space. Accordingly, in 1906-1908, during the administrations of Governors Pardee and Gillett, the State Capitol Commission, composed of the governor, secretary of state and the state treasurer, expended \$372,925, appropriated by the legislature for the purpose, in remodeling the building, raising the roof and finishing the basement and attic, so that at present there are rooms sufficient. The building has been made as near fireproof as possible, the only woodwork remaining being the doors and windows, and some floors which are laid over brick and cement. The total cost of the Capitol as repaired was \$2,972,925, and competent architects state that it could not be built now for less than \$5,000,000.

The architecture of the structure is of the florid Roman-Corinthian style. It faces west and is of four stories and basement. Its length is 320 feet and its greatest depth 164 feet, and it covers 52,480 square feet. The rotunda on the first floor, is 168.07 feet in circumference, and the ball on top of the dome is 247 feet higher than the street at the junction of Tenth and M Streets.

A description of the Capitol could not be complete without mention of the beautiful group of statuary in the center of the rotunda, facing the entrance. It is the work of the famous American sculptor, Larkin Goldsmith Mead, and was bought by Darius Ogden Mills, one of the earliest bankers of Sacramento, for \$30,000 in gold, and donated by him to the state of California. It represents Queen Isabella of Spain seated on her throne, while Columbus kneels beside her, holding a globe, with which he explains his theory of sailing westward around the earth to reach India. It represents the moment when, according to the historian Prescott, the queen, convinced by the navigator's arguments, exclaims, "I will assume the undertaking on behalf of the crown of Castile, and will pledge my jewels to defray the expenses of it, if the funds in the treasury shall be found inadequate." The writer once overheard a citizen explaining to a visitor that the group represented Columbus offering the world to the queen, which, after all, was not far from the mark.

The beautification of the park with trees and shrubbery began about 1869, at the time the building was occupied, and has continued ever since. During Governor Booth's term of office a governor's mansion was completed in the northeast corner of the park, but as Governor Booth was living in single blessedness at the time, he never occupied it, and for various reasons his successors followed his example, so that several years afterwards it was converted into a state printing office and is still in use for that purpose. The printing for the legislative sessions, the state school text-books, the various official reports and all the other work of the state in that line is done there, but the building will probably be torn down when the new and modern State Printing Office, now under construction, is completed. A pavilion of the State Agricultural Society was erected on the block in the southeast corner of the park, but becoming unsafe, was torn down some years ago and removed to Agricultural Park, beyond the county hospital.

A feature of the Capitol Park is the Grand Army plat, between Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets. It is the only plat of the kind in existence, and is cared for partly by the Grand Army posts and the Ladies of the Grand Army. It is thickly planted with trees from various battlefields of the Civil War, all tagged with the names of the localities from which they came, and the exercises on Decoration (Memorial) Day are generally held in the shade of the historic trees.

#### Capitol Extension

The growing need for more office space in which to conduct the constantly expanding state departments caused the people to vote

on November 3, 1914, \$3,000,000 in bonds to erect the Capitol Extension on the two blocks of ground immediately west of the main Capitol, for which tract the citizens of Sacramento on April 5, 1913, voted bonds amounting to \$700,000. Having given the state the site for its proposed buildings, the city naturally expected that the improvements would be made without unnecessary delay. However, the outbreak of the war in 1914 and the conditions which followed, together with the low interest rate carried by the state bonds, caused one delay after another, and only recently has the prospect become hopeful for obtaining relief from the high rents to which several of the state departments and offices have been subjected for a long period of years.

The legislature in 1919 added \$100,000 to the \$3,000,000 originally voted, to take care of the additional cost in building, the earlier estimates having proved inadequate under constantly changing conditions and increasing costs of both labor and material. The 1921 legislature again came to what was then believed to be the satisfactory relief of the situation, and appropriated \$300,000 more. This, however, was found to be only about half of what was needed to pay the commission on the bonds. In other words, it was intended to offset the difference between the 4½ per cent bonds and their then market value.

Through the urgent efforts of the Chamber of Commerce and Gov. William D. Stephens, cooperating with the State Board of Control, the way was opened during the early fall of 1921 for the accomplishment of something definite, and the sale of the bonds became a promising prospect. In the meantime, Weeks & Day, architects selected on the competitive basis, prepared the plans and specifications, and had everything in readiness to proceed under the direction of the State Department of Engineering.

One of the two buildings will be used for the State Library, giving much more space, and providing numerous fireproof sections for the valuable collection of books, periodicals, and other records and documents. The State Supreme Court also will have its quarters in one of the buildings, as also the State Motor Vehicle Department, State Department of Engineering, State Highway Commission, State Fish and Game Commission, Department of Agriculture, State Board of Education, State Bureau of Labor Statistics, Criminal Identification Bureau, State Board of Health, Adjutant-General's Department, and a few other offices that now are scattered about the city in other quarters outside of the main Capitol.

#### Governors From Sacramento

Sacramento has had her full share of the governors of the state chosen from among her



citizens. The rival of San Francisco in her earliest days, being the objective point of emigrants who were seeking wealth from the placers, she attracted immediately the most active and able men, who tarried at the city on the bay only long enough to secure passage to Sacramento. For this reason the capital city was well-known among pioneers and wielded a large influence in politics, as well as in commerce and in affairs connected with the mining industry. The first governor of the new state, Peter H. Burnett, elected in November, 1849, had formerly acted as agent for General Sutter. John McDougal, who succeeded him, was another early resident of Sacramento. John Bigler, also an early resident of Sacramento, was elected governor in 1851 and died

in this city in 1871. In 1855 he was succeeded as governor by J. Neely Johnson of Sacramento. Milton S. Latham became governor in 1859, resigning in 1860 to become United States senator. Leland Stanford became governor in 1862. Newton Booth of this city was chosen governor in 1871, and died in Sacramento in 1892. Hiram W. Johnson, born and reared in Sacramento, was elected governor in November, 1910, and reelected in 1914. He was elected United States senator in 1916, and resigned as governor March 15, 1917, William D. Stephens, then lieutenant-governor, being inaugurated March 15, 1917, as his successor. Friend W. Richardson, at one time state printer, was elected governor in 1922.

## CHAPTER VIII

### SACRAMENTO CITY

#### The City Today

THE PIONEER settler who in the early days of the "Trail of Death" crossed the plains in quest of the "Trail of Gold," would today look with wonder upon the capital city of California, with its stately buildings, magnificent parks, and beautiful paved streets, lined with tall elms whose branches overspread the thoroughfares, lawns and playgrounds, affording protection from the sun's rays and turning the entire city into a forest of never-ending comfort and attractiveness. Since the early mining days, Sacramento has discarded her swaddling clothes and has put on the garb of modern times. On every hand evidences of progress and prosperity are seen, in her cosmopolitan stores, stately hotels, and imposing public buildings.

The city today has more than 130 miles of asphalt-paved streets, which have taken the place of the cobblestone, crushed-rock, and macadamized streets formerly in use when the capital was in the class with the country towns. Strangers and visitors almost invariably praise this feature of the municipal improvements. The progressive age has also seen practically the last of the one- and two-story landmarks razed to make way for the advent of twentieth-century business blocks, sky-scrapers, and in general a more substantial and modern type of architecture. Buildings of five, seven, eight and ten stories now line J and K Streets from Fourth to Twelfth Streets, and an eighteen-

story bank and office sky-scraper has been designed for Seventh and K, which soon is to be erected. This will be among the loftiest structures west of Chicago, and will be a monument to the financial strength of the city as well as a mile-post in its onward march toward a population of 250,000, which Gov. William D. Stephens in a public address stated is sure to be realized, even in the days of the present generation.

Among the city's public buildings are the magnificent County Court House, completed in 1912 at a cost of \$600,000. To this more recently have been added the Hall of Records and the County Jail, giving the county and city governments the best group of office and administration buildings of any municipality in the state. The police department and health offices of the city are maintained in the Hall of Justice. The City Hall, also a modern building of attractive architectural lines and modern appointments, is the seat of the city government, and houses the various departments other than those just mentioned.

The State Capitol and its beautiful park, which contains a greater and better-kept variety of trees and shrubbery than any other public park in the world, are a never-ending source of pleasure and admiration, not only to Sacramentans, but also to the thousands of tourists and travelers who come here to see the wonders of the semi-tropical valley and feel the touch of its romantic traditions and

historic past. After a delay of several years, due to war-time conditions which for a time suspended practically all public and much private construction, the Capitol Extension buildings have now been started on the two blocks immediately west of the present grounds. These improvements, consisting of two buildings in keeping with the stately appearance and architectural beauty of the main Capitol, will house the State Library and many of the state offices, some of which now and for several years past have been compelled to rent floor space in office buildings. The extension of the Capitol will cost \$3,400,000, for which bonds have already been voted and appropriations made, covering the present estimated cost of the improvements.

Sacramento's geographical location in the "Heart of California" and in the center of the wonderful horticultural and agricultural activities of both the Sacramento and upper San Joaquin Valleys, gives the city many advantages, which have been judiciously utilized through the keen foresight of her business men and enterprising commercial bodies and financial organizations, including the active Chamber of Commerce. From the ten-story Fruit Building is handled almost ninety per cent of the deciduous fruit business of California. Likewise, there are located here the largest rice-mills in the United States, which handle the immense crops of rice produced in the Sacramento Valley. The raising of vegetables and the canning industry have also grown apace, with the result that millions of dollars yearly are realized from the products of these enterprises, for which the farmer and canner receive top prices. The city is surrounded for hundreds of miles by the richest agricultural lands in the world. These have been the source of Sacramento's wonderful progress, and will furnish in the years to come the golden opportunities for even greater growth and development. The great reclamation districts, with their millions of acres of virgin soil, insure this. More will be said of these lands in a subsequent chapter.

Transportation likewise is a moving factor, using a literal term, in the city's growth and prosperity. Two transcontinental railroads pass through here, and each has its network of arteries leading out into the rich agricultural districts and communities where their freight cargoes originate. Sacramento today is the greatest transportation center in the West, and more trains enter and leave its terminals than pass through any other city this side of Omaha. No fewer than 160 passenger trains come into and go from the stations in Sacramento every day in the year.

Besides the steam roads, there are two electric interurban systems operating from here

to San Francisco, Oakland, Woodland, Marysville, Chico and Stockton, and intermediate points. These interurban lines also give local street-car service, which, together with the largest Sacramento system, the Pacific Gas & Electric Company, afford three separate systems of conveyance by electric car within the city limits and extending to the outlying districts.

The city also is conveniently situated for utilization of the advantages resulting from hydro-electric power development, which supplies cheap electrical energy for municipal demands and for the needs of industrial and other consumers. Steps already have been taken to make filings on mountain water and power sites, with a view to installing, later, the equipment necessary to harness the city to these almost unlimited sources of power and energy.

### The City in Early Days

The first survey of the plat of Sacramento was made in December, 1848, by Capt. William H. Warner of the United States Army. Previous to 1844 Sutter's Fort was the principal trading post in Upper California. In that year Captain Sutter and some others at the fort determined to lay out and build a town on the river bank three miles below, which they called Sutter, now spoken of as Sutterville. A survey was made by Capt. William Tecumseh Sherman (afterwards famous during the Civil War as General Sherman), and building was begun. The first house was erected by Captain Sutter himself; the second by a Mr. Hadel; and a third, a brick structure, said to be the first of its kind erected in California, by Mr. Zins. The city began to flourish unrivaled and continued to do so until the discovery of gold. Soon after that time, however, it came into a disastrous rivalry with Sacramento. Dr. Morse, the earliest historian of those times and a warm partisan of Sacramento, gives many interesting particulars of the struggle for supremacy between the two budding cities, which resulted in the ultimate downfall of the city on the high grounds back from the river and the success of the city on the lower level, that was doomed in a few years to be inundated by the rising waters, although one of the principal arguments used by the traders and speculators in their arguments for the support of this city was that the ground where it stands had never been overflowed within the memory of white men, and never would be.

Bayard Taylor, in his "Eldorado," says of his first visit to Sacramento in October, 1849: "The limits of the town extended to nearly one square mile and the number of inhabitants, in tents and houses, fell little short of 10,000. The previous April there were just four houses



in place. Can the world match a growth like this? . . . The value of real estate in Sacramento is only exceeded by that in San Francisco. Lots 20 by 75 feet, in the best locations, brought from \$3,000 to \$3,500. Rents were on a scale equally enormous. The City Hotel, which was formerly a sawmill erected by Captain Sutter, paid \$30,000 per annum. A new hotel, going up on the levee, was already rented for \$35,000. Two drinking and gaming rooms on a business street paid each \$1,000 monthly, invariably in advance. The value of all the houses in the city, frail and perishable as many of them were, could not have been less than \$2,000,000. . . . The inhabitants had elected a town council, adopted a city charter and were making exertions to have the place declared a port of entry. The political waters were being stirred a little, in anticipation of the approaching election. Mr. Gilbert, of the 'Alta California,' and Colonel Stewart, candidate for governor, were in the city. A political meeting which had been held a few nights before, in front of the City Hotel, passed off as uproariously and with as zealous a sentiment of patriotism as such meetings are wont to at home."

Shortly after the great discovery that was to so influence the fortunes of the world and to become the ruin of General Sutter, a number of stores were located at the fort and an immense business was soon created there. The first of these was the establishment of C. C. Smith & Company, in which Sam Brannan was a partner. It was started a few months before the opening of the mines and the first exchange of gold dust for store goods took place over its counters. Brannan afterwards bought his partners out and continued the business in the old adobe building which was subsequently used as a hospital. In 1849 the building on the inside of Sutter's Fort was occupied by Rufus Hitchcock, the upper story being used as a boarding house. The front room below was used as a barroom and gambling house and the bar was kept open night and day. If a customer had coin, his drink cost him fifty cents, but he generally opened his sack and the barkeeper took out a pinch of gold dust, to be regulated by size or amount of drink consumed, and in those days very few drank alone. The cost of board at this place was \$40 per week.

Hitchcock soon left the fort and went to the mines on the Stanislaus. In passing it may be stated that old residents say that in the fifties Capt. (afterwards Gen.) Ulysses S. Grant owned a ferry on the Stanislaus and they often saw him, dressed in red shirt and overalls, lying under a shady tree on the bank, contentedly waiting for a foot passenger to come along who wanted to be ferried over. In those days,

in fact, many a man who afterwards became prominent in the history of his country, was a resident of California. Hitchcock subsequently became the owner of the Green Springs ranch in Eldorado County and died there in 1851. He was succeeded in the boarding house by M. F. McClellan of San Francisco. By summer all the business had become transferred to the Embarcadero or landing place on the Sacramento River, now known as Front Street, which became a lively place. The blacksmith shop at the fort was carried on by a Mr. Fairchild, who paid an assistant \$16 a day and charged \$64 for shoeing a horse all round, or \$16 for a single shoe.

In the freighting to the mines, which was done by means of ox teams, John S. Fowler had a virtual monopoly and paid his teamsters from \$200 to \$250 per month. The rate for freighting was enormous. In the winter of 1848-1849 the roads to the mines were almost impassable. Freight from the fort to Coloma was one dollar a pound—\$2,000 a ton. Even at that price it was impossible to transport the necessities of life fast enough to prevent serious apprehensions of famine in the more distant mining districts.

The firm of S. Brannan & Company consisted of Sam Brannan, William Stone, W. D. Howard, Henry Mellus and Talbot H. Green. The stores of Priest, Lee & Company, Hensley, Redding & Company, Captain Dring, C. E. Pickett, Von Pfister & Vaughan, and the drug store of Drs. Frank Bates and Ward were inside of the fort. The prices demanded were enormous. One evening John S. Fowler, wishing to give a supper to his teamsters, saw on the shelf in Brannan's store a dozen two-pound cans of oysters and asked the clerk the price. "Twelve dollars each," replied the clerk. "How much if I take the lot?" asked Fowler. "One hundred and forty-four dollars," was the reply. "Well, I'll take them all," said Fowler, and he carried off his costly prize.

Brannan's employes were: Jeremiah Sherwood, of New York; Tallman H. Ralfe, afterwards editor of the "Democrat" in Nevada City; J. Harris Trowbridge, afterwards of Newburg, N. Y.; George M. Robertson, afterwards supreme judge of Oahu, Sandwich Islands; James B. Mitchell, subsequently public administrator of Sacramento County, who died in Benicia; W. R. Grimshaw, a well-known resident for many years on the Cosumnes River; and James Queen.

The pioneers did not leave their patriotism behind them when they came here. The 4th of July, 1849, was celebrated in the shade of a grove of oak trees, the last survivor of which, hoary with age and covered with mistletoe, stood for many years in front of the old building on L Street which was used as a hospital.

The orators of the day were William M. Gwin and Thomas Butler King, who afterwards served the state in the United States senate.

Shortly afterward came the struggle for supremacy with Sutterville. As soon as the survey of Sacramento City had been made George McDougal obtained a lease of the ferry at a point below the entrance to Sutter Lake, and located a store-ship on the river bank opposite I Street, and in company with Judge Blackburn, opened it with a large stock of goods. When John A. Sutter, Jr., arrived, his father, the captain, transferred to him all the proprietary rights in the city of Sacramento. McDougal declared that his lease gave him control of 600 feet along the river front, and a dispute arose which was carried into the courts. Being defeated, McDougal in a rage determined to destroy the prospects of the city, and removed his goods to Sutterville. He then came out with immense placards stating that he would sell goods at cost and freight, and made a verbal declaration that if necessary he would sell goods at cost. This produced a lively agitation among the traders and they patched up a scheme of purchase which broke up many lines of McDougal's stock and, as it was no easy task in those days to replenish it, effectually extinguished McDougal's enterprise and put an end to the budding hopes of Sutterville as well.

The latter end was accomplished largely by a shrewd speculative move on the part of Sam Brannan, Judge Burnett and Priest, Lee & Company. The Sutterville proprietors had offered to donate to these traders eighty lots in Sutterville if they would transfer their stocks and business to Sutterville. They informed young Sutter of the offer and persuaded him that it would be for his interest to give them about 500 lots in Sacramento to induce them to stay here, and he did so. Such was the passing of Sutterville, and today the old brick brewery stands as a monument of its decease, while the big brick stores which stood there until later years have disappeared.

Sacramento grew apace. April 1, 1849, the number of inhabitants of the fort and city did not exceed 110. An election had been held the preceding fall for first and second alcaldes, resulting in the election of Frank Bates and John S. Fowler, respectively. Fowler resigned in the spring and Henry A. Schoolcraft was appointed in his place. Early in the spring a board of commissioners, consisting of Brannan, Snyder, Slater, Hensley, King, Cheever, McCarver, McDougal, Barton Lee, Foote, Dr. Carpenter, Fowler and Southard, was elected to frame a code of laws for the district. The committee met under an oak tree at the foot of I Street and submitted a report which rec-

ommended the election of one alcalde and one sheriff, who should have jurisdiction from the Coast Range to the Sierra Nevada and throughout the length of the Sacramento Valley. H. A. Schoolcraft was elected alcalde and A. M. Turner, sheriff, and thus was laid the foundation of the judicial and political system in northern California, under a sturdy oak on the banks of the Sacramento.

Immigration was coming by sea, although as yet in no very great numbers between February and June, but improvement went steadily on. The condition was anomalous. There was no law or system of government, yet there was no discord or disorder. There was no legal restraint imposed on citizens, yet during these months the community was exempt from violence, and all seemed imbued with a feeling of forbearance and accommodation. The craze for gold had not yet fastened its deleterious influence on men, and right and a feeling of equality and independence seemed to guide their actions.

Trading yielded an enormous profit and everyone was absorbed in it. Two hundred per cent was the profit on goods procured from San Francisco and trading in gold dust was very profitable. At first the scale of payment for goods with dust ranged from \$8 to \$16 an ounce. Clerks could hardly be retained in stores at from \$200 to \$300 per month. The trade between the mines and Sacramento was immense. Such was the prevailing feeling of honesty and security that neither merchandise nor gold dust was watched with anxiety for its safety. Miners came to town with bags of gold dust which they took no more care of than their hats and boots. Money was so plentiful that there was no temptation to steal. By the first of May there were about thirty stores, and two barks and a brig were moored along the shore. The "Whiton," one of the former, had astonished the residents by coming up from San Francisco in three days, from five to ten days having been consumed before then by small boats and launches.

In June there came a change. Immigrants began to arrive by thousands and to outfit for the mines, Sacramento being the point of departure for the northern mines. The American, Yuba, Bear and Feather Rivers were the points of attraction and Sacramento was the place for outfitting. Business became a rush in which the calculation was only for today. Transportation from San Francisco was the source of enormous profits and every craft that could be procured was pressed into service. The cost of passage from San Francisco to Sacramento was from \$16 to \$25 and the freight rate was correspondingly high. On June 26 the city numbered 100 houses; and the City Hotel, on Front Street between I and



J, 35 by 53 feet and of three stories, originally framed for a saw and grist mill for Captain Sutter, was said to have cost \$100,000. It was headquarters for the aristocracy of the times and the scene of many town-meetings.

Every sort of material from which tents, stores and houses could be constructed rose to enormous prices. Muslin, calico, canvas, old sails, logs, boards, zinc and tin were priceless possessions. The hundreds of immigrants coming in were lucky if they could have the shade of the trees to protect them from the noonday sun or the night. Gambling was everywhere carried on and magnificent saloons were built at enormous cost, the first place of public gaming being on J Street, between Second and Third, kept by James Lee, and euphoniously named "The Stinking Tent." Others followed, and a democratic and cosmopolitan crowd composed their patrons. Coin was scarce and the miners brought their bags of gold dust, depositing them with the game keepers and drawing from them as the game progressed, generally till all was gone, and then went back to the mines for more. Not one person in ten, either by absence or condemnation, tried to discountenance gaming. Indeed, it is narrated by Dr. Morse that two ex-clergymen were conspicuous among the gamblers, one dealing monte and the other playing faro. Poker was played by the larger capitalists on a magnificent scale, the ante being often \$100 and \$3,000 being frequently bet on a single hand. One individual is said to have staked 1,000 ounces on a hand and won, after having lost nearly that much previously. Many men who had been brought up to regard gambling as a stain on a man's character and who had left their wives and children in straitened circumstances, says Dr. Morse, hastened to hazard and lose the first few hundred or thousand dollars they had made.

But a moral wave soon swept over the community. In April, 1849, Rev. Dr. Woodbridge preached the first sermon ever heard in Sacramento. In May Dr. Deal, a practicing physician, undertook to establish regular religious services and in July Rev. J. A. Benton began his long and beneficent services in the city. "His course," testifies Dr. Morse, "was from the first consistent. He was essentially a minister of the gospel—a seven days' advocate of the Christian religion." He extended his influence by a pure life, winning the respect and confidence of the people, instead of making an onslaught on the tide of vice, and soon acquired great influence in the community. At this late day many of the pioneer Sacramentans who knew him speak in the highest terms of his character. He sometimes made mission-

ary excursions of two or three weeks duration, sleeping on the ground under the trees and living like the primitive Apostles.

Before the removal of McDougal's store, Hensley and Redding had erected a frame building in Sacramento, on the corner of I and Front Streets, the first frame house in the new city. Soon after that a Mr. Ingersoll erected a building half canvas and half frame, between J and K on Front Street and Mr. Stewart had put up a canvas house on the bank of the river, which was opened as a tavern. In February, 1849, Sam Brannan erected a frame storehouse on the corner of J and Front Streets, and this was soon succeeded by another belonging to Priest, Lee & Company, on the corner of Second and J, and directly afterwards two substantial log houses were erected by Mr. Gillespie and Dr. Carpenter.

For a time the chief place for business was on First or Front Street between J and K, but soon it began to extend up J and K Streets to Third. The river bank was piled with the goods of immigrants and merchandise, and storage facilities were entirely inadequate. The chief business was in miners' supplies. Lumber was from fifty cents to a dollar per square foot, and hard to get at that. Teaming and packing earned enormous revenue. In December \$50 a hundred was charged for hauling goods from Sacramento to Mormon Island and Auburn. In July fresh beef sold for fifteen cents a pound; bread, fifty cents a loaf; butter, from \$2 to \$3 a pound; milk, \$1 a quart; dried apples, \$1 to \$2 a pound; saleratus, \$6 a pound; and pickles, whatever their owner chose to ask. Carpenters were paid \$16 a day; laborers, \$1.50 an hour. Board without lodging was \$16 to \$49 a week; washing, \$6 to \$12 a dozen; doctor's fees, \$16 to \$32 a visit. A glass of liquor at a first-class bar cost \$1, and a cigar cost fifty cents. Everything else was high in proportion.

But business did not entirely engross the attention of the citizens. There were some votaries of pleasure, and on July 4, 1849, a grand ball was given at the City Hotel, at that time the headquarters of Sacramento fashion and aristocracy. Money was spent without stint to enhance the success and dignity of the occasion, and the affair was on a magnificent scale. There was a dearth in the community of feminine attractions and the surrounding country was scoured thoroughly by a committee of young men to gather in all the ladies that could be obtained to grace the occasion. Every mining camp, ranch, wagon, tent and log cabin was canvassed, with such success that eighteen of the fair sex were secured. To quote Dr. Morse again: "Not all Amazons, but replete with all the adornments and graces

that belong to bold and enterprising pioneers of a new country. Tickets to the ball were fixed at the moderate price of thirty-two dollars; gentlemen were requested to have swallow-tail coats and white vests. The supper was, of course, a profusion of all that money could obtain," and champagne flowed freely, despite its cost. Thus was the pace set for future occasions in the new city.

### Organization of First City Government

In July, 1849, a movement was set on foot to organize a city government. An election for councilmen was held at the St. Louis Exchange on Second Street between I and J, and the first councilmen for the city of Sacramento were chosen as follows: John P. Rodgers, H. E. Robinson, P. B. Cornwall, William Stout, E. F. Gillespie, Thomas F. Chapman, M. T. McClelland, A. M. Winn and B. Jennings. The new council was organized on August 1, with William Stout as president and J. H. Harper as clerk. The first business transacted was the preparation of a constitution for local government. A. M. Winn was afterwards made president in place of Stout, who had left the city. On September 20 an election was held to decide on a city charter. A draft had been prepared by the council but the citizens did not turn out well to vote, and it was defeated by a majority of 146 votes. Its rejection was charged to the gamblers, who opposed a change and worked hard and spent much money to defeat it. Up to this time there had been no law or government that was more than nominal, as there was no court except that of the alcalde, which, while expeditious, was costly in dispensing justice. The people therefore shunned litigation and this lawless state just suited the gamblers. This was a great mortification to the council, and the president issued a proclamation stating that the council was unable to determine what the citizens wanted, and as the powers and duties of the council were not defined, they desired to know whether the citizens desired still to act under the Mexican laws at present in force, although inapplicable to the present conditions, or to adopt a charter, striking out such features as were objectionable. Immediate action was necessary if the council was to be of any use. It therefore asked the citizens to meet October 10, 1849, and declare what they wished the council to do. The people, who had paid no attention hitherto to local government, awoke from their apathy. A Law and Order party was formed. The gamblers were defeated and the charter adopted by a majority of 296. The charter adopted, however, contained matter relative to taxation which rendered it unpopular, and it was soon amended.

### Early Vicissitudes of the City

The council soon had a burden of troubles of its own. The community had enjoyed robust health during the spring and summer months, but with the fall a terrible change came. Many of the adventurous immigrants had seemed to think that nothing was necessary to their success except to reach California. Many of them were destitute on their arrival. Not one in a hundred had money to buy an outfit for the mines at the ruinous prices asked. Many were suffering from hardships and privations endured on the overland journey, or as steerage passengers saturated with scorbutic diseases or so depressed or despondent that they became an easy prey for disease. Nine-tenths of these adventurers poured into Sacramento, the nearest point for outfitting for the mines. Here they met another train of scorbutic sufferers straggling in from the East, debilitated and worn out by the hardships encountered.

From these causes Sacramento had become one vast lazaret-house long before the city government was organized, and the council immediately found a serious condition confronting it. This was intensified by the fact that as men became accustomed to these scenes of suffering, familiarity with them hardened their hearts, and cupidity took possession of them. The lure of gold beckoned them away. They could not spare time to relieve the distress of their fellows. They must press on to the diggings and begin to acquire their fortunes. Fathers abandoned their sons, and sons abandoned their fathers when they required a little troublesome care. When they could be of no further use to each other friendship and kinship became mere words. One flagrant case was that of an old father, who had furnished the means for his son and other relatives to come to the new Eldorado, but was deserted by them as he lay dying with scurvy on the levee, where he soon passed away. The sick and suffering accumulated so fast that by July means of caring for them were entirely inadequate. Creigan's Hospital at the fort and the one opened by Dr. Deal and Dr. Martin were filled, but the prices for nursing and board were prohibitive to four-fifths of those needing care. Miasmatic fevers added to the misery and distress of the scurvy.

But charity had not departed, and compassion and help were at hand in a limited degree. Two great fraternal orders were represented among the community, not organized into lodges, but numbering many individual members. The feeling of brotherhood that had bound them together, also bound them to relieve distress as far as lay in their power, and nobly did they come to the front and face the



stupendous task. The first effective efforts for relief came from members of the fraternity of Odd Fellows. They came together and bound themselves into an informal organization and devoted themselves with earnest zeal to the relief of the distressed. A. M. Winn was elected president of the association, a Mr. McLaren secretary and Captain Gallup treasurer. Every member of this body became a visiting committee and an immense amount of relief was dispensed.

They were joined by the members of the Masonic fraternity in their efforts to take care of the sick and destitute. "The two noble orders contributed money and exertions as freely as if their lives had been devoted to the exclusive function of human kindness," says Dr. Morse, "and their fair names are inscribed in indelible and living characters upon those pages of history which California ought to and must preserve." But their combined efforts, assisted by those of the council, could not do all there was to do. The people were appealed to in a public meeting to come forward and assist in the general effort for relief. The president of the council was dispatched to Monterey for the purpose of laying the case before General Riley and procuring from him some of the public funds then in his possession. But their mission was a failure, as General Riley, the military governor of the territory, did not consider he had the right thus to use the national funds.

Sacramento was then thrown upon her own resources, and with her treasury empty and low credit, she did all that was possible and by cooperation with individual effort and the two fraternities she succeeded in furnishing a tolerable shelter and medical attendance for the sick. Rough pine coffins had ranged from \$60 to \$150, and even then the supply was far from sufficient, so hundreds had been buried without coffins and even without being wrapped up in a blanket. The Odd Fellows spent thousands of dollars for coffins and when General Winn became the executive officer of the city, no man was refused a coffin burial. The scenes of those days were terrible and the description of their horrors is almost unreadable.

When the rains set in the misery was increased. Many of the sick, with typhus and other fevers, lay without shelter from the pitiless storms. Finally Drs. Morse and Stillman aroused the sympathies of Barton Lee, whose name should occupy an honored place in the city's history, and induced him to erect a story and a half hospital, 40 by 50 feet, at the corner of Third and K Streets. The city determined also to erect a two-story hospital, 20 by 60 feet, between I and J, Ninth and Tenth Streets, and \$7,000 was expended for lumber, but when

it was partially erected it was prostrated to the ground by a rain and wind storm, and the timber so injured as to make it almost useless for building purposes.

But the future city was doomed to pass through a yet more trying period. An enemy came like a thief in the night, for which she had made no provision. The reckless speculators had declared there was no danger of inundation and the people had been credulous enough to believe them when they declared that the city's site had remained free from flood during the sojourn of the oldest Californians. The people had not raised their buildings, but had built on the ground wherever their lots happened to be. The rains through the latter part of December and the first part of January had awakened anxiety. The Sacramento and American Rivers were rising rapidly and the back country seemed to be filling up and cutting off communication with the higher lands. But the citizens, with fatuous confidence in the assertions that a flood could not harm them, made no preparations for the deluge. Hence, when it came, there was no adequate protection for life or property. Many were drowned, some in their beds, some in trying to escape, and many from the terrible exposure. The few boats belonging to the shipping at the Embarcadero were pressed into service to rescue the women and children and the sick, that were scattered over the city in tents and canvas houses. Some of the women were found standing upon beds or boxes, in water a foot or two deep. Sick men on cots were floating about helplessly. By mere accident a boat in which Capt. J. Sherwood was manager passed the hospital and was attracted by the cries of the sick for help. He immediately proceeded to rescue them and took them to safety in Mr. Brannan's house.

Most of these poor sufferers died and after being placed in coffins, were buried across the river. One of the men detailed for this duty was a Dutchman who was very suspicious of everyone so far as his money was concerned, and having accumulated about \$2,000 in gold dust carried it in a belt around his waist. They placed the coffin across a small boat, and when they had reached some distance the boat careened and sank. The Dutchman, who was a good swimmer, called to his companion that he would swim ashore and get a boat, but weighted down with the gold that he loved better than his life, he sank. His companion hung on to the coffin and reached shore safely. The description given by Dr. Morse of the neglect of the sick and their condition is almost beyond belief.

After the January flood in 1850, prices of everything rose enormously and continued high for a long time. But the high prices of

real estate did not shrink on account of the flood and destruction. Here are some of the current prices in the city in April and May:

Filtered water, per barrel, \$1.50; washing and ironing, per dozen, \$7; private boxes at the theater, \$4; ordinary boxes at the theater, \$3; pit seats at the theater, \$2; musicians in gambling houses, by the day, \$16; hauling lumber from First to Second Street, per thousand, \$3; hair cutting, \$1.50; shaving, \$1; billiards, per game, \$1; saddle horses, per day, \$10; lodging, without blankets, per night, \$1; celery, per head, 20 cents; peas in the pod, per gallon, \$2; radishes, every size, per bunch, \$1; turkeys, per pair, \$16; apples, small, but good, each, 50 cents; specked apples, each, 25 cents; Colt's pistols, medium size, \$75.

Up to the 6th of August the amount of \$100,000 had been issued by warrants to meet the expenditures for the city government, as shown by the mayor's statement. The estimated sum to be expended for the construction of the levee and the city government inclusive footed up \$300,000. Sacramento endured grievous troubles in August and September. The contests about titles, the breaking up of confidence in the general value of property thus situated, the pecuniary embarrassments that were plunging men into bankruptcy and ruin, and the heavy taxation necessary to sustain the city government and complete the public works necessary to protect the city from floods, were enough to utterly discourage the citizens and destroy their confidence in the city's future. But the community was composed of men of iron; men who had come thousands of miles through all sorts of dangers and perils to found on the shores of the Pacific a great empire, although they were at that time unconscious of the fact and looked not far beyond the present. Their energy was unconquerable and inextinguishable, and the greater the burdens imposed by fate, the more manfully and determinedly they strove to overthrow them.

In August the council made itself decidedly unpopular by one or two of its acts. The members appropriated to themselves a salary of \$200 a month each. In addition to this, the taxpayers saw the appointment of various committees to duties that were but little more than nominal, and these drew \$25 a day for their services, in addition to their salary.

After the bankruptcies of September and the squatter riots of August, affairs settled down to a degree of quiet and the people began to engage more systematically and soundly in business, which was augmented extraordinarily by the heavy demand for goods and their transportation to the mines. During the previous winter the people in the mines had suf-

fered greatly from privations and were thrown into a desperate and almost starving condition from the scarcity of provisions and the cutting off of communication with the city by the floods. As a natural consequence, in the fall, soon after the revulsion in finance, there sprang up a brisk demand and an immense and profitable trade was inaugurated and carried on between the merchants and miners. The situation being thus relieved, the effect upon the city was such as almost to restore its former prosperity.

#### News of California's Admission

At this time a public question began to awaken interest in the men's minds and to cause them to watch every arrival from Washington and the news brought, with intense anxiety. This was the question of admission as a state to the Union. The constitution had been adopted, the application made, but congress still delayed action and the community was in a state of painful suspense as to what the outcome would be. One can readily imagine, then, the relief to the tension when the news came that California was a member of the great Union of states. Early in the morning of October 15, it is stated, the rapid firing of cannon on the levee awakened the citizens to the fact that the news had arrived and that our admission was an assured fact. It was a season of rejoicing that for the moment almost obliterated the memory of the past misfortunes. A number of Sacramento's citizens returned by the steamer that brought the news.

#### The Epidemic of Cholera

But Sacramento's cup of sorrow was not yet full, and even in this season of rejoicing, a calamity heavier than any that had gone before was hovering over the devoted city. The same fostering breezes that had attended the steamer bringing the news of admission had also borne on their wings a ghastly pestilence, and on the steamer itself many of the passengers had fallen victims to the dread scourge. A most malignant cholera was sweeping on toward California and many were the unknown graves that it was to fill in the new state ere its violence should be abated. City and country were alike to it and the urban dweller and the miner in his cabin were alike to pay toll to the dread Reaper. The tale that is told by the pioneers who escaped the pestilence with life harrows the soul of the listener with the vivid pictures of distress and destruction. Each successive day brought news from San Francisco that the passengers on the ill-fated steamer were still being decimated by the terrible scourge. Not only this, but the



accounts of the visit of the disease to Sandusky, Rochester, St. Louis and other places began to fill the hearts of the people with a dread of impending disaster. The stories of its relentless malignity and the wide-spread destruction that accompanied its progress fell like a pall on the community, and terror fell on all. It is doubtful if history records a parallel of the destructive panic that followed its appearance on this coast and in this city. The hardships and disease that had prevailed during the summer and which were sufficient to crush all progress and energy in a less buoyant and determined people, had been too recent to allow a recuperation of their health and strength and rendered them an easy prey for the insidious disease.

As is well known, in cases of epidemics the mass of the people are filled with fear and dread, and in the fevered state of mind prevailing it was easy for the disease to develop to terrific proportions. Panic predisposed the people to receive its attacks, and it hardly needed an imported case to spread the disease. Early in the morning of October 20 a person was found on the levee in the collapsing stage of the dread disease. Medical aid was summoned, but he was too far gone and soon died. The cholera was in the city. The news spread as if by magic, the circumstances grew in horror with repetition and the pall of despair seemed to settle down like a black cloud over the city. It is well known by experience that the fear of disease and the dwelling on its symptoms are very often followed by its appearance, and so it was largely in this case. The next day several more fatal cases were reported; and as the stories spread and were constantly augmented in their description, it is not to be wondered at that fear should have become an auxiliary to the disease and that the epidemic was soon in full progress.

In six days from its inception, the disease had made such progress that regular burials were but slightly attended to and nursing and attention were frequently wanting. Money, so powerful an agent in most cases, could scarcely purchase the offices of common kindness and charity. Affection seemed blunted and the fear of death seemed to sever all ties and develop elements of selfishness. But little could be done under these conditions to arrest the course of the disease, and it swept through the community with irresistible force. In many such epidemics the personal habits of individuals have a strong influence in resisting disease or inviting it, but the case was different here. Men of the most regular, careful and industrious habits were its victims equally with those who were intemperate and irregular. In a few days many of the most prominent and substantial citizens

fell before the pestilence. None seemed immune to its attack.

It was reported that 150 cases occurred in one day, but such was the confusion and the panic in the community that no records were kept, nor can any accurate data be found in regard to the havoc made by this epidemic. As the number of deaths increased and men were kept constantly employed in the removal of the dead, the citizens began to leave the city in every direction, and soon not more than one-fifth of the residents remained. The most heart-rending abandonment of relatives and friends took place during the reign of terror. But a very small remnant resisted the instinct of self-preservation and remained to minister to the sick and dying. A few noble men, moved by sympathy, the divine attribute of our nature, remained to do what they could for the relief of suffering humanity, and their humane ministrations, regardless of danger and death, did much to ameliorate the situation. Their names should be written in letters of gold in the history of Sacramento and California, but alas, they were lost to us and their only reward was the consciousness of having done their duty. One name, however, has been preserved, that of John Bigler, afterwards governor of California, whom Dr. Morse describes as moving among the dead and dying, with a large lump of camphor in one hand, which he frequently applied to his nostrils, as an antidote to the disease. No danger of infection daunted him, however, and where misery, death and destitution abounded, he was ever to be found in its midst, proffering aid and sympathy.

The physicians of the city did noble work. No danger appalled them. Night and day they responded to the call of distress, scarcely pausing to snatch a few hours of needed sleep and rest. Before the epidemic subsided seventeen of them were deposited in the sandhill cemetery of the city—an almost unexampled mortality in the profession in a season of epidemic. Not one in ten escaped the disease and not a single educated physician turned his back on the city in its extremity. In such a time of delirium and terror it is no wonder that no systematic records were kept. In fact it was impossible. Not only in the city, but on the roads, and even in the mines, many who were fleeing from the pestilence were stricken down by the awful malady and perished, unknown and unaided in many cases. In the latter part of the epidemic, the city authorities, who had from the first done all they could to relieve the suffering, obtained the use of a large frame building on L Street, where the destitute victims were taken and cared for.

“From the beginning, the local papers had endeavored, as usual in such cases, to conceal

the extent of mortality, and their files of that date give no adequate idea of the fearful scourge," say Thompson and West in their history. On the 24th of October the city physician reported seven cases of cholera to the council, five of which were fatal. Some of the doctors endeavored to quiet public apprehension by giving the opinion that the disease was only a violent form of cholera morbus. The "Times" "felt confident that there was very little danger, and had not heard of a single case where the patient had not been previously reduced by diarrhoea." On the 27th, six cases were reported, and the "Times" "hoped that some precautionary measures would be taken." On the 29th twelve cases appeared; on the 30th, nineteen, and it was no longer possible to conceal the fact that a terrible epidemic had attacked the community. A Sacramento correspondent of the "Alta" says on November 4: "The daily mortality is about sixty. Many deaths are concealed, and many others are not reported. Deaths during the past week, so far as known, 188." On November 14, the daily mortality had decreased to twelve and on the 17th, the pestilence was reported as having entirely disappeared. But the precise number of fatal cases can never be known, as a great number were reported to have died of dysentery, fevers, and other diseases, for the purpose of quieting the public anxiety and restoring the confidence of the people. Many of the victims were buried in unknown graves and their very location was soon forgotten. Many a wife or mother or sister waited in vain for tidings of the loved ones that never came, and never knew when or how they passed away.

A writer who was one of the survivors of that terrible time says: "What with floods and fires, insurrection and the plague, the very stars seemed to fight against Sacramento in her infancy, and the foundation of her later prosperity was laid upon the ashes of her pioneers." Before the disastrous visitation of the cholera, Dr. Stillman walked through the sandhill cemetery and counted 800 graves that had not yet been sodded over, and how many more were added by the still more terrible destroyer is not found recorded in the history of the time. Of a company of forty men who came out on the infected schooner "Montague," more than half died after her arrival; and after her departure from Sacramento for Panama, the captain, second mate, and six passengers died of cholera before leaving San Francisco Bay.

This terrible calamity lasted in its malignant form only about twenty days, but under the circumstances and from lack of systematic records, the number of deaths will never be known. Its abatement lasted much longer than its period of beginning and virulence, and

began just as soon as the people became familiarized with its features and the terrible scenes in their midst, thus rendering them less liable to be attacked through a paralyzing fear. By the time it ceased, the city had become nearly depopulated and many thought it would never rise again from the disaster. But such prophecies did not take into account the sturdy perseverance of a strong people. Just as soon as the mortality began to obviously decrease, the fugitives began to return, and those who had remained to help their fellow-men, abiding by the fortunes of the city, recovered their elasticity of mind and energy. A transformation immediately commenced to take place in the appearance of the city. Confidence in its healthfulness returned; men grew cheerful and hopeful and business communication with the mines was reopened. The previous prosperous conditions were restored and for several weeks business was good once more, and the beautiful winter that followed stimulated the community to energetic efforts.

#### Subsequent Events

But the merchants and traders had unfortunately calculated too much upon a winter like those of 1848 and 1849. This induced them to transport at high prices large stores of goods into the mining regions, trusting that communication would be difficult, as it was in the former year. But these goods, in consequence of the lack of water in dry diggings and the roads that offered immediate communication with the mines all winter, were sold at ruinous sacrifices.

A synopsis of events in the spring and summer shows that the city was divided into wards, April 15; the first mail left for Salt Lake, May 1; a city election May 5 polled 2,482 votes and James R. Hardenbergh was elected mayor; the treasurer's report, May 6, showed the city's receipts for the fiscal year to have been \$214,939.86 and the mayor's report showed the indebtedness to be \$368,551.29 and that \$80,000 of this was drawing interest at ten to twenty per cent per month, the balance from three to eight per cent per month. In June the city debt was funded at ten per cent per annum in New York and twelve per cent in Sacramento. In September the popular vote of the county was 4,115. The Tehama Theater burned August 13 and Dr. Volney Spalding opened the American Theater September 9. On December 24 the courthouse was finished and January 14, 1852, the state offices and legislature moved to Sacramento and the first legislative session opened January 16. One thousand persons arrived by steamer January 20; and on the 23rd, a brick building now on K Street was begun.



At the municipal election, April 5, 2,802 votes were cast, C. I. Hutchinson being elected mayor. The debt had increased to \$449,105.32 and the estimated revenue to \$200,000. At an election July 17 the people voted for a wide levee through I Street, and also to erect a city hall and prison. October 8 there was an agricultural fair. The population at this time was between 10,000 and 12,000. On November 2 there was a terrible conflagration. December 17 there was a storm of four days duration and on the 25th the upper part of the city was flooded. By January 1, 1853, the water was higher than ever before known. January 13 the people voted for water-works, fire department, loan and three-quarters per cent additional taxation. Many mercantile houses this month established branches at Hoboken, trade being entirely cut off from the city by reason of high water and impassable roads.

The Golden Eagle, at the corner of Seventh and K Streets, was for more than half a century considered the hotel par excellence of the city, and dates back in a much cruder form to the early days of Sacramento. For many years it was a headquarters for the Republican politicians, while the Capital Hotel, on the corner opposite, was considered the Democratic headquarters. Many a state campaign and legislative session were engineered and directed from these two points.

Where the Golden Eagle now stands, in 1851, "Dan" Callahan, for many years the proprietor of that hotel, erected his frame lodging house, which he had purchased for a span of horses, and added to it a canvas annex, upon the flaps of which a joker named Wrightmire, with artistic talent, drew with charcoal the figure of an eagle, with outspread wings and a pensive air, and named the structure the Golden Eagle, and the name clung to it through the pioneer days with the tenacity of an inspired title.

#### Early Business Enterprises

A history of this city would not be complete without at least a partial list of the pioneer business men and business houses, in addition to those already named.

The early historians state that in May, 1849, there were about thirty buildings occupied by stores and that on June 26 there were 100 houses in the city. In the advertisements in the "Placer Times" we find reference to the following business and professional men:

Whittlock & Gibson, auction and commission.

Burnett & Rogers (Peter H. and John P.), exchange brokers and agents for the collection of debts. Mr. Burnett afterwards became governor of California.

Drs. L. P. and S. S. Crane, physicians and druggists.

Dr. C. B. Zabriskie, physician.

Orlando McKnight, proprietor of the American House and Restaurant.

Murray & Lappens.

Pickett & Company.

Saget & Company.

T. McDowell & Company, auction and commission.

Gillespie, Gerald & Company, wholesale and retail grocers, provisions and mining goods.

Brannan & Company (Samuel Brannan, William Stout, and Mellus, Howard & Company), general merchandise. In August, 1849, Brannan was again alone. He died at Escondido, San Diego County, May 5, 1889.

Dr. B. Bryant, a graduate of the Botanical Medical College of Memphis, drugs and medicines. He also established a hospital in August, 1849, on L Street.

Dr. W. H. Anson, "late surgeon of the United States Army," opened an office in August, 1849, "opposite Professor Sheppard's store."

John Codlin, butcher and provision merchant.

H. P. Merrifield, auction and real estate.

James C. Zabriskie, law, conveyancing and surveying.

Morse, Dunning & Company (Charles E. G. Morse, of St. Louis, Mo., and John Dunning, of New York), provisions.

J. P. Rittenhouse & Company (Thomas C. D. Olmstead and W. E. Keyes).

Peyton, Comet & McCarver.

Dr. F. M. Rodrigues, from New Orleans.

B. E. Watson, groceries.

Dr. M. B. Angle.

Masset & Brewster (Stephen C. and Charles O.), auction and commission. Massett later became a well-known musical composer and writer.

A. Dring, store at the Fort.

Thomas A. Warbass, real estate.

Robertson & Company (G. M. Robertson, Theodore Van Colt and Thomas King), meat market.

Dr. W. G. Deal.

Dr. Robert Wilson.

G. G. & R. G. Cornell, meat market.

Drs. McKenzie and Ames (J. M. and F. W.).

James N. Harding, law and real estate.

Elisha W. McKinstry, law.

Jones, Prettyman, Barroll & Company (Dr. W. G. Deal), commission, real estate and drugs. Afterwards Prettyman, Barroll & Gwynn.

Charles Lindley, law and commissioner of deeds.

Bailey, Morrison & Company, merchants.

Pearson & Baker (James Pearson and W. A. Baker), real estate.

Plume, Truman & Company.

Cardwell, Brown & Company (H. C. Cardwell, E. L. Brown, John Harris and John F. Fowler), afterwards Harris, Brown & Company.

Drs. J. L. Wydown and T. J. White.

J. B. Starr & Company (H. L. Barney), auction.

McNulty & Company (A. G. Hedrick), hardware.

Dr. Benjamin R. Carman bought Mr. Deal's interest in the Martin & Deal hospital at the Fort, in December, 1849.

Dr. Hardenstein, homeopathic physician.

Barney, Brewster & Company (B. B. Barney, R. E. Brewster, Fred Ogden, J. H. Blossom and J. P. Hurley), afterward Barney, Blossom & Company.

Suydam, Fletcher & Company (John Suydam, Warren Fletcher and J. E. Galloway), then Suydam & Galloway, auction and commission.

Drs. Stanbury and J. W. H. Stettinius, associated with Charles E. Abbott, bought the hospital of Dr. Craigan and Mr. Abell at the Fort, during the winter of 1849-1850.

Dr. S. P. Thomas.

B. F. Hastings & Company, exchange brokers, bankers and commission merchants.

James Tait & Company, general merchandise.

C. F. McClure & Company (P. R. Slater).

Covilland, Fajard & Company, general merchandise.

Meconniken & Company (E. Meconniken, A. Hadley and James A. Myer), auction and commission.

William Montgomery, auction and commission, groceries, etc.

Andrew J. Binney, civil engineer and surveyor.

Fowler & Frye, proprietors of the City Hotel.

E. M. Hayes, jeweler.

Offutt, Wales & Company (M. H. Offutt, C. P. Wales, Jacob P. Dunn and George Dunn), auction and commission.

Hensley, Redding & Company (Samuel J. Hensley, Pierson B. Redding and Jacob R. Snyder), general merchants. Dissolved partnership February 10, 1850.

Middlebrook & Christy (Charles Middlebrook and John M. Christy).

Steele & Grummun (Seymour G. Steele and Caleb Grummun).

William R. Prince & Company, sheet iron, zinc, miners' supplies, etc.

Demas Strong, dry goods. Mr. Strong was a brother of W. R. Strong, afterwards a prominent citizen and merchant of Sacramento. He was still living in the East some years ago.

M. G. Leonard & Company (Sheldon, Kibbe and Almy), groceries and miners' supplies.

Gillespie & Monson (Eugenio Gillespie and Alonzo Monson), land agents.

L. Bartlett, Jr., bank and real estate.

E. D. Byne & Company, dry goods.

G. M. Robertson, commission agent and real estate broker.

Henley, McKnight & Company (S. C. Hastings), bank.

Dr. Bryarly, partner of Dr. Deal.

Wetzlar & Company (Gustavus Wetzlar, Julius Wetzlar, Benjamin Fenner, Cornelius Schermerhorn and Francis Stratton). Some of these sold out afterward to John A. Sutter, Jr., and C. Brandes.

A. P. Petit, contractor and builder.

Dr. C. Morrill and C. F. Whittier, drugs.

Joseph Clough, real estate.

John H. Dickerson, civil engineer and surveyor.

Moran & Clark.

J. Neely Johnson, lawyer, afterward elected governor by the American party.

Bailey, Morrison & Company (Maj. B., John C. and E. M. Hayes).

Smith, Keith & Company (J. E. Smith, Matthew Keith and Henry M. Spottswood).

Lewis & Bailey (John H. Lewis and John T. Bailey), general commission and merchandise.

Warbass & Company (Thomas A. Warbass, William S. Heyl and John F. Morse), bankers and real estate.

Barton Lee, successor to Priest, Lee & Company.

G. B. Stevens, wholesale auction and commission.

Chenery & Hubbard, proprietors of the Globe Hotel.

Ferris Forman, law.

Hoope & L'Amoreaux, general merchants.

G. H. Johnson, daguerreotype artist.

John H. Spies, notions.

Burnell, Stout & Company, wholesale auction and commission.

Spalding & McKinney (Volney Spalding, M. D., and Joseph McKinney), saloon.

A. M. Winn, agent for Sutter.

Dr. T. B. Kruse.

J. D. B. Stillman, M. D., left in 1862.

L. A. Birdsall, M. D.

J. A. Wadsworth, M. D., from Providence, R. I., had the K Street hospital.

Boyd & Davis, real estate, later removed to San Francisco and became wealthy.

Earl, McIntosh & Company, forwarding, later of San Francisco.

John Hatch, jeweler, resided in Sacramento until his death.

Simmons, Hutchinson & Company, general merchandise. Simmons dealt also in real estate.



J. L. F. Warren established the store now owned by Baker & Hamilton. He went to San Francisco afterwards and for many years published an agricultural paper there.

D. O. Mills was a dealer in gold dust and founded the bank that bears his name. He went to New York many years ago to reside, and there his death occurred.

Brown, Henry & Company, wholesale clothing.

James Lee kept the "Stinking Tent," the largest gambling establishment for a time. Z. Hubbard soon after started a large, neat gambling tent.

James Bininger built the first hotel in Sacramento.

James King of William, who engaged in various occupations, was killed in San Francisco by Casey, which precipitated the formation and action of the Vigilance Committee there in 1856.

Dr. Charles H. Craigan, from Washington, D. C., in 1849 established a hospital at the Fort, at which the rates for board and treatment ranged from \$16 to \$50 per day.

H. Arents & Company, general merchandise.

Burge & Ratcliffe (Robert K. and William M.), manufacturers of iron doors and shutters.

M. T. McClellan, speculator in gold and silver; "coin exchanged for dust, at \$15 per ounce."

Sagat and Southard (L. T. and Charles C.), general merchandise and miners' supplies.

Marshall & Santry, general merchandise.

Von Pfister & Vaughan (Edward and William), general merchandise.

H. A. Schoolcraft, real estate and magistrate.

Drs. William M. Carpenter and T. L. Chapman.

Dr. T. M. Ames, at Sutterville.

Nevett & Company, hardware; Youmans was the "Company."

C. C. Sackett, notary public and conveyancer.

R. Chenery, flour.

George H. Pettibone, proprietor of the El Dorado House.

Yates Ferguson, general store.

Haines, Webster & Company, hotel.

Richard Berry, auction.

Barton & Grimm, real estate.

Watson & Bem, hardware.

C. P. Huntington & Company, hardware.

J. B. Blanchard & Company, hardware.

Bowstead & Woods, iron and brass foundry.

There were also a number of stage lines and express companies. Wells, Fargo & Company began business here in 1856, and continued until consolidated with the American Railway Express Company.

Other firms were: Wesley Merritt, Moran &

Clark, H. E. Robinson & Company, George H. Johnson, Thompson & Taylor, Cochran, Peifer, Samuel Gregg, S. C. Bruce, Montgomery & Company, Captain Gallup, A. C. Latson, John Van Houghton, Ames & McKenzie, Jesse Haycock, Dearbower, Caswell, Ingalls & Company, Hanna, Jennings & Company, Captain Northam, Geise & Son, J. J. Burge, Hardenbergh & Company, Morrill & Hamlin, Coats & Rivett, Cheeks, Pinkard, Prince, Scranton & Smith, T. S. Mitchell & Company, Reynolds & Company, P. B. Cornwall, Paul, White & Company.

### Early Grocery Firms

Of the early grocery firms, Pomeroy & Peebles were the most extensive in their operations. Their place was familiarly spoken of as the Missouri Store.

Haynes & Company were almost exclusively an importing house.

Bullard, Figg & Company did a large business. Mr. Figg, for many years before his death, dealt in salt; his son, E. J. Figg, continued the business until a few years ago.

Cavert & Hill, whose store was on Front Street, where McCreary's mill stood in later years, also did a large business.

Forshee, Booth & Company did a very large business, and the members of the firm were John Forshee, Lucius A. Booth and Job F. Dye. The latter came to California as early as 1840. Booth removed to Piedmont and Forshee is deceased.

E. D. and W. F. Kennedy were Philadelphia men who enjoyed good patronage, became wealthy in the grocery trade and then returned to Philadelphia.

J. W. Foard & Company (George Cadwalader being the "Company") was another pioneer firm. Mr. Cadwalader became a prominent lawyer here. Both he and the senior member of the firm died years ago.

W. T. Grissim & Company (Snyder) have both passed away.

Curry & Company and P. J. Brown & Company were both burned out in the great fire of 1852, but re-established themselves, finally going out of business in 1855.

The Lady Adams Company (to which Mebius & Drescher are the successors) was named after the ship that brought the members of the company and their cargo of goods to the Coast, and was one of the oldest firms in Sacramento.

Stanford Brothers, three brothers of Leland Stanford, were not burned out in the big fire of 1852, although their building was not as fire-proof as many others that were consumed. All of the other buildings in the block were burned.

Hermance & Burton were burned out in 1852 and never resumed business.

J. H. Trowbridge & Company and Carroll & Stearin soon after the fire succeeded the old house of Birdsall & Company, and took the name of Scudder, Carroll & Company.

Taylor & Van Sickle had a large business patronage before the fire, but after that Van Sickle dropped out of the business.

Louis Sloss, who later became head of the Alaska Fur Company, was a very successful trader here up to 1854.

Chamberlain & Patrick, another successful firm, engaged in business on the Plaza. Chamberlain afterwards entered the banking house of D. O. Mills & Company, with which he remained in active employment until nearly ninety years of age; he died a number of years ago. Dr. Patrick has been dead for many years.

Wilcoxson & Company closed their business in 1852 after a successful career, and became large landholders in the valley. The members of the firm have been dead for a number of years.

Maddux & Company, who came here from Arkansas in the early days, built the Maddux block at Third and K Streets.

Mills & Company (James and D. O. Mills) were in the grocery business until about 1851, when they retired. The latter established the bank which bears his name, finally removed to New York and there died.

Bushnell & Company was another of the few lucky firms that were not burned out in the big fire of 1852.

Sneath & Arnold in 1851 established the business to which Adams, McNeill & Company succeeded and which in 1911 was bought out by Mebius and Drescher. John Arnold died in 1864. Sneath removed to San Francisco in the sixties and carried on a large dairy on the San Bruno road until his death.

Fry, Hoopes & Company founded the house that is now Lindley & Company (J. D. Fry and Thomas Hoopes). Hoopes died years ago and Fry removed to San Francisco.

Of Hopkins & Miller, the partners were Mark Hopkins and Ed. Miller. Hopkins died at Yuma, March 29, 1878. Miller was with the Central Pacific Company for a number of years.

Another large business firm was W. R. McCaull & Company (Moore). Moore moved to Louisville, Ky., and McCaull died here.

Smith & Booth were the predecessors of Booth & Company. Charles Smith died in New York. Newton Booth, the other partner, was afterward senior member of the firm of Booth & Company, and became governor of California and United States senator. He died in this city July 14, 1892.

Hull & Lohman, another of the successful early firms, removed later to San Francisco and died there.

Lindley, Booth & Company (T. M. Lindley and L. A. Booth) began business in 1849. Booth retired from the firm in 1850, and after a while Lindley closed his business and went elsewhere. He became a member of the firm of Fry, Hoopes & Company February 1, 1853, on the corner of Seventh and J Streets. The firm name was changed to Lindley & Hoopes a year later, and in 1855 Mr. Lindley was in business alone. He took his son, D. A. Lindley, into partnership a number of years ago, under the present firm name. Mr. Lindley, Sr., has been dead for some time.

Besides these here named, there were a number of other grocery firms in the early days, among them being Birdsall & Company; Ahrents & Tolger; Meeker & Company (S. H. and David Meeker); Burton & McCarty; Wood & Kenyon; Kramer & Quivey; Loveland & Company; Kibbe, Almy & Company; Thomas Bannister; Burton, Fish & Culver; and Peter Slater.

The following reminiscences relative to Tom McConnell, a merchant of the early days, were related to the writer by James G. Patterson, a pioneer of 1852, and the son of A. D. Patterson, a pioneer of 1849:

"The other day Tom McConnell, of McConnell Station, was in here to see me, and we had a chat about the old days. McConnell settled at Garden Valley, on the Georgetown road near Greenwood and Johtown. He started a store there and cultivated a garden, from which the place took its name. He raised potatoes and sold them to the miners for thirty cents a pound. Such things were high in those days. He came down to Sacramento one day and stepped into a store where Charlie Grimm was having an auction. A lot of cotton shirts were being sold and he bought the whole lot for five cents apiece and took them home. It cost two bits in those days to get a shirt washed. He told the miners he would sell them the shirts for two bits, and they concluded it was better to wear a shirt a couple of weeks and throw it away than to pay for having it washed, so he sold all his shirts and got the reputation of being the cheapest storekeeper to buy of in that country.

"In the winter of 1852-1853, the rains were very heavy and the bottom dropped out of the roads, and a great many teams were laid up along the road. Flour was selling at fifty cents a pound. Some freighters got within three miles of Garden Valley and got stalled. McConnell went down and bought their flour for thirty cents and sold it to the miners for forty cents. 'I was lucky,' said he; 'I just got rid of it when it came down to twenty-five cents.' For a time the price of all kinds of merchandise was low except picks and shovels, and McConnell said he never got more than \$5 apiece for picks and \$10 for shovels."



### Early Manufacturing Firms

In 1849 Peter Kadell established the Sacramento Brewery, now owned by Philip Scheld. In 1850 Zins & Weber built a brewery at Twenty-ninth and J Streets. In 1853 Louis Keseberg built one at Twenty-eighth and M Streets. In 1853 Philip Yager started a brewery in Sam Brannan's old adobe store on K Street, near Twenty-eighth, and another, the Tiger Brewery, at Thirty-first and K Streets. In 1860 the St. Louis Brewery was built at Sixth and G Streets. Later the City Brewery was erected at Twelfth and H Streets. In 1858 the Pacific Brewery was established at Ninth and P Streets. In 1853 the Columbus Brewery at Fifteenth and K Streets was established. In 1861 the Sutterville Brewery was built, and in 1869 the Capital Brewery was opened. In 1878 the eight breweries running made 530,200 gallons of beer.

The first boiler shop was started by Anderson & Corbett in 1853.

In 1854 H. Webster opened a broom factory, and two years afterwards there were three.

In 1858 there were seventy-nine wagon and carriage shops in Sacramento, employing 340 men and turning out \$750,000 worth of vehicles. There were also five foundries.

The Sacramento Valley Beet Sugar Factory was established on the J Street road in 1868, but was a failure and closed in 1876, as did the Capital Distillery, owned by the same company.

G. Miller & Sons established artificial stone and cement works in 1876 at Tenth and L Streets.

### Flouring Mills

Although flour was necessarily an article of daily diet among the miners in the days of '49 and later, the staple menu being flapjacks and bacon, beans and coffee, with an occasional addition of beef, venison or other game (a menu which, by the way, has not been much improved on for camp fare by the outing parties of today), there were not many flour mills in the early days. General Sutter built a flour mill, but as far as is known, there is no record of other mills being in operation during the first years of the rush for gold.

The Lambard Mill, built in the fifties at Second and I Streets, ran a few years and did a large business under the ownership of General Redington.

In 1853 the Lambard Flouring Mills were erected on the north side of I Street, at the head of Second Street. For a couple of years they were run in connection with the Sacramento Iron Works, the original building being of brick and only 20 by 40 feet in size. In 1856 it was enlarged and supplied with a solid foundation by James Kerr, a millwright from

Boston, who afterwards lost his life on the ill-fated steamer "Central America" when she was lost. Additions were made from time to time, until the capacity was increased to run five stones. It was finally abandoned as a flouring mill and has been used for many years as a storehouse for feed and other things. Some years ago it was used as a storehouse for sawdust, which swelled and burst out from the wall on I Street, several pedestrians narrowly escaping death or serious injury.

In 1853 the brick building afterward occupied by the Sacramento Flouring Mills on Front Street, between L and M, was erected by Dr. Carpenter, a well-known and wealthy citizen, with the idea of having it made the State Capitol. The Capitol, however, was never located there, and after the completion of the structure its first floor was occupied by C. H. Swift, Campbell & Sweeney, and other grain stores, etc. In 1856-1857 it arrived at the dignity of being used as the courthouse for the county. The property later passed from Dr. Carpenter to C. K. Garrison. In 1869 Charles and Byron McCreary purchased it and turned it into the Sacramento Flouring Mills. One of the brothers died a number of years later, and the other closed the mill, it being gathered in by the Sperry Milling Company of Stockton, which formed a combination with a number of other mills in this county. McCreary passed away near the close of the last century.

In 1854 R. D. Carey purchased what was known as the Ice House on Front Street, near what is known as "Jib-boom" Street, adjoining the railroad shops. He converted the building into the Pioneer Flour Mill. He afterward failed in business, and the property was purchased by E. P. Figg. Carey went to Philadelphia and afterward became quite wealthy, it is said. In 1858 Seth Garfield and Aleck Dyer purchased the mill from Figg and thoroughly remodeled the plant. It was destroyed by fire in October, 1863, the owners losing about \$10,000 over their insurance. At the time it was burned it was running day and night, turning out 200 barrels of flour a day, the net profit on which was \$75. Dyer left the city after the fire, and Garfield and A. C. Bidwell went into partnership, rebuilt the mill which now stands there, and had it in running order in four months. Three days afterwards Bidwell sold out to H. G. Smith, who, with Garfield, ran the mill until the close of 1864. J. H. Carroll then came in as a third partner, and the firm expended \$70,000 in increasing the capacity of the mill to 500 barrels a day. The three partners conducted the business till 1869, when Carroll and Garfield sold out their interest to H. G. Smith and G. W. Mowe, who took the name of the Pioneer Milling Company. It also

entered into the Sperry combination and the old mill stands idle, the warehouse of the company having been removed to the northern part of the city.

We are indebted to Mr. Ferdinand Kohler for the following interesting sketch of the business of manufacturing flour in Sacramento County and the Sacramento Valley. Since the day of the wheat barons has passed away, wheat has ceased to be a staple product of the valley, and only enough flour is manufactured to supply the local and adjoining markets, the export having passed to Oregon and Washington as their wheat-growing area increased, and the land of the Sacramento Valley, impoverished for wheat-raising by continued sowing of the same crop, rendered it unprofitable to raise that cereal. Not until the owners of the larger tracts of land in the valley were forced by conditions to recognize this fact did they let go their grasp on the big ranches and suffer them to be subdivided and put to other uses. During the first years of the settlement by whites in the Sacramento Valley the flour used was made in the Eastern states and brought around Cape Horn by sailing vessels. No one thought at that time that California would some day become the banner wheat state of the Union. It was not long until wheat was introduced in the Sacramento Valley and yielded well, and the acreage increased from year to year.

About 1850 the first flour mill was built by Seth Garfield in the American River canyon about a mile above Folsom. The basement of this mill was built of stone quarried on the ground. The mill was run by water power and ran for ten or twelve years; it lay idle for two years before it was burned in 1865, and was never rebuilt. The ruins are still in evidence.

The Phoenix Mill was built in Sacramento City at Thirteenth and J Streets in 1853, and after many changes of ownership has done business continuously excepting two years (1879-1880) until this day. In 1881 George Schroth, J. H. Arnold and F. Kohler, under the name of George Schroth & Company, bought the mill, which had been lying idle two years, and built an entirely new plant. The mill was burned in 1885, but was immediately rebuilt. It was changed in 1891 into a corporation, called the Phoenix Milling Company. The Phoenix Company sold out to the Globe Milling Company early in 1920.

Garfield, who had sold his interest in the Folsom Mill about 1853, built the Bay State Mill at Second and N Streets in Sacramento. This was destroyed through a boiler explosion, and after that rebuilt at the mouth of the American River, and later moved a little further down the river to about where Jib-boom Street is. Later it became the property of Messrs. H. G. Smith, J. H. Carroll and Mowe.

Still later Lew Williams bought out Carroll and Mowe, and the mill continued under this management until taken over by the Sperry Flour Company in 1892.

After wheat was introduced into the Sacramento Valley and yielded so well the acreage was increased from year to year until in 1880 California raised the largest crop, and during the following year exported over 2,000,000 tons, which at \$30 per ton makes a total of \$60,000,000. It was then the banner wheat state in the Union. At this time hundreds of ships were engaged in carrying wheat from California to Europe. Flour mills were running all over the state, their products being shipped to adjoining states and to Central America, the islands, China and Europe. There were mills at Roseville, Wheatland, Sheridan, Marysville, Yuba City, Oroville, Gridley, Chico, Tehama, Red Bluff, Ball's Ferry, Williams, Colusa, Yolo, Woodland, Knight's Landing, Dixon, Elk Grove, Ione and Stockton. Most of these are now extinct.

From 1881 the crop of wheat in California began to decrease. The practice of raising wheat year after year on the same land finally wore out the soil, and the quantity diminished until in 1908 there was but 220,000 tons raised. The quality also declined, and California millers were forced to import hard wheat from Utah, Kansas, Dakota and Washington to mix with the home product. The flour produced from this mixture proved a happy blend and cannot be excelled anywhere in its baking qualities.

The farmers were obliged to discontinue wheat-raising and turn the land into pasture. In the meantime new varieties of wheat were introduced by the aid of the State University, and with the re-cultivating of the land better results have been obtained, and the production of wheat is again increased. In 1909 the crop was 280,000 tons and in 1910 390,000 tons. In 1911, on account of unfavorable weather, the yield again decreased, but the quality of the grain improved wonderfully.

As above stated, with the decline of the wheat crop the flouring mills shut down one after another. The export trade was entirely lost and the mills were confined to the home trade alone. Sacramento City, which with its flour mills at one time produced over 1,200 barrels of flour daily, does not average over 300 barrels now. Stockton, with a capacity of 4,000 barrels a few years ago, manufactures only about 1,000 barrels per day at this time.

In 1891, when it was plainly seen that the export flour trade would be lost to California, and with the capacity of the flour mills of the state four or five times larger than the local demand justified, a movement was set on foot to organize all the better mills into one large concern in order to prevent disastrous com-



petition which was sure to follow. The result was the incorporation of the Sperry Flour Company in 1892. The Pioneer and the Sacramento Mills of Sacramento, the Buckeye of Marysville, the Chico Mill of Chico, the Sperry and the Farmers' Union of Stockton, the Central Milling Company, owning five mills in the Santa Clara Valley, and the Golden Gate of San Francisco were taken in. The Phoenix of Sacramento and the Crown of Stockton, however, could not be won over. The latter, with a one-time daily capacity of 1,600 barrels, is not running any more, nor are the Pioneer and the Sacramento Mills of Sacramento in operation.

The prospect for the milling industry is in some respects not very bright. Land is becoming too valuable for wheat-culture and is diverted to fruit, dairying, beans, hops, etc. The export flour trade is therefore a thing of the past. The mills can look, however, for such an increase of their business as is consequent upon the increase of population, which fortunately gives great promise.

The rice-milling industry here has succeeded the flour business to a marked extent. Two immense mills, with modern equipment, are in operation in West Sacramento, just across the river below M Street. The bulk of the annual production of something like 3,000,000 bags of rice is milled here.

#### Dramatic and Musical

The getting of gold and the pursuit of other enterprises, while absorbing the energies of the immigrants, did not render them oblivious to the call of pleasure. As before stated, gambling was carried on openly and to a large extent. Other amusements also were sought, and on October 18, 1849, the Eagle Theater gave its first performance, L. Hubbard & Company being the proprietors. The box tickets were \$5, and the pit \$3. The first play was the "Bandit Chief, or Forest Spectre," and the actors were Messrs. Atwater, Price, Harris, Ray, Daly and Mrs. Ray. Not less than \$80,000 was expended in the erection of the theater. It was 30 by 65 feet, and the lumber from which the frame was made cost from \$600 to \$700 per thousand feet. It was common for the audience in the pit to engage in a game of monte between the acts, using the seats for tables. The flood of 1850 came, and on the benefit night of J. H. McCabe, one of the actors, the water invaded the theater, covering the tops of the parquette seats near the orchestra. On January 4, the theater closed and the company went to San Francisco. The theater and the "Round Tent," in which Mr. Hubbard had made a fortune, were sold at auction for \$4,500.

The Tehama Theater was built in 1850, on Second Street, between I and J, and the opening piece was the "Lady of Lyons," under the direction of Mrs. Wingard, known theatrically as Mrs. J. Hudson Kirby. June 14, 1851, she married James Stark, and they conducted the theater till August 13, when it was burned, supposedly by an incendiary.

The Pacific Theater was opened by Petit & Luce on M Street, near Front, with a grand ball April 25, 1850. In 1851 Junius B. Booth was a member of the company playing there. During 1849 the Stockton Minstrels and the California Minstrels had given performances, and in 1851 Donnelly's Ethiopian Minstrels. J. A. Rowe's Olympic Circus opened at the Pacific Theater May 2, 1849, with boxes selling at \$5; parquette and dress circle, \$3; and second tier, \$2. In October, 1850, Sam Brannan built for the circus a large building on Front Street.

In September, 1851, Dr. Volney Spalding erected the American Theater on J Street. The state legislature in one of its removals held a session here. J. B. Booth was manager, and Frank Chanfrau, Louis Mestayer and others were in the company. In August, 1854, J. B. Booth, Sr., accompanied by his son, Edwin Booth, appeared in the "Iron Chest." The theater was destroyed in the great fire of 1852.

The Sacramento Theater, on Third Street, between I and J, was opened in March, 1853, but did not pay and was run spasmodically. Among those of fame who played there were Ole Bull, Maurice Strakosch, Madam Anna Bishop, the Robinson family, Barney Williams and wife, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Judah, Edwin Booth, and Walter L. Leman. It was run successfully in 1855 by a stock company, of which Edwin Booth was one. He was not at first a favorite, but captured the public and the critics in the "Marble Heart."

The Edwin Forrest Theater was opened October 8, 1855, and McKean Buchanan played through the month. It was a losing investment, was turned into Sam Wells' Melodeon in 1860, and was burned, supposedly by the act of an incendiary, September 26, 1861.

The National, afterwards the Metropolitan Theater, on K Street, was built by Lee & Marshall, circus proprietors, and opened by them on August 11, 1856. The next month it was turned into a theater. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wallack appeared in it in 1858. In 1859 it was remodeled, and the name was then changed to the Metropolitan Theater. Many of the famous actors of the day appeared during its existence. It was burned about thirty years ago.

### Theaters of More Recent Date

The Clunie Theater was erected in the nineties and is still in existence. Many actors and troupes of national fame having appeared on its boards. Traveling shows, including the leading dramatic and musical attractions of the country, are booked at the Clunie, which also is the home of the Orpheum Vaudeville bills. Pete Wilson is the manager.

Sacramento has its quota of fine moving-picture theaters, and plans for another to cost half a million dollars have been approved for K Street, or rather for a site between K and L, with an opening on the former. The successful picture-theaters, which have cost an enormous sum to build and equip, include Godard's, T & D, Loew's State, Liberty, Sequoia, and Majestic. Loew's State formerly was known as the Diepenbrock, Twelfth and J. Loew's Hippodrome Theater, a vaudeville house, also is located on K Street, between Tenth and Eleventh. Thomas Wilkes operates a stock theater, known as the Wilkes, on Seventh Street between K and L, where a very strong producing company presents high-class productions. Lee Parvin is the local manager.

In addition to the large number of theaters, in some of which the best operatic talent appears, there are several musical and dramatic organizations, foremost of which is the McNeil Club, composed of both male and female voices of excellent tone and harmony. The club originally was organized under the direction of H. J. McNeil, in 1855.

### The First Ball

The following tale of a historic event by "Forty-niner" relates the incidents surrounding the first ball given in the county. The account was published in the seventies in the "Record-Union," and will prove of interest as depicting the shifts to which those inclined to "shine in society" in those days were reduced in order to make items for the social column. The narrator says:

"In my brief history of this place [Mormon Island] as appeared in your issue of the 12th, I neglected to give you a statement of the manner we enjoyed ourselves in those good and jolly old days of Forty-nine. We had our social gathering once each month, after 'the ball,' however. The first ball ever given in Sacramento County was given here, and was the most difficult to make a success and the most amusing. It will be well remembered by two of the residents of your city, and two of San Francisco, when they refresh their memory. A full and true insight as to the management of such affairs at that early time will be a treat to your readers, especially to those who are 'high-toned' this present day, if they had been present as spectators to witness

those hale and buxom maidens with short dresses, gray woolen stockings, and brogans, soles one-half inch thick. How they did laugh and sing and grow fat under such innocent and moral enjoyment.

"The second day after my arrival at the Blue Drilling Hotel, I borrowed a yeast-powder can, holding about half a gill. I started, after my morning meal, for the bank of the river. The sand was literally mixed with gold, as I supposed. I sat me down, exposed to the boiling sun, the thermometer claiming 117 degrees, and spent the entire day gathering with the point of my knife the scale gold, as I thought, and depositing the same in my miniature tin safe. At sundown it was full, and I thought that a few days of such work would be all I cared for, and return home. I took the result of my day's work to Markham's store to have it weighed and get the coin for the same, but to my astonishment it was nothing more or less than mica. Feeling discouraged, I thought that gold is only sought as a means toward this end. Happiness is the concentration of all riches, and the most perfect happiness in this world is simply to be content.

"My cash account growing short, I had to resort to some strategy to make a raise, so I suggested to the landlord that as winter was fast approaching he ought to have a canvas roof on his building, to protect the health of his patrons. The roof that was on his house would leak when it rained, and the interior of the hotel was dry when it did not rain. Upon my suggestion, he concluded to make the necessary repairs, and I to do the sewing at fifty cents a yard, and when the work was done a grand ball was to be given to pay for such an extravagant expense. Two gentlemen, then residents of this town (now one is a captain of one of the Sacramento and San Francisco boats, and the other a wealthy and prominent member of the board of brokers of San Francisco), were called upon, and the promised treat was discussed in all its parts. One of these gentlemen suggested that a floor should be laid so that it would be more pleasant for the dancers. I and the landlord objected, he on the ground of unnecessary expense, and I for the reason that the cost would overbalance the receipts; the house would be bankrupt, and I would whistle for my pay. I gained my point by arguing that the ladies' brogans would last longer on a dirt floor than on wood.

"Next in order was discussion as to the proper arrangements to be made on such an important occasion. Our friend, 'now on the river,' suggested the programme, which was concurred in by the committee. Large posters written upon brown wrapping-paper, with a blue pencil, were posted in every direction—'Tickets, twenty dollars,' and the 25th of De-



cember, 1849—for the first ball ever held in the county of Sacramento.

"A few days before, quite a large immigration from the Western states arrived, and it was suggested and proposed that the committee should wait on the female portion and solicit their aid and services in preparing food for the supper, 'as the cook at the hotel could not be trusted, for he was one of those Yankee fellows, and his extravagance in preparing the food would surely bust the boss.' We waited upon the ladies, and their excuse was that having just arrived, their whole time would be occupied in the wash tub, bath tub, and the preparation of their outer garments. Our only hope was to solicit the aid of the miners for our supper, and we offered to pay them for their food and premiums for the best meats, bread, cakes and pies; and your correspondent was appointed a committee of one to make the award—which was half-price to the dance. That was a smart trick of the landlord, for he knew I would find some excuse for refusing any premiums, as he had an eye for profit, and I for my pay.

"Well, the 25th arrived; the miners brought in their several meats, cakes, pies, etc., each one doing his best to excel the other. At 2 p. m. everything needed for the supper was exhibited for inspection and awards in the cabin of W. Jones. The first examination was of two fine-appearing hams. Premiums were refused in both cases—first, that the hams had not been washed before boiling, and the skin had not been taken off after boiling. The other was a shoulder, but by a neat contrivance about four inches of the leg of a ham had been carefully sawed off and with a wooden peg neatly placed in the shoulder, having the appearance of a genuine ham. Each was paid for his ham at \$1 per pound, and they paid for their tickets \$20 each. The next examination was the corn beef, which proved to be a chunk of 'salt horse' brought there some two weeks before by a sailor. He was paid for his salt horse and he paid for his ticket, as no premium was awarded him.

"The bread was examined, and it was the unanimous opinion of the committee, at my suggestion, that it was dark. A person could not tell whether he was eating bread or leather. This report soon spread through the town, and an old and venerable Jack Tar had his trunk half full of ship biscuit, which he offered as a substitute, and was accepted. The bread-makers' premium was withheld, and the donor of the biscuits received a pass to the dance at half-price.

"Sausage meat came next, but as it had been made of nothing but beef and tallow, it could not be put on the table, as fishballs are prepared for use, so the whole bunch was boiled

and served up cold, and a complimentary ticket given him. The cakes were in fine order, sufficient grease having been used to make them palatable. They were accepted, and another \$20 lost. Something had to be done to avoid any further issue of free tickets for the ball, so the committee, taking a wink from me, agreed that the balance of the food should be averaged with that that had been examined except the pies, and they should be passed upon at the table, during supper, when pie was called for. The time did arrive. The first one cut proved to contain dried apples, brought from Boston, thoroughly eaten up with worms, and the black seeds still sticking in them. The crust was fair; he was paid for his pies, but received no pass.

"The second pie cut had the appearance of being O. K. of the dried peach order. A strong demand was made for peach pie. The first person that took a bite happened to have a false tooth in his head; instantly it fell from his mouth. An inquiry was at once made as to the cause of all this confusion, and the fault lay in the crust of the pie. It was carefully examined by those of the committee who had sound teeth and found to excel India rubber in toughness. The competitor was at once assessed for the damage done, which was settled by paying for the unfortunate gentleman's ticket.

"Our work being done, the question arose as to who should have the honor of presiding over the floor at the dance. My old friend, now of San Francisco, was appointed as boss owing to his having a neat, white, fried shirt to give tone to the occasion. Myself and my Sacramento River friend were appointed as jigger bosses, he having a swallow-tailed coat with brass buttons, and I having a neat and clean collar over my woolen shirt, and a neat pair of boots, well greased, which made a good appearance.

"The appearance of the ballroom was all that could be desired except that the managers were guilty of the grave oversight of neglecting to provide benches around it for the company. Wheeling planks were soon on hand, and, supported by drygoods boxes, made all satisfied, and for the better accommodation and comfort of the ladies the landlord kindly allowed his two pairs of blankets to be used to give them the appearance of stuffed benches. The music stand was a shoe box and a three-legged stool on top. The hall was handsomely illuminated by twelve candles stuck in porter bottles, and secured to the walls of the building with wires and handsomely decorated by the rough but tasteful hands of the miners with miniature flags and evergreens. All was now ready; the proprietor looked up and down the streets for the coming of the dancers. One

fellow told the landlord that in California the people never go to balls until the next day; that joke cost the landlord a cocktail and a steerage cigar. The company began to appear, however, at rather a late hour. Everybody had heard of the grand ball, and everybody wanted to see the crowd in attendance. It was a most singular miscellany, and in some cases the wonder was how the requisite \$20 for a ticket was raised.

"If it were desirable, I could criticize the ball pretty freely without being untruthful, but I should lavish ink and exhaust rhetoric in the vain effort to describe the entire success of this first entertainment. I dare not do it in print for the sake of my reputation for veracity nor undertake to say how many sighs were lavished upon the managers, the languishing glances that were leveled at them across the hall, what eloquent rhymes were coined to their praise, and how many gallant men risked the perils of a duel for the honor of first attempting to solicit the hand of the fair maidens for a dance. Even the furniture—wheeling planks—appeared to hold high carnival, the sofas displaying their elasticity, the candles winking, and the fiddlers sometimes bursting out into such uproarious hilarity that the very strings appeared as if they were struggling to get out of their places.

"At 12, midnight, supper was called. Boards in the center of the hall were placed in their proper position, the old blue drilling roof was used for a table cloth, tin plates and knives and forks were in plenty, and soon the crowd took their standing positions. Be it known that the table was made high enough to compel the hungry crowd to stand, for by such an arrangement they soon got tired and would leave the table with their bunch of fives full of grub, to make room for the steerage patrons. Shortly after eating commenced a colored miner, who had been cook of a whaling ship, entered and graciously donated a plum duff, tapering regularly to a point from a circular base. The handsome donation was thankfully received, but the outside of the duff had the smell of something very much like perspiration, and from its appearance must have been boiled in the sleeve of a shirt. However, the outside was carefully scraped, and not a speck was left for the second table. Supper over, the tables were kicked out doors and dancing renewed. A young maiden was present, named 'The Infant,' fourteen years of age, weight 189 pounds. I asked for the honor of her hand for a polka; her answer was 'You bet.' The first turn I made, flop I went on the dirt floor; a clothes brush was in demand, but as none could be found, she took a long-handled broom and swept me off. After this was done, she called aloud, 'Here, Jim, finish this

dance with me; this fellow can't swing under my weight.' I surrendered, but before they got well started a string on the fiddle broke. The fiddler declared that he could not play any fancy dances without four strings. The polka had to be abandoned, at which I felt a calm satisfaction.

"Well, the ball ran until four o'clock, and only the bass string left. Thus ended the first ball ever given in Sacramento County. I got my pay for my work, and my name is yet Forty-niner."

In the previous article alluded to, "Forty-niner" told of customs at the Blue Drilling Hotel. He says: "I took up my quarters at the hotel made of blue drilling; the polite landlord, at present a resident of your city, bowed me into my room, which consisted of ninety pine poles covered with canvas, and would accommodate forty persons, but contained only two pairs of blankets. As soon as one fell asleep, the accommodating landlord would remove the blankets from him for the next customer, and if they were slow to retire, a glass of '49 Bourbon soon compelled them to. After all were asleep, the landlord took the blankets from his last patron and went to bed himself, to dream of the many two dollars coming in the next morning for lodging. Many inquiries were made for the bedclothing, but the gentlemanly proprietor settled the muss by another cocktail and a steerage cigar (cabin cigars at that time sold for fifty cents each), and all was peace."

### The Funded Debt

An act was passed in 1872 by the legislature providing for a board of commissioners of the funded debt sinking fund of the city. In 1858 the city and county government had been consolidated and the supervisors given authority to fund all "legal debts and liabilities" against the city and issue new six per cent bonds for them. The general opinion held that much of the debt was without authority of law and could not be classed as legal obligations. In 1864 a law had been passed authorizing the city trustees to levy a special tax of one-half per cent to raise a sinking fund for the purchase of the bonds at a rate of not more than thirty cents on the dollar, but the tax rate already was so high that no action was taken. In 1872 a law was passed restraining the commissioners from paying more than thirty-five cents on the dollar for the bonds. In 1880, on the 1st of January, the debt was, in round numbers, with accrued interest on the bonds, \$2,414,000. After much litigation a compromise was made during the administration of William Land as mayor, and the debt was re-funded for \$1,500,000.



## CHAPTER IX

## THE DISCOVERY AND MINING OF GOLD

## Accounts of the Discovery of Gold

USUALLY we speak of the discovery of gold in California as having been made by James Marshall at Coloma, in January, 1848, and while this is true in a practical sense, resulting in the stampede that brought adventurers from all over the world to this state, there is no doubt that the existence of gold had been known many years before.

The first mention of gold in California is found in Hakluyt's account of the voyage of Sir Francis Drake, who spent five or six weeks in June and July, 1579, in some bay on the coast of California, the locality of which has never been settled as to whether it was San Francisco Bay or one of those farther north. Hakluyt wrote: "There is no part of the earth here to be taken up wherein there is not a reasonable amount of gold or silver." As neither gold nor silver has ever been found in the vicinity of the point where Drake landed, Hakluyt's story must be classed with other tales of the early explorers and as mere conjecture regarding an unknown land.

However, other early explorers stated that gold had been found long before the discovery by Marshall and there is no doubt that the opinion existed that gold was to be found in California. The country had been explored by Spanish, Russian and American parties since the sixteenth century and was visited by Commodore Wilkes while on an exploring expedition in the service of the United States. Members of his party ascended the Sacramento River and visited Sutter at his fort, while others made explorations by land. James D. Dana, the author of several well-known works on geology and mineralogy, was the mineralogist of the expedition and journeyed by land through the upper part of the state. He says in one of his works that gold rock and veins of quartz were observed by him in 1842 near the Umpqua River, in southern Oregon; also, that he found gold in the Sierra Nevadas and on the Sacramento River, also on the San Joaquin River and between these rivers. In the report of the Fremont exploring expedition also, there is an intimation of the existence of gold. A statement has been made also that a Mexican was shot at Yerba Buena (now San Francisco) in October or November, 1845, on account of having a bag of gold dust, and that

when dying he pointed toward the north and said, "Lejos! Lejos!" (yonder), indicating where he had found it.

Coming nearer home, into our own country, we find a claim that is backed by strong probability that the Mormons who came to San Francisco on the ship "Brooklyn," and settled at Mormon Island, found gold before Marshall did. It was a series of circumstances that brought them to the Coast. Persecuted in the East, where Joseph Smith, their founder, claimed to have found the plates that he translated into the "Book of Mormon," generally spoken of as the Mormon Bible, his followers had settled at Nauvoo, Ill., where they believed they would be free from further persecution. But the people who had settled around them became antagonistic to them and in the riots that occurred, Smith was shot and killed by a mob. They then determined to remove beyond the jurisdiction of the United States and selected California as their future place of abode. They divided into two parts, the land expedition starting to cross the Rocky Mountains, while the other party came around the Horn on the ship "Brooklyn." Among the believers in their faith was Samuel Brannan, one of their leading men, who afterwards became prominent in the early history of Sacramento and San Francisco. When the "Brooklyn" arrived, the Mormons found that their hopes were frustrated, California having passed into the possession of the United States. Couriers were sent overland to meet the other party, and found them at the place where Salt Lake City now is located. They determined to stay there, although the country was sterile and unpromising. Those who came on the "Brooklyn" scattered through the state, some of them settling above Folsom at the place now known as Mormon Island. It is claimed that they had found gold long before it was found at Coloma, but had kept it a secret. Certain it is, that mining was carried on by them about the time of Marshall's discovery, and that the diggings at Mormon Island were very profitable.

On January 18, 1878, the Associated Pioneers of the territorial days of California gave a banquet in New York City, at which Col. T. B. Thorpe, a veteran of the Mexican War who had been on General Taylor's staff, was present. He stated that while he was employed as

a journalist in New Orleans several years before the discovery of gold at Coloma, a Swede, evidently far gone in consumption, called on him and stated that he was what was called in Sweden a "King's orphan"; that he had been educated at an institution maintained by the government, on condition that after he had received his education he would travel in foreign countries, observe and record what he had seen and transmit his records to the government. He further stated that he had visited California and remained several days at Sutter's Fort, enjoying Sutter's hospitality; that while there he had closely examined the surrounding country and became convinced that it was rich in gold. General Sutter was present at that banquet and Colonel Thorpe asked him if he had any recollection of the Swedish visitor. General Sutter replied that he did recollect the visit, which occurred about thirty-four years before, and that he also remembered that the Swede spoke regarding the presence of mineral wealth in the neighboring hills, "but," added the General, "I was too much occupied at the time with other concerns to devote any time or attention to it. My crops were ripe, and it was imperative that they should be gathered as soon as possible, but I do recollect the scientific Swedish gentleman."

The report of the remarks at the banquet was published, and in it is contained a copy of the manuscript to which Colonel Thorpe referred, in which the "King's orphan" wrote: "The Californias are rich in minerals. Gold, silver, lead, oxide of iron, manganese and copper ore are all met with throughout the country, the precious metals being the most abundant."

Still another account of an early discovery of gold was published in September, 1865, in the "New Age," in San Francisco, the official organ of the Odd Fellows. It purports to have been an article written by the Paris correspondent of the London "Star." He wrote that while in Paris he visited a private museum, the owner of which exhibited to him a gold nugget and stated that twenty-eight years before a poor invalid had called on him, and taking out of his tattered coat a block of quartz, asked him if he would purchase it, assuring him that it was full of gold. He stated that the stranger said: "I have come to you to apply to the government to give me a vessel and a crew of 100 men, and I will promise to return with a cargo of gold." The proprietor of the museum thought the man was mad, but gave him a napoleon as a matter of charity, retaining, however, a piece of the quartz. Afterwards the quartz was analyzed and was proved to contain pure gold. After a lapse of fifteen years a letter and a parcel were left at

his door. The parcel was heavy and was wrapped in a handkerchief and the letter was worn and almost illegible. He deciphered it and it proved to be the poor invalid's dying statement, which the lodging-house keeper, where he died after his interview with the proprietor of the museum, had neglected to deliver. The package contained a block of quartz and the letter read as follows: "You alone listened to me; you alone stretched out a helping hand to me. Alas, it was too late! I am dying. I bequeath my secret to you. The country from which I brought this gold is called California."

Joseph Aram of New York, and Sarah A. Aram of Vermont, his wife, were members of a party of immigrants to California which, in September, 1846, pitched their camp near the mouth of a little stream emptying into the south fork of the Yuba River where it was crossed by the old overland trail, near where the boundary line between Placer and Nevada Counties has been established. It is related that Mrs. Aram desired to wash some articles of apparel and in scooping out an improvised washtub in the bed of the brook noticed several little yellow pieces in the fine gravel. They were examined by the members of the party and pronounced to be gold. On the same day, however, news of the declaration of war against Mexico by the United States reached the party, and they made all possible haste in pushing on to gain the shelter of Sutter's Fort instead of stopping to make any further investigation of their discovery. In the summer of 1848, after Marshall's discovery had been published, Mr. Aram returned to his old camping ground only to find the ground already occupied by miners. Mr. Aram was a member of the first constitutional convention, 1849, and a member of the assembly at the first session of the legislature. He died at San Jose, March 30, 1898. His son, Eugene Aram, born at Monterey, January 14, 1848, was, it is claimed, the first white child born in California of American parents; he was a state senator from Sutter, Yolo and Yuba Counties during the thirty-first and thirty-third legislative sessions. For some years he has been a practicing attorney in this city.

#### Marshall's Discovery

All these accounts and statements being granted true, the credit for the practical discovery of gold still belongs to Marshall. While it is true that a gold mine in the lower part of the state was worked in 1841, and that gold from that mine had been sent to Philadelphia for coinage as early as July, 1843, the mine proved unprofitable and was abandoned. The precise date of Marshall's discovery will probably never be settled. He was working for



General Sutter, in charge of a gang of men erecting a sawmill at the present site of Coloma, Eldorado County. The raceway was dug and the water turned in. As Marshall was examining the race, his attention was attracted by a piece of shining stuff and he picked it up and took it to the house, where it was boiled in lye, and thought to be gold. He took it with other particles down to Sutter, where it was submitted to crude tests and declared to be gold. Afterward specimens were sent to Monterey and exhibited to General Mason, the military governor, and W. T. Sherman, afterwards one of the most famous generals of the Civil War. It was proved to be gold and the news went forth to the world that caused immigration to pour into California from every clime.

James W. Marshall was born in Hope Township, Hunterdon County, N. J., October 8, 1810. When he reached manhood he removed to Indiana and afterward to Illinois and Missouri. He arrived in California in 1844 and came to Sutter's Fort in 1845 and was employed by Captain Sutter. He took an active part in the revolution of 1846. In consideration of his discovery of gold the legislature allowed him a pension for some years before his death. He settled on a small piece of land at Coloma, near where he discovered the gold, and partly supported himself by farming. On the 10th of August, 1885, he was found dead in his cabin and was buried near the spot where gold was first found by him. Marshall never married. After his death the state erected a fine monument to him, a statue in the early miner's garb, with his finger pointing to the place where the old mill-race stood in which his discovery was made. The late John H. Miller, for many years a well-known journalist of this city, was appointed the first guardian of the monument, which office he held for a number of years.

The discovery of gold gave a great impetus to the growth of Sacramento City when the influx of gold-seekers commenced, making it the point of departure for the mines as well as the depot for supplies. A part of the latter business it lost when the Folsom and Placer-ville Railroad was built, but its progress was only delayed, as it still continued to be the supply point for distribution to a vast territory, including a large portion of Nevada. Seldom now are the jingling bells of the mule team heard on its streets and the "prairie schooner" laden with freight has become a memory of the past. Of late years the gold dredge has taken the place of hydraulic mining, since the latter was prohibited.

#### Mining the Metal

The discovery of gold at Coloma on the South Fork of the American River was her-

alded to the world, and a cosmopolitan assembly of people soon poured into California by land and sea. In a frenzied race for the new-found riches they overspread the land, peopling the gulches and ravines that had never before been trodden by the foot of white men. Reasoning logically that the gold on the river bars had some source more or less distant, they explored every gully and canyon above and below Coloma, finding diggings in all of them, which were often very rich. The country around Folsom was dotted with rich placers, and a large population soon centered there, making it a lively mining camp, which at one time cast considerably over 2,000 votes. The bars and banks on the American River for miles above and below the town were very rich in deposits, and were worked over by the early miners and later by hydraulic process. In the past few years gold dredging has become prevalent in that territory as well as in Butte County. While it is impossible to obtain statistics of the amount of gold obtained by dredging, the owners being secretive, it is known that it runs into the millions. While the amount is so large, it is regrettable that the gold cannot be obtained except at the sacrifice of much of the best land in the state, which is transformed by the dredgers from rich orchards and vineyards into unsightly heaps of cobblestones, and practically removed for many years from the assessment rolls of the county as a revenue-producer for the public benefit. Even the great Natoma vineyard, at one time the largest in the world, was invaded by the machines and left desolate, and practically wiped off the assessor's map. Much damage, it is claimed, has been done to the American River and other rivers by the "slickens" from the dredges filling up the river beds and fouling the water, and there are many who advocate the passage of laws regulating, if not restraining, the operation of dredger mining. The village of Dredge grew up as the home of the dredging company's employees. In recent years the cobblestone piles have been crushed for road material.

After hydraulic mining succeeded the pick, shovel, rocker and long tom of the early miners, and had continued for a number of years, the shoaling of the river beds, and the frequent floods and breaking of levees, that covered the adjacent lands with sand and debris, aroused the attention of the dwellers in the valley and a bitter controversy arose between the hydraulic miners and the citizens of the counties affected. An association was formed, denominated the "Anti-Debris Association," composed of citizens of the counties along the Sacramento River. It was pointed out that valuable orchards were being destroyed along and below the entry of the tributaries of the Sacramento which carried down

the detritus from the hydraulic mines; that the bed of the Sacramento and its tributaries was being raised by the deposits of the debris and navigation was impeded, if not utterly destroyed in the summer; while the floods, the result of the raising of the river plane, carried destruction to the low lands and the towns along their banks. Marysville was a great sufferer from broken levees and inundations, and today the town lies below the level of the bottom of the river on which it is situated, while thousands of formerly fertile acres of ad-

jacent lands are a waste of gravel and sand many feet deep. The association secured appropriations for its support from the supervisors of the counties in which its members resided, and a long legal battle was begun with the object of compelling the hydraulic miners to cease their operations. At last the association was successful in its contest, and an injunction was obtained, prohibiting hydraulic mining unless the debris could be successfully impounded to the satisfaction of the plaintiffs.

## CHAPTER X

### THE SQUATTER RIOT

#### Causes of the Riot

MANY of the immigrants arriving in 1849 were imbued with the idea that Sutter possessed no valid title to the land where the city stands, as his title was founded on the grant by Governor Alvarado, and the United States had subsequently conquered and taken possession of the state. They considered the ground public land and subject to settlement. Moreover, they claimed the boundaries of Sutter's Grant, as defined, did not cover the site of the city, but ended some distance above it. Also that it could not embrace the site of the city, as by its stipulations it should not be subject to annual inundations, and that by improving Hock Farm he had overstepped the boundaries of his possession under the grant either to the north or the south; his engineer's lines, when correctly drawn, placed his southern boundary considerably above the city. These claims were not accorded much attention by those who had purchased from Sutter.

But when the immigrants across the plains arrived a few months later, things took on a different appearance. Weary with the long journey, and many of them without money or homes, the idea that they could own the land by simply taking possession of it was an alluring one and the ranks of the "Squatters," as they were called, increased rapidly. Lots were staked off in various parts of the city and those taking possession boldly declared the squatter title was superior to that from Sutter.

An association was formed, and the first meeting was called by John H. Keyser, and held at the house of a man named Kelley, on Front Street, above J. A number of meetings

were held there prior to the flood of the ensuing winter. At first the members of the association were mostly ignorant and uneducated men, but later men of tact and talent succeeded them and their addresses began to be viewed with anxiety by those holding Sutter titles. Their speeches were incendiary, and in May a talented engineer, Col. John Plumbe, joined them and became their surveyor and recorder. After the floods of January and March, their organization was made more thorough and a feeling of hostility grew up between them and the holders of Sutter titles. The members of the association began to demonstrate their views by taking possession of lots in various parts of the city. Contests ensued and removals were made from time to time.

May 10, 1850, John P. Rodgers and Dewitt J. Burnett began action in the recorder's court against James J. Madden, B. F. Washington presiding. The lot settled upon and claimed by Madden was on the southeast corner of Second and N Streets. The defendant claimed that the land was owned by the United States, and therefore subject to a title by settlement and improvement. The case was argued and the recorder decided against defendant, fining him \$300 and costs, and ordering restitution.

The defendant appealed to the county court, but Judge Willis sustained the lower court. The defendant asked to appeal to the supreme court, but there being no law then to sustain the appeal, the motion was denied. Both parties grew excited during the trial, and the Squatters as a body declared against the restitution of the property pursuant to the judgment of the courts. After the decision the Squatters issued a poster, claiming that the



laws passed by the legislature were not recognized by congress and not binding, and that the settlers would resist and disregard all decisions of the courts in land cases and also all summonses or execution by the sheriff or other officers, and resolved to appeal to arms on the first show of violence to their persons or property by the sheriff. The card caused great excitement, and many who had hitherto passively approved of the Squatters enlisted against them. On August 11, the Squatters held a meeting on the levee and the proceedings were reported in the "Transcript" the next morning. Dr. Robinson was the chairman and the meeting was much excited, both sides of the controversy being heatedly debated. J. H. McKune, who afterward became prominent in county affairs, James McClatchy, afterward editor and proprietor of the "Bee," and others spoke in defense of the Squatters' action, while Samuel Brannan and Col. E. J. C. Kewen defended the Sutter titles. Captain Sutter claimed the land within the city limits by virtue of his grant from the Mexican government, and through the guarantee of the treaty between the United States and Mexico. His claim was sustained by the settlement at Sutter's Fort, by improvements made, by occasional occupation and use made of the site of the city and by a map of the survey made for him by an engineer whom he supposed to be a competent one, locating him on the land.

As the meeting progressed, Dr. Robinson in a speech defending the Squatters' resolutions, said that, as for him, he meant at all hazards to defend the property he had settled upon.

Madden retained the possession of the property in litigation for some time, by the defense of the members of the association, and the house itself became a sort of garrison, containing a variety of weapons. In his endeavors to execute the writ of restitution, the sheriff discovered a number of persons whom he knew among the party who were resisting his authority. He reported the names of James McClatchy, Charles Robinson and others to the court and warrants for their arrest were issued by Justice Sackett. McClatchy delivered himself up and was confined in jail during the subsequent conflicts. Madden was finally ousted from the house, but recovered possession on August 14.

#### Contemporary Account of the Riot

The "Times" of August 15 gives an account of the fatal riot on the preceding day as follows:

"At two o'clock a body of Squatters numbering about forty proceeded to the foot of I Street, on the levee, and undertook to regain possession of a piece of ground which had lately been in the occupation of one of their party.

They were fully armed and a general understanding prevailed that their object included the liberation of the two men committed the day before to the prison ship, upon the charge of being concerned in a riotous assemblage on the morning of the 12th, for the purpose of forcibly resisting the process of law. After the displacement of some of the lumber on the ground the party of Squatters were deterred from proceeding further in their intent. The mayor had meantime requested all good citizens to aid in suppressing the threatened riot, and very large numbers had gathered about the spot; several citizens also, armed, proceeded to the prison ship, but no demonstration was made in that direction.

"The Squatters retreated in martial order, and passed up I Street to Third, thence to J and up to Fourth, followed by a crowd of persons. They were here met by the mayor, who ordered them to deliver up their arms and disperse. This they refused to do, and several shots were fired at him, four of which took effect. He fell from his horse, and was carried to his residence dangerously, if not mortally, wounded. J. W. Woodland, who, unarmed, stood near the mayor at the time, received a shot in the groin, which he survived but a few minutes. A man named Jesse Morgan, said to be from Millerville, Ohio, lately arrived, and who was seen to aim at the mayor, next fell dead, from the effects of a ball which passed through his neck. James Harper was very severely, but not dangerously, wounded, in supporting the sheriff. It is difficult to give an exact detail of the terrible incidents which followed in such rapid succession. It appeared from an examination before the coroner, that the party of Squatters drew up in regular order, on arriving at the corner of Fourth Street, and that the sheriff was several times fired on before he displayed any weapons. Testimony was also given as to the person who was seen to fire upon Mr. Woodland. The mounted leader of the Squatters, an Irishman by the name of Maloney, had his horse shot under him; he endeavored to escape, but was pursued a short distance up the alley and shot through the head, falling dead. Dr. Robinson, one of the armed party under his command, was wounded in the lower part of the body. Mr. Hale, of the firm of Crowell Hale & Company, was slightly wounded in the leg. A young boy, son of Mr. Rogers, was also wounded. We have heard of several others, but are not assured of the correctness of the reports. Upon the oath of several gentlemen, that they saw Dr. Robinson deliberately aim at the mayor, he was arrested and placed in confinement. An Irishman named Caulfield, accused of a similar act with regard to both the mayor and Mr. Woodland, was arrested late in the afternoon.

"After these terrible scenes, which occupied less time than we have employed to describe them, had passed, a meeting of the council was held, the proceedings of which appear in another column. The citizens gathered at the corner of Second and J Streets and other places throughout the city, and proceeded to organize parties to prevent further outrage. A body of mounted men under command of the sheriff, hearing the report that the Squatters were reinforcing at the Fort, proceeded thither. The lawless mob were nowhere to be found; scouts were dispatched in all directions, but no trace of them could be discovered. Meanwhile several other parties had formed in rank and proceeded to different parts of the city, establishing rendezvous at different points. Brigadier-General Winn issued a proclamation declaring the city under martial law, and ordering all law-abiding citizens to form themselves into volunteer companies and report their organization to headquarters as soon as possible. At evening quiet was fully restored throughout the city. Lieutenant Governor McDougal, who left on the 'Senator,' and expects to meet the 'Gold Hunter,' will bring up this morning a detachment of troops from Benicia. An extraordinary police force of 500 was summoned for duty during the night."

#### Subsequent Events

The minutes of the council show that B. F. Washington was appointed marshal and Capt. J. Sherwood assistant, to whom all persons desiring to make arrests were requested to apply for aid and authority.

A letter in Dr. Robinson's handwriting was found in his tent after the riot, detailing what he had done and the plans of the Squatters for resisting the law.

The next day brought other developments that saddened the community and were detailed in the "Times" of the 16th. Sheriff Joseph McKinney was shot down it was said by a man named Allen, who kept a hotel at Brighton. McKinney had gone out with a party of about twenty to arrest some parties said to have been concerned in the riots. Mr. McDowell, of Mormon Island, who was well known at the house, was sent to make observations and report, but the sheriff did not wait for him to return. He rode up to the door and demanded that Allen and others should surrender, but they refused and several shots were fired immediately, mortally wounding McKinney. Several of the sheriff's party entered the house, where about a dozen Squatters were, and killed three of them. Allen, though wounded, escaped, and a number of prisoners were taken to the city.

When Governor Burnett heard of the trouble, he telegraphed to Brig.-Gen. A. M. Winn to proceed to Sacramento with his whole

force and aid the authorities to maintain order. On the 17th two military companies, composing the 2nd Brigade, arrived on the "Senator" and General Winn offered their services to the mayor and council, but was informed that the citizens' organization under Washington was thought to be able to sustain the law. The reports that the Squatters had enlisted the aid of the miners in the hills, who were coming to Sacramento to aid them, were found to be false, and quiet was soon restored. The funerals of Captain Woodland and Sheriff McKinney were attended by almost the whole city and such was the spirit shown by the citizens that Squatterism never reared its head again, although disputes over land titles continued for many years, making costly and annoying litigation for a long time.

As Mayor Biglow was severely, and possibly fatally, wounded Demas Strong became the acting mayor for the remainder of his term. B. F. Washington was appointed marshal. The death of Woodland, who was city assessor, was due to his kindness of heart. He was walking up the street with a friend and when near the corner of Fourth and J, the Squatters ranged themselves diagonally across Fourth and J Streets, with their guns presented toward the mayor and his party, who were approaching. Woodland saw their threatening attitude and exclaimed to his friend, "Oh! it is too bad for these men to take such a stand, for they will certainly be shot down. I will go up and advise them." He went forward a few steps to attempt to mediate, when a ball struck him and killed him almost instantly.

Ben McCulloch succeeded McKinney as sheriff and afterwards became quite a noted man in the history of the nation. He was born in Tennessee in 1814 and always evinced an inclination for a roving and adventurous life. He went with Davy Crockett to Texas, to take part in the revolution that freed that state from Mexican rule. In 1836 he joined the Texan army under Gen. Sam Houston and was assigned to the artillery service. He served with credit at the battle of San Jacinto and was employed afterwards on the frontier, in surveying and locating lands in Texas. On the breaking out of the Mexican War he raised a company of Texan Rangers that became famous during that struggle. It was accepted by General Taylor and took a prominent part in the battles of Monterey and Buena Vista and assisted in the capture of the city of Mexico. After the war was over President Pierce appointed McCulloch United States marshal of Texas and the present efficient force of Rangers in that state is the outcome of his organization. The Rangers of today are picked men, noted for their iron nerve, and are the terror of evil-doers, penetrating where the other officers of



the law cannot or dare not go to capture criminals.

In 1857 McCulloch was appointed, with ex-Governor Powell, a commissioner to Utah. It was believed that at the time of the inauguration of President Lincoln he was in Washington for the purpose of taking possession of the city at the head of a band of secessionists. If so, the plan was abandoned, on account of the precautions taken by General Scott. Later on, he was commissioned brigadier-general in the Confederate army and assigned to the command of the forces in Arkansas. He issued a proclamation in June, 1861, to the people of that state, calling on them to assemble at Fayetteville to defend the state from invasion. He was in command at the battle of Wilson's Creek, where General Lyon was killed, and it is stated that he surrendered the command to General Sterling Price, on account of some misunderstanding with him. He led a corps of troops from Louisiana and Texas at the battle of Pea Ridge, and fell on the second day of the engagement, March 7, 1862.

Henry A. Caulfield, who was arrested and charged with firing on the mayor and Woodland during the riot, led a stormy career in this city afterward. He was a man of violent temper and often became involved in trouble. Born in Ireland, he came to the United States and in 1844 was a member of the Emmet Guards at Albany, N. Y. During the anti-rent troubles in that state, his company was ordered to Columbia County to assist the authorities in repressing the disorder, the anti-renters having killed an under-sheriff, tarred and feathered other officers and committed other outrages. He came to Sacramento in 1849, worked as a carpenter and joiner and became active in Democratic politics. He was arrested by John Cleal between here and Brighton as he was fleeing after the riot, and brought to this city strapped to a horse's back and confined on board the prison brig. With a number of others he was indicted by the next grand jury on a charge of conspiracy and murder. They were never punished, as Governor McDougal had declared he would pardon them if they were convicted, and a nolle prosequi was subsequently entered in their case. He was afterwards active in the Squatter troubles that followed. He settled on a farm on the mound north of the American River about 1851 and lived there till the flood of 1852, when he sold the place to Patrick Bannon, and removed to

a ranch south of the R Street levee, out of which arose most of the subsequent troubles.

George Wilson was a justice of the peace and associate justice of the court of sessions and had made some remark that gave offense to one of the attorneys. June 19, 1851, the attorney came to the court room and demanded a retraction. Wilson refused and when the attorney struck at him drew a sword cane and stabbed him. Caulfield was entering the room and fired several shots at Wilson, but did not hit him. Wilson seized Caulfield round the neck and was about to send a bullet through his head when R. P. Jacobs, a policeman, rushed in and saved Caulfield's life. At another time Caulfield was shot several times by Thomas O. Shelby over land matters and several of the bullets he carried to his grave. On that occasion he was unarmed and the assault was unprovoked. As it was thought he would die, a priest called to see him. "I am told you have been a very bad man," said he. "It is a dom lie and you are no doctor. Get out of here," was the reply.

At another time, in 1856, he had a quarrel with a man named Miller about politics and some mules. It was at Miller's house and he attempted to strike him with a flat iron, but Miller broke a cane over his head and was about to throw him out of the window. Miller's wife intervened and Miller let go and Caulfield fell to the ground. Miller sent word to the coroner that he had killed Caulfield, but when the dead wagon arrived the supposed corpse had walked to the county hospital. The same year he was stabbed by a man named Frank Nolan on Front Street, and wounded so severely that for several days he breathed through the knife wounds in his back. August 15, 1878, he had a dispute with William G. English, over a lot on R Street, and shot English, who died a couple of days later. For this murder he was sent to the state's prison for six years. Caulfield was short and heavy set, and had lost an eye in one of his encounters, giving him a truculent appearance; he was much feared by many citizens on account of the ugly scrapes in which he engaged, nearly killing some or being almost killed himself. July 2, 1888, while walking on the R Street track near Fourth Street, he was struck by the evening train from Folsom, evidently not having heard the whistle, and was killed instantly.

Dr. Robinson, as will be seen elsewhere, became shortly afterwards a member of the legislature and subsequently governor of Kansas.

## CHAPTER XI

## POLITICS IN THE EARLY DAYS

## A Democratic Convention

IN 1854 the old Whig party was passing away and the anti-slavery party was pushing its way to the front. The exciting struggle in "bleeding" Kansas was attracting widespread attention and becoming a lively political issue and a fruitful subject for discussion. On Tuesday, July 18, a Democratic convention met in the Fourth Street Baptist Church in this city at 3 p. m. Disturbance was in the air and long before the hour for opening the convention, the doors of the church were surrounded by people, a great many of whom were not delegates. The church would hold about 400, and as soon as the doors were opened the people crowded in and filled it to its utmost capacity.

D. C. Broderick was chairman of the state central committee, and when he ascended the platform he was received with continued cheers. As soon as he called the convention to order a number of delegates sprang to their feet, in order to make nominations for temporary chairman. He recognized T. L. Vermule as having the floor, but before he could make the announcement, John O'Meara nominated ex-Governor John McDougal for temporary chairman. Vermule nominated Edward McGowan for chairman pro tem., and Broderick announced that he could not recognize O'Meara's nomination, and put the question on McGowan's election and declared him elected. McGowan mounted the platform immediately, followed closely by McDougal, whose friends insisted that he had been elected, although his name had not been submitted to the convention in regular form.

The convention thus had two chairmen, who took seats side by side and pandemonium reigned for a time. Finally a semblance of order was restored, and McDougal announced the names of Maj. G. W. Hook and John Bidwell as vice-presidents and McGowan announced J. T. Hall and A. L. Laird as appointed by him to those offices. A scene of noise and confusion again followed, but the gentlemen named took their seats with their respective leaders. The appointment of two sets of secretaries and committees followed and reports were made to each side, recommending that the temporary officers be made the permanent ones. Motions were made to

adopt the respective reports, and were declared carried, amid great excitement.

The convention transacted no other business, but sat as a doubleheader until nine o'clock that night, each side endeavoring to outstay the other. One sickly tallow candle in front of each president illuminated the scene, or rather made darkness visible. The situation lasted until the trustees of the church notified the convention that they would no longer tolerate the riotous assemblage in the church, and the delegates departed without attending to the formality of an adjournment.

Pandemonium had reigned throughout the session and soon after the organization was completed a crowd made a mad rush for the platform. One of the officers was seized and just then a pistol exploded in the crowded room. The direction of the rush was immediately changed toward the doors and windows, a number of the delegates jumping through the latter to the ground, a distance of about fifteen feet. This ended the exciting events of the day.

The next morning the "chivalry," or Southern element of the party, the wing presided over by McDougal, met at Musical Hall, while the McGowan, or Tammany faction, representing the Northern element, met in Carpenter's Building. The officers of the chivalry wing tendered their resignations and Major Hook was elected president and H. P. Barber, William A. Mannerly, A. W. Taliaferro, and J. G. Downey were elected vice-presidents. The other convention sent a message asking that a committee on conference be appointed in order to endeavor to settle the differences. As the language of the communication was considered offensive, it was withdrawn for the purpose of modifying the phraseology. A second note was afterward sent in, but as it was quite similar to the first, it met with a flat rejection. The convention then nominated candidates for congress and for clerk of the supreme court; passed resolutions favoring the construction of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad under the auspices of congress, and endorsing the Nebraska Bill, etc. It also elected a state central committee and levied an assessment of five dollars on each delegate, to pay for the damage done to the church building.

The McGowan wing met at 9:30 on the morning of the 19th, that gentleman continu-



ing to act as chairman. They appointed a committee of seven to invite the McDougal convention to attend their session and also empowered the committee to heal the difficulties. When the convention reassembled the committee reported that they had sent a communication to the McDougal convention, but that the proposition embraced in it had been rejected. The communication sent was as follows:

"John McDougal, Esq., Chairman of Democratic delegates convened at Musical Hall: Sir—The undersigned have been this morning constituted a committee, with full powers, by and on behalf of the Democratic state convention at Carpenter's Hall, for a conference with our fellow Democrats at Musical Hall, for the purpose of harmonizing and uniting the Democrats of California. You will be pleased to announce this to your body; and any communication may be addressed to the chairman of this committee at Jones' Hotel."

The report was accepted and the committee was discharged. The convention then proceeded to nominate a ticket entirely different from that nominated by the McDougal convention. It also adopted a series of resolutions alluding to the heterogeneous condition of the party in the state, and to the differences of the convention in this city. They urged the people of the state to accept their ticket as most likely to effect conciliation. They also appointed a state central committee and took up a collection of \$400 to reimburse the Baptist Church for the damage done to it, a committee having reported that the injury to the building would amount to that sum. Several of the nominees withdrew from the ticket after the convention adjourned, and the Tammany wing, after the election, ascribed its defeat to the withdrawal of Milton S. Latham, who afterwards became governor, from the congressional ticket.

### Early Republican Gatherings

The time had arrived when a new party was to spring up and enter the field of politics and later to attain a dominating influence in the state. The first mass meeting of Republicans in California was held in Sacramento, April 19, 1856. E. B. Crocker was the leader of the new party in Sacramento County, and opened the meeting with an address that was listened to attentively. George C. Bates was introduced and attempted to make a speech, but so much noise and confusion ensued in a disturbance raised by Democrats and Americans that his voice could not be heard. Henry S. Foote, who had been governor of Mississippi, begged the turbulent crowd to desist from disturbing the meeting and allow it to proceed, but no attention was paid to his protest. When

the Republican speakers again attempted to proceed, the crowd made a rush for the stand, overturned it and broke the meeting up.

April 30, 1856, the first state convention of the Republicans was held in the Congregational Church in this city. E. B. Crocker presided as temporary chairman. Only thirteen counties were represented in the convention and of the 125 delegates composing it, sixty-five were from Sacramento and San Francisco. Resolutions were adopted opposing the further extension of slave territory and of slave power; welcoming honest and industrious immigrants; deprecating all attempts to prejudice immigrants against our free institutions; favoring the speedy construction of a trans-continental railroad by aid from congress; favoring the speedy settlement of land titles in this state; and the election of only bona fide permanent settlers to office.

A public discussion was announced to take place early in May in Sacramento, between George C. Bates, Republican, and J. C. Zabriskie, Democrat, but when the time appointed arrived, no location could be procured, on account of the anticipated disturbance. The meeting was therefore postponed until the evening of the 10th of that month, and when the time arrived the disturbance commenced. Rotten eggs were thrown and firecrackers were exploded to create a turmoil, but the police made several arrests and restored order. Outsiders took possession of the stand after the meeting closed and a resolution was adopted, declaring "that the people of this city have been outraged by the discussion of treasonable doctrines by a public felon; and that we will not submit to such an outrage in the future."

Looking back at this day one naturally wonders that such intolerance should be shown in a free state, but "history repeats itself," and there are many similar instances of narrow-mindedness and intolerance in the world's history, not only in political, but in religious, scientific and other matters. But for the evolution of new ideas and doctrines there would be no progress in the world, and today it would be hard to find one to contradict Galileo's murmured protest, "but it does move." The doctrines advocated in 1856 have long ago worked out their own solution, through much bloodshed and devastation, and the whole fair domain of our great republic acknowledges that the destruction of slavery was a blessing to our country.

A few days after the meeting the Sacramento "Tribune" (American), referring to the meeting, said: "The fact that a public discussion was permitted to take place in a public street in the heart of our city, in the presence of a large concourse of our citizens, almost

all of whom disapprove the doctrine advocated by the speaker, and this, too, when it is the firm conviction of a large majority of the persons assembled that the agitation of the slavery question as the basis of political organization is against the true interest of the state and nation, speaks volumes in favor of the public morals of Sacramento." The extract indicates the bitterness of feeling that had already begun to grow up against the agitation for the abolition of slavery, or its restriction to limits where it already existed.

Ex-Governor H. S. Foote, referred to in relation to the first Republican meeting, was well-known on this coast. Born in Virginia in 1800, he graduated at Washington College in 1819, commenced the practice of law in 1822, edited a Democratic paper in Alabama, 1824-1832, and resided in Mississippi for a number of years, being elected by the legislature of that state to the United States senate. He resigned his senatorship and was elected governor of the state in 1852. In 1854 he came to California and joined the Native American party and was its candidate for United States senator in 1856, being defeated by David C. Broderick. He returned to Mississippi in 1858 and took an active part in politics. He represented Tennessee in the Confederate congress. During his life he was engaged in three duels and was wounded in two of them. One of his daughters became the wife of Senator W. M. Stewart, and the other two married and reside in California, while his two sons became practicing lawyers on the Pacific Coast. Mr. Foote possessed considerable ability as a writer. In 1866 he published "The War of the Rebellion," and "Scylla and Charybdis." In 1871 he published a volume of reminiscences, and he was also author of "Texas and the Texans," published in 1847. He died near Nashville, at his residence, May 20, 1880.

### The Spittoon Convention

A remarkable political clash took place July 25, 1865, at a county convention held in Sacramento. Through dissension in the Union party two factions had arisen. Gov. Frederick F. Low was a candidate for the United States senatorship, and was the choice of one wing of the party, but there was strong opposition to his nomination. The Low and anti-Low delegates in the convention were about equal in numbers and the convention met in the Assembly Chamber of what was then the State Capitol, afterwards the Sacramento County Courthouse until demolished, some years ago. The desks which ordinarily occupied the chamber had been removed, and replaced by chairs to accommodate the convention of 106 delegates who were expected to be present.

It was a noticeable fact, that almost without exception the Low delegates, dubbed the short-hairs, occupied the seats on the speaker's right hand, while the anti-Lows, known as the long-hairs, occupied the seats on his left.

As soon as the convention had been called to order, two persons were nominated for temporary secretary, and voted for. The chairman of the county central committee announced that W. H. Barton, the long-hair candidate, had been elected to the position by a viva-voce vote. At once the convention was a scene of confusion, and the Low delegates insisted on a count of the vote. As Barton advanced from the left toward the secretary's table, the delegates from the right made a rush to the left side of the chamber.

So sudden was the outbreak that it is hard to describe the terrible scene that followed and that has never before or since been witnessed in any political convention in this state. Barton was intercepted by his opponents before he could reach the secretary's table and was told that he should not serve in that position. The delegates on the long-hair side of the house hastened to his support, while the Low men presented a solid front to bar his way to the desk, and instantly the battle was on, the opposing wings joining in a hand-to-hand conflict. Weapons for the combatants appeared as if by magic, and solid hickory canes, which appeared to be abundant on both sides, were vigorously used. It was a reproduction of Donnybrook fair and the battle waged hot and furious. Spittoons were numerous and flew through the air like bombshells. Inkstands supplied the place of cannon balls and the artillery was in full action. Pistols were drawn and used freely as clubs, but no firearms were discharged or knives used. The principal weapons of warfare in use on both sides were the chairs, which had not been furnished with the idea of their being applied to the heads of the delegates, and which were not very well adapted for that purpose, but were swung in the air by vigorous arms and used with telling effect, being broken over the heads of the contending parties. In many instances they were broken up in order that the legs might be used as clubs. No Homer has as yet sung the doughty deeds performed on that occasion and the names of the heroes have passed into oblivion. The battle, while furious, did not last over about five minutes, and when the artillery fire had ceased, the long-hairs, who had rallied to Barton's support, had abandoned the field. Some had jumped through the windows, and others, who had been badly hurt, were assisted from the scene. The greater number had



passed out into the ante-room and the main hall, leaving the scene of conflict. Thus ended this episode of what has passed into history as the "Spittoon Convention."

The long-hairs retired in a body after the battle was over, and organized in another hall, while the short-hairs, as victors, occupied the battlefield and proceeded with business. Each convention nominated a full local ticket and elected a set of delegates to the state convention. The long-hairs nominated Newton Booth for state senator, while E. H. Heaton was the nominee of the short-hairs. The shorts claimed that the trouble in the convention was caused by a partial ruling by the chairman of the

committee in favor of Barton, and by the determination of the long-hairs to run the convention, regardless of the rights or wishes of their opponents. The short-hair convention instructed its nominees for the legislature to vote for Low for United States senator, but he afterwards declined. The breach in the party was not healed by his withdrawal, however, and the opposition lasted until August, when the short-hairs gradually transferred their support to John R. Felton for United States senator. When the state convention met, however, Cornelius Cole was elected, December 16, as the agreed candidate of both wings.

## CHAPTER XII

### COUNTY GOVERNMENT

**S**ACRAMENTO County was formally organized in 1850, when the legislature passed "An act subdividing the state into counties and establishing the seats of justice therein," February 18, 1850. Section 17 of that act defined the boundaries of Sacramento County as follows: "Beginning at a point ten miles due north of the mouth of the American River, and running thence in an easterly direction to the junction of the north and south forks of said river; thence up the middle of the principal channel of the south fork to a point one mile above the head of Mormon Island, so as to include said island in Sacramento County; thence in a southerly direction to a point on the Cosumnes River eight miles above the house of William Daylor; thence due south to Dry Creek; thence down the middle of said creek to its entrance into the Moquelumne River, or into a large slough in the tule marsh; thence down the middle of said slough to its junction with the San Joaquin River; thence down the middle of said river to the mouth of the Sacramento River, at the head of Suisun Bay; thence up the middle of the Sacramento River to the mouth of Merritt's Slough; thence up the middle of said slough to its head; thence up the middle of the Sacramento River to a point due west of the place of beginning, and then east to the place of beginning. The seat of justice shall be Sacramento City."

In the "History of Sacramento," published in 1853 by Dr. John I. Morse, who was the earliest historian of the embryo city and county, he alludes to what was probably the

first election held in what was then known as Sacramento District, as follows: "In the fall of 1848, an election was held at the fort [Sutter's] for first and second alcaldes, and resulted in the selection of Frank Bates and John S. Fowler. Fowler resigned in the spring following, and H. A. Schoolcraft was elected to fill the vacancy. In the spring of 1849, Brannan, Snyder, Slater, Hensley, King, Cheever, McCarver, McDougal, Barton Lee, Dr. Carpenter, Southard, and Fowler were elected a board of commissioners to frame a code of laws for the district. Pursuant to the wish of this legislating committee, the people convened under a broad-spreading oak at the foot of I Street. The report, which was then officially submitted and which was duly accepted by the sovereigns assembled, provided the following officers of a jurisdiction extending from the Coast Range to the Sierra Nevada, and throughout the length of the Sacramento Valley, to wit: One alcalde and one sheriff. H. A. Schoolcraft was then elected alcalde, and A. M. Turner, sheriff. This constituted the judiciary of northern California up to the time that those changes took place in very rapid succession after the immigration of 1849 began to concentrate at Sacramento."

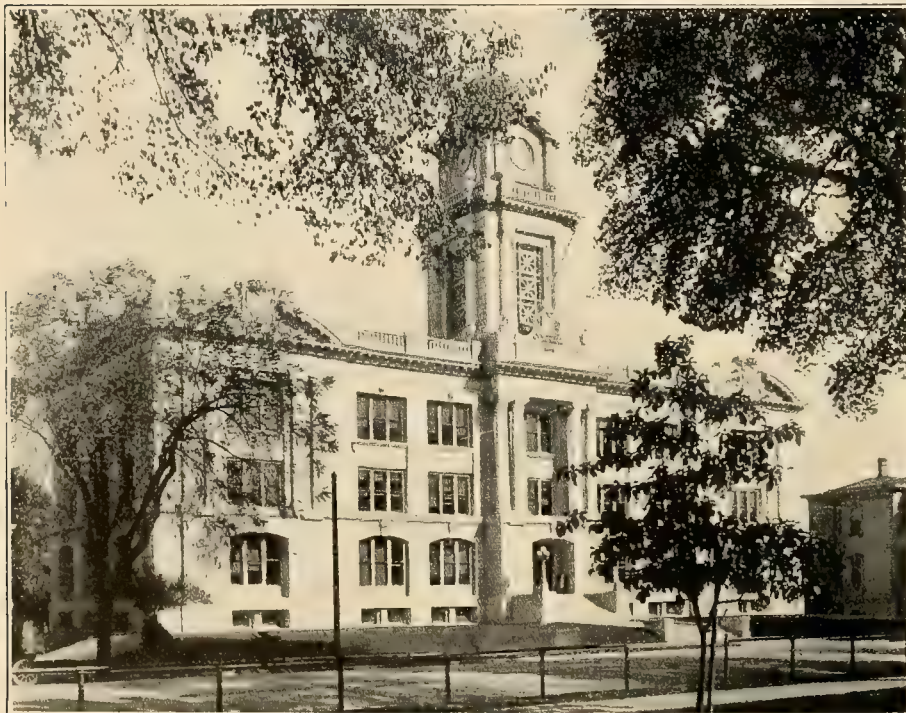
In 1871 a history of Sacramento was published in Crocker's directory, which was written by D. J. Thomas, and alludes in part to the same event, but as will be seen, the list of the legislative committee differs somewhat, and as to which is correct, there is no means of deciding. Mr. Thomas says:







COURT HOUSE



CITY HALL

"The first attempt to establish a civil government under American ideas of government was made on April 30, 1849, when a mass meeting of the then residents of Sacramento City and other portions of Sacramento district was held at the Embarcadero to devise a means for the government of the city and district. At this meeting Henry A. Schoolcraft presided, Peter Slater was vice-president and James King of William and E. J. Brooks secretaries. Samuel Brannan explained the object of the meeting, and it was resolved that a legislature of eleven members should be elected, with full powers to enact laws for the government of the city and district. It was also determined to hold the election forthwith, and Henry Bates, M. D., M. F. McClellan, Mark Stewart, Ed. H. Von Pfister and Eugene I. Gillespie were appointed judges. The vote resulted in the election of John McDougal, Peter Slater, Barton Lee, John S. Fowler, J. S. Robb, William Pettit, William M. Carpenter, M. D., Charles D. Southard, M. M. McCarver, James King of William and Samuel Brannan, but upon the announcement of the result, Robb declined to accept, and Henry Cheever was chosen. The eleven were immediately sworn in, and some time afterward adopted a code that no laws were wanted, and that all the officers necessary for the district of Sacramento, bounded on the north and west by the Sacramento River, on the east by the Sierra Nevadas, and on the south by the Cosumnes River, were one alcalde and one sheriff. They then submitted the code to the people for adoption or rejection, and asked them at the same time to vote for officers. The code was adopted.

"Nothing further toward adopting a local government was attempted until after the proclamation by General Riley (the military governor) was issued at Monterey on June 3rd. In fact, nothing seemed necessary, if theft was by common consent punished, as the 'Times' says, 'by giving the offender thirty or forty rawhide lashes, and then ordering him off, not to return under penalty of death.'"

The proclamation of General Riley called for an election to be held August 1, 1849, to elect delegates to a general convention and for filling necessary offices. A meeting was held on July 5, and a committee was appointed to organize the district into precincts, apportion the representation, and nominate the candidates to be voted for. The committee consisted of R. B. Cornwall, C. E. Pickett, William M. Carpenter, Samuel Brannan, John McDougal, W. Blackburn, J. S. Robb, Samuel J. Hensley, Mark Stewart, M. M. McCarver, John S. Fowler and A. M. Winn.

On the 14th the committee reported, recommending the places for polls, etc. At the

election the vote stood: For delegates to the constitutional convention: Jacob R. Snyder, 469; John A. Sutter, 468; John Bidwell, 462; W. E. Shannon, 458; L. W. Hastings, 450; W. S. Sherwood, 446; M. M. McCarver, 296; John S. Fowler, 289; John McDougal, 281; Charles E. Pickett, 193; W. Blackburn, 192; E. O. Crosby, 189; R. M. Jones, 179; W. Lacey, 123; James Queen, 130.

For local offices: William Stout, Henry E. Robinson, R. B. Cornwall, Eugene I. Gillespie, T. L. Chapman, Berryman Jennings, John P. Rodgers, A. M. Winn, and M. F. McClellan were elected as members of the city council without opposition, by an average vote of 424. James S. Thomas was elected first magistrate by 393 votes, against twenty-two for S. S. White and five for J. S. Fowler. J. C. Zabriskie was elected second magistrate; H. A. Schoolcraft, recorder, and D. B. Hanner, sheriff.

Under the call for the constitutional convention the district was entitled to but four delegates, and J. R. Snyder, W. E. Shannon, W. S. Sherwood and John A. Sutter were certified by General Riley as elected representatives. Afterwards the representation was increased to fifteen, and in addition to the original four, eleven others were appointed, as follows: L. W. Hastings, John Bidwell, John S. Fowler, M. M. McCarver, John McDougal, E. O. Crosby, W. Blackburn, James Queen, R. M. Jones, W. Lacey and C. E. Pickett.

The convention adjourned in October and an election was called for November 12, 1849, to vote on the constitution, for state officers, and for representatives in the legislature. At that election the vote of Sacramento district was declared to be as follows: For the constitution, 4,317; against the constitution, 643; for governor, P. H. Burnett, 2,409; J. A. Sutter, 856; W. S. Sherwood, 1,929; Thomas McDowell, 87; William M. Stewart, 448.

For state senators: John Bidwell, 3,474; Elisha O. Crosby, 2,610; Thomas J. Green, 2,516; Henry E. Robinson, 2,328; Murray Morrison, 2,171; Gilbert A. Grant, 1,687; Hardin Biglow, 1,407; Charles E. Pickett, 905. The first four were declared elected and at the ensuing session the county boundaries were fixed.

The first Monday of October was fixed in the first election law as the day for the election of state officers, denominated the general election. The first Monday in April was designated as the day for the election of county officers, which was called the county election. The legislature of 1851 repealed the clause fixing the time for the county election and provided that it should be held at the same time as the state election, and the time for that election was changed to the first Wednes-



day in September, where it remained for a number of years. Originally, the terms of the county officers commenced on the first Monday in May, 1850, but the legislature of 1851 changed it so that the term commenced on the first Monday in October following the election. The legislature in 1863 changed it again so that the official terms commenced on the first Monday in March following the election. The new constitution, adopted in 1879, fixed the time for the commencement of the terms of office of all state and county officers on the first Monday in January.

The first county officers, elected April 1, 1850, to serve until April, 1852, were as follows: County judge, E. J. Willis; sheriff, Joseph McKinney; clerk, Presley Dunlap; recorder, L. A. Birdsall; district attorney, William C. Wallace; county attorney, John H. McKune; treasurer, William Glaskin; assessor, David W. Thorpe; surveyor, J. G. Cleal; coroner, P. F. Ewer. J. S. Thomas was elected district judge by the legislature of 1849-1850, and he resigned, January 1, 1851. Tod Robinson was appointed January 2, 1851, and served until the first part of August, when Ferris Forman, who was secretary of state during the administration of John B. Weller, succeeded him on the 14th of August, and presided one month. Lewis Aldrich became district judge September 15, 1851. Joseph McKinney, sheriff, was killed near Brighton, on the evening of August 15, 1850, the day after the Squatter riot, and Ben McCulloch was elected at a special election to fill the vacancy, on the first Monday in September. The office of county attorney was abolished by the legislature of 1851, the duties of the office being assigned to the district attorney. Wallace resigned in the meantime, and was succeeded October 18, 1850, by Milton S. Latham, afterward governor. William Glaskin resigned the office of treasurer August 22, 1850, and John W. Peyton was appointed to fill the vacancy. He in turn resigned November 29, 1850, and Charles H. Swift was appointed treasurer and collector by the court of sessions, of which he was a member.

The court of sessions was composed of the county judge and two associates and was the court of criminal jurisdiction. The associates were elected by a convention of justices of the peace, held the first Monday in October of each year, except the first convention, which was held May 20, 1850, when Charles H. Swift and C. C. Sackett were elected associates. This court filled vacancies in office in the county and attended to the financial affairs of the county in early times. When Swift was appointed treasurer he was succeeded by James Brown as an associate, who assumed

his duties February 7, 1851, and was succeeded August 14 by D. D. Bullock.

County officers to serve from October, 1851, to October 5, 1853, were elected September 3, 1851, as follows: County judge, E. J. Willis; sheriff, A. D. Patterson; clerk, L. B. Harris; recorder and auditor, W. S. Long; district attorney, George H. Carter; treasurer, Cyrus Rowe; assessor, W. A. Selkirk; surveyor, John G. Cleal; coroner, S. J. May; public administrator, John T. Brown; associate justices, George Wilson and James B. Gates.

A board of supervisors in the several counties to transact the financial business in their counties was provided for by the legislature of 1852, and a special election was held on June 14 of that year. John Noyes, Louis Z. Hagen, James S. Meredith, James Martin, and E. M. Pitcher were elected, Meredith being elected chairman when the board was organized. At the general election held September, 1852, the following were elected: William McNulty, Luther Curtis, John A. Watson, H. H. Lewis and H. B. Waddilove. Watson was elected chairman and the board conducted the county business until May 16, 1853. After that time the court of sessions assumed control of the civil business of the county.

At the election September 7, 1853, the following county officers were elected, and served until October, 1855: County judge, John Heard; sheriff, D. N. Hunt; clerk, Abner C. Hunter; recorder and auditor, John L. Craig; district attorney, James H. Hardy; treasurer, J. Griswold; assessor, H. J. Bidleman; surveyor, W. L. DeWitt; coroner, Ephraim Smith; public administrator, James B. Mitchell.

The legislature passed another act in 1855, relative to boards of supervisors, and as the supreme court had decided that it was contemplated by the constitution that the business interests of the various counties should be managed by the boards, the court of sessions was not eligible to act, and the counties again elected boards of supervisors. The first election under this act was held April 2, with the result that J. L. Howard, L. P. Ormsby and F. S. Munford constituted the board, which commenced its sessions early in May. In September, 1855, L. R. Bickley, Josiah Johnson and S. R. Caldwell were elected to the board and Johnson was chosen chairman.

September 5, 1855, county officers were elected as follows, serving from October, 1855, to October 1, 1857: County judge, John Heard; sheriff, W. S. White; clerk, C. H. Bradford; recorder and auditor, John L. Brown; district attorney, Frank Hereford; treasurer, David Maddux; coroner, R. Bell; public administrator, Gordon Backus; super-

intendent of common schools, F. W. Hatch (the first school superintendent elected by the people). Up to the time Mr. Hatch assumed the office its duties were performed by the county assessor; the board of 1856 was composed of L. R. Beckley, A. Spinks and Julius Wetzlar, and Beckley was chairman. In 1857 the members of the board were Jared Irwin, C. C. Harrington and Frank Hastings, the latter being chairman.

September 2, 1857, the county officers elected were: County judge, R. Robinson; sheriff, W. S. Manlove; clerk, J. B. Dayton; recorder and auditor, Jerome Madden; district attorney, Robert F. Morrison; treasurer, Morgan Miller; assessor, E. Black Ryan; surveyor, John G. Cleal; coroner, J. P. Counts; public administrator, L. R. Beckley; school superintendent, N. Slater. The legislature of 1858 passed a law consolidating the government of the city and county and increased the board of supervisors five members, making the president of the board a separate office. A special election was held in April, at which H. L. Nichols was elected president and Mark Hopkins, J. A. Carroll, S. C. Fogus, E. Stockton and W. K. Lindsay the new members. These, with the old members, met May 8, 1858. In September, 1858, a board was elected, consisting of the following: E. Granger, John Leavitt, Sylvester Marshall, H. T. Holmes, I. N. Babcock, John B. Taylor, L. C. Goodman and W. K. Lindsay, and the president was continued another year. August 4, 1859, B. H. Hereford was elected in place of Lindsay, resigned.

The members in 1859 were: President, William Shattuck; members, E. Granger, John Leavitt, R. L. Robertson, A. Henley, I. N. Babcock, A. M. Green, L. C. Goodman and Larkin Lamb. S. Marshall served until October 11, when he was succeeded by Mr. Robertson. Thomas Letson was clerk, being the first elected under the consolidation act. October 12, 1859, Thomas Hunt was elected, vice Goodman, resigned.

County officers elected September, 1859, and serving until October, 1861, were: County judge, Robert Robertson; sheriff, Sylvester Marshall; clerk and recorder, Jerome Madden; district attorney, Cornelius Cole; treasurer, C. L. Bird; assessor, E. B. Ryan; surveyor, J. G. Cleal; coroner, D. Murray; public administrator, Jared Irwin; school superintendent, F. W. Hatch; clerk of board and auditor, Thomas Letson. Len Harris was elected county warden in 1861, but the office was abolished. The board in 1860 was composed of E. Granger, Thomas Hansbrow, P. H. Russell, A. Henley, J. S. Woods, A. M. Green, S. Waterman and Larkin Lamb. Shattuck, the president, was continued. The members of

the board in 1861 were: President, William Shattuck, E. Granger, Thomas Hansbrow, P. H. Russell, S. Hite, J. S. Woods, Jacob Dickerson, S. Waterman and John Hall.

September 4, 1861, the election for county officers resulted as follows: County judge, Robert C. Clark; sheriff, Benjamin N. Bugby; clerk and recorder, Jared Irwin; district attorney, W. W. Upton; treasurer, C. L. Bird; assessor, E. B. Ryan; surveyor, G. W. Colby; coroner, J. W. Reeves; public administrator, F. McComber; school superintendent, F. W. Hatch; clerk of board and auditor, Josiah Howell. Bird absconded and James C. McDonough was appointed treasurer by the board. The board in 1862 was composed of E. Granger, N. L. Drew, Thomas Ross, S. Hite, J. L. Graves, Jacob Dickerson, D. L. Williams and J. Hall, with Shattuck as president. They served until March 7, 1864. In 1863 the legislature divided the city and county government and reduced the board of supervisors for the county to five members. The new organization took place in the spring and the following composed the board: A. C. Bidwell, Thomas Ross, Joseph Hull, H. A. Thompson and Dwight Hollister, Ross being chairman.

At the election of September 2, 1863, the following county officers were elected to serve until March, 1866: County judge, R. C. Clark; sheriff, James McClatchy; clerk and recorder, A. C. Bidwell; district attorney, M. M. Estee; treasurer, F. S. Lardner; assessor, P. R. Beckley; surveyor, G. W. Colby; coroner, J. W. Reeves; public administrator, J. E. Miller; school superintendent, Sparrow Smith; clerk of the board of supervisors and auditor, Josiah Howell. At the general election in September, 1863, the members of the board elected were as follows: D. W. Clark, Thomas Ross, Joseph Hull, H. A. Thompson and Dwight Hollister. Thompson failed to qualify; and on November 16, Jesse Couch was elected in his place. This board was elected to serve two years and took their seats the first Monday in October, 1863.

An election was held September 6, 1865, and county officers elected as follows to serve from March 5, 1866, to March 5, 1868: County judge, Robert C. Clark; sheriff, James Lansing; clerk and recorder, E. D. Shirland; district attorney, James C. Goods; treasurer, Ezra Woolson; assessor, E. Black Ryan; surveyor, A. G. Winn; coroner, Joseph A. Conboie; public administrator, Findley R. Dray; school superintendent, F. W. Hatch; clerk of board and auditor, W. A. Anderson; members of the board: D. W. Clark, M. McManus, Joseph Hull, Jesse Couch, and William Beckman; Hull was chairman.



An election was held September 4, 1867, and the following persons were elected to the county offices, serving from March, 1868, to March, 1870: Sheriff, Edward F. White (contested by Hugh M. LaRue); clerk, W. B. C. Brown; district attorney, James C. Goods; treasurer, A. Spinks; assessor, F. R. Dray; surveyor, John Doherty; coroner, J. P. Counts; public administrator, William Shattuck; school superintendent, Augustus Trafton; clerk of board and auditor, W. A. McWilliams; board: John Domingos, C. I. Ross, Benjamin Bailey, James S. Meredith and William Beckman; Meredith was president. These members were elected for two years, and under the provision of the statute which was in force at the time of their election, their terms would have expired in October, 1869, but the legislature of 1867-1868 extended the term of the members from the Third, Fourth and Fifth districts (Bailey, Meredith, and Beckman) to 1871, and they served four years. Judge Clark was successively re-elected each time until the county judgeship was abolished in 1879 by the new constitution.

At the election September 1, 1869, the following county officers were elected, and served until March, 1872: Sheriff, J. S. Wood; clerk, W. B. C. Brown; treasurer, Alfred Spinks; recorder and ex-officio auditor, W. A. McWilliams; assessor, F. R. Dray; district attorney, John K. Alexander; surveyor, A. G. Winn; coroner, J. P. Counts; school superintendent, Augustus Trafton; public administrator, William Shattuck; supervisors: John Domingos, James H. Groth, Benjamin Bailey, James S. Meredith and William Beckman.

At the general election of September 6, 1871, the officers elected were as follows, to serve until March, 1874: Sheriff, Mike Bryte; clerk, Lauren Upson; treasurer, John Bellmer; recorder and auditor, Jesse A. Stewart; assessor, F. R. Dray; district attorney, Henry Starr; surveyor, John Prentice; coroner, J. W. Wilson; school superintendent, S. H. Jackman; public administrator, N. G. Feldheim; board of supervisors: John Domingos, James H. Groth, James S. Meredith, S. B. Moore and J. V. Sims. In September, 1873, Daniel Brown, J. J. Bauer, L. Elkus and H. O. Seymour were elected.

In September, 1873, the following were elected county officers: Sheriff, Hugh LaRue; collector of taxes, Joseph W. Houston; clerk, Ham. C. Harrison; treasurer, John Bellmer; district attorney, Charles T. Jones; recorder, Matthew Clarken; auditor, Jesse A. Stewart; public administrator, H. S. Beals; superintendent of schools, George H. Kelly; surveyor, Ed. Murray; coroner, J. P. Counts; commissioner of highways, S. D. Johnson. The supervisors who served in 1874-1875 were:

James S. Meredith, S. B. Moore, Daniel Brown, J. V. Sims, H. O. Seymour, L. Elkus, and J. A. Mason, the legislature having increased the number of districts to seven.

In September, 1875, the officers elected were: Sheriff, M. M. Drew; clerk, A. A. Wood; district attorney, C. T. Jones; assessor, James Lansing; treasurer, D. E. Callahan; auditor, R. C. Lowell; public administrator, G. F. Bronner; surveyor, A. G. Winn; coroner, R. K. Wick; superintendent of schools, F. L. Landes; supervisors: S. B. Moore, Edward Christy, P. R. Beckley, those holding over being L. Elkus, Daniel Brown, H. O. Seymour, J. A. Mason. A. S. Hopkins and F. R. Dray served to fill the vacancies caused by the deaths of Seymour and Mason.

The officers elected in September, 1877, were as follows: Sheriff, M. M. Drew; clerk, Thomas H. Berkey; treasurer, D. E. Callahan; auditor, W. E. Gerber; district attorney, George A. Blanchard; superintendent of schools, F. L. Landes; public administrator, Troy Dye; surveyor, John Prentice; coroner, A. J. Vermilya. The supervisors serving from October, 1877, to October, 1878, were: S. B. Moore, J. W. Wilson, J. J. Bauer, P. R. Beckley, Samuel Blair, Daniel Brown and Edward Christy. In 1878-1879, Benjamin Bailey served in place of S. B. Moore.

The county officers elected in September, 1879, were: Sheriff, Adolph Heilbron; clerk, Thomas H. Berkey; assessor, Joseph W. Houston; auditor, William E. Gerber; treasurer, Ezra Woolson; public administrator, George F. Bronner; district attorney, Henry L. Buckley; superintendent of schools, Charles E. Bishop; coroner, A. J. Vermilya; surveyor, James C. Pierson. Supervisors, 1880-1881: J. W. Wilson, Benjamin Bailey, P. R. Beckley, Edward Christy, Stephen W. Butler, Samuel Blair and John F. Dreman.

The legislature of 1822 changed the time of elections to November, to correspond with the election of President of the United States. In November of that year the officers elected were: Sheriff, A. H. Estill; clerk, C. M. Cogan; assessor, John T. Griffiths; treasurer, A. S. Greenlaw; district attorney, John T. Carey; auditor and recorder, W. E. Gerber; public administrator, George F. Bronner; superintendent of schools, Charles E. Bishop; coroner, J. Frank Clark; surveyor, J. C. Pierson; supervisors: J. F. Dreman, J. W. Wilson, Samuel Blair, S. W. Butler, Edward Christy, P. R. Beckley and Benjamin Bailey.

At the election on November 4, 1884, the county officers were elected as follows: Sheriff, J. W. Wilson; clerk, W. B. Hamilton; auditor and recorder, J. Henry Miller; district attorney, Henry L. Buckley; treasurer, George E. Kuchler; public administrator, F. H. Russell;

coroner, J. Frank Clark; surveyor, J. C. Pierson; supervisors: B. U. Steinman, George O. Bates, George C. McMullen, S. J. Jackson and L. H. Fassett. The number of districts had been changed from seven to five.

The following were elected November 2, 1886: County clerk, W. B. Hamilton; sheriff, M. M. Drew; assessor, A. L. Frost; treasurer, John L. Huntoon; district attorney, Elwood Bruner; auditor and recorder, J. H. Miller; superintendent of schools, Benjamin F. Howard; public administrator, S. B. Smith; coroner, J. Frank Clark; surveyor, J. C. Pierson; supervisors: H. C. Ross and F. F. Tebbets. Steinman, Bates and McMullen held over. During the year Miller resigned as auditor and recorder, and Frank T. Johnson was elected to succeed him. Mr. Howard held his office for twenty years.

November 6, 1888, the following were elected: Sheriff, George C. McMullen; clerk, W. B. Hamilton; auditor and recorder, Frank T. Johnson; district attorney, Elwood Bruner; treasurer, John L. Huntoon; public administrator, G. W. Harlow; coroner, J. Frank Clark; surveyor, J. C. Boyd; supervisors: Andrew Black, George O. Bates, and Erskine Greer. Ross and Tebbets held over.

In 1890 the officers elected were: Sheriff and tax collector, Thomas W. O'Neil; clerk, W. B. Hamilton; treasurer, Edward Lyon; auditor and recorder, F. T. Johnson; district attorney, Frank D. Ryan; assessor, R. D. Irvine; coroner, George H. Clark; public administrator, George F. Bronner; surveyor, A. M. Winn; supervisors: M. Miller, George O. Bates, Andrew Black, Erskine Greer and Thomas Jenkins. In 1892 the supervisors were J. M. Morrison, J. W. Todd, M. Miller, William Curtis and Thomas Jenkins.

County officers in 1894 were as follows: Sheriff and tax collector, Frank T. Johnson; clerk, W. B. Hamilton; treasurer, E. Lyon; auditor and recorder, R. T. Cohn; district attorney, Frank D. Ryan; assessor, Thomas H. Berkey; coroner, George H. Clark; public administrator, W. B. Miller; surveyor, J. C. Boyd; supervisors: John F. Dreman, J. W. Todd, J. M. Morrison, William Curtis and Thomas Jenkins. In 1896 the board was: J. F. Dreman, J. M. Morrison, William McLaughlin, Thomas Jenkins and William Curtis. Treasurer Lyon died during his term of office, and A. S. Greenlaw, his deputy, was elected by the supervisors to fill the vacancy. Public Administrator Miller also died.

In 1898 the officers elected were: Sheriff, Frank T. Johnson; clerk, W. B. Hamilton; license and tax collector, B. N. Bugbey; treasurer, A. S. Greenlaw; auditor and recorder, R. T. Cohn; district attorney, C. W. Baker;

assessor, T. H. Berkey; coroner, G. C. McMullen; public administrator, S. B. Smith; surveyor, J. C. Boyd; supervisors: Dugald Gillis, William McLaughlin, J. M. Morrison, William Curtis and Thomas Jenkins. In 1900 the board was: D. Gillis, William McLaughlin, M. J. Dillman, Morris Brooke and Thomas Jenkins.

The legislature had previously separated the offices of sheriff and tax collector, and Bugbey took advantage of the fact that the convention had neglected to nominate a tax collector. He announced himself as a candidate for the office, and as Johnson neglected to announce himself, Bugbey was elected. Sheriff Johnson died during his term and the supervisors appointed David Reese to fill the vacancy.

In 1902 the officers elected were: Clerk, W. B. Hamilton; sheriff, David Reese; license and tax collector, Charles E. Trainor; treasurer, A. S. Greenlaw; auditor, L. P. Williams; recorder, R. T. Cohn; district attorney, A. M. Seymour; assessor, T. H. Berkey; coroner, W. F. Gormley; public administrator, S. B. Smith; surveyor, J. C. Boyd; supervisors: E. A. Meister, William McLaughlin, M. J. Dillman, Morris Brooke and T. Jenkins. In 1904 the board was: C. W. McKillip, James H. Donnelly, H. K. Johnson, E. A. Meister and Gillis Doty.

Treasurer Greenlaw died during his incumbency, and D. W. Carmichael was elected by the supervisors to fill the vacancy. Mr. Carmichael appointed M. J. Curtis as his deputy, the legislature having provided for a deputy at the previous session.

The officers elected for 1906 were as follows: Clerk, W. B. Hamilton; sheriff, D. Reese; license and tax collector, Charles E. Trainor; district attorney, E. S. Wachhorst; coroner, W. F. Gormley; public administrator, D. McDougall; superintendent of schools, Mrs. Minnie R. O'Neil; surveyor, C. M. Phinney; recorder, C. A. Root; supervisors: Howard K. Johnson, David Ahern, Charles W. McKillip, J. H. Donnelly and L. C. Thisby. In 1908 the board was: Robert Callahan, J. H. Donnelly, L. C. Thisby, C. W. McKillip and David Ahern.

Sheriff Reese died during his term of office, and the board of supervisors elected his son, Edward E. Reese, to fill the unexpired term. Assessor Berkey also died and the supervisors elected E. J. Kay, his deputy, to the position.

The officers elected for 1910 were: Clerk, W. B. Hamilton; sheriff, David Ahern; license and tax collector, Charles E. Trainor; auditor, L. P. Williams; recorder, C. A. Root; assessor, Ed J. Kay; superintendent of schools, Mrs. Minnie R. O'Neil; treasurer, M. J. Curtis; district attorney, E. S. Wachhorst; coroner, W. F. Gormley; public administrator, D. Mc-



Dougall; surveyor, Frank C. Miller; supervisors: J. H. Donnelly, Charles H. McKillip, Robert E. Callahan, James P. Kelly and Thomas Jenkins.

County Clerk Hamilton died in the spring of 1911, and the board of supervisors appointed Ed F. Pfund, who for many years had been his deputy, as his successor. Pfund died in office during 1914, and Frank Gregory, deputy, was appointed to fill the unexpired term. Treasurer M. J. Curtis also died in office, in 1911, and M. R. Beard was appointed to fill out the unexpired term. Beard also died after serving a part of his term of office, and was succeeded by George Wittenbrock, deputy.

The officers elected in 1914 were: Clerk, Ed F. Pfund; sheriff, W. F. Gormley; assessor, Ed J. Kay; auditor, L. P. Williams; superintendent of schools, Carolyne M. Webb; coroner, A. D. Fenton; district attorney, Hugh B. Bradford; tax collector, C. E. Trainor; probation officer, C. E. Wilson; purchasing agent, George Vice; surveyor, Drury Butler; treas-

urer, Frank P. Christophel; public administrator, D. McDougall; recorder, C. A. Root.

The election in 1918 resulted as follows: Clerk, Harry W. Hall; sheriff, Ellis Jones; assessor, Ed J. Kay; auditor, L. P. Williams; superintendent of schools, Carolyne M. Webb; coroner, John T. Skelton; district attorney, Hugh B. Bradford; tax collector, Ed T. Ryan; probation officer, C. E. Wilson; purchasing agent, George Vice; surveyor, Drury Butler; treasurer, Frank P. Christophel; public administrator, D. McDougall; horticultural commissioner, Fred C. Brosius; recorder, C. A. Root.

The officers chosen in 1922 were: Clerk, Harry W. Hall; sheriff, Ellis Jones; assessor, B. C. Erwin; auditor, L. P. Williams; superintendent of schools, Carolyne M. Webb; coroner, John T. Skelton; district attorney, Hugh B. Bradford; tax collector, Ed T. Ryan; engineer, Drury Butler; treasurer, Frank P. Christophel; public administrator, D. McDougall; horticultural commissioner, A. E. Morrison; recorder, C. A. Root.

## CHAPTER XIII

### CITY AND COUNTY ELECTIONS

**J**UST seventy-one years after holding its first city election under the charter on April 1, 1850, Sacramento elected its city council by the proportional-representation system, being the first municipality in California to adopt this method of voting, which differs from the majority plan.

At the first municipal election in Sacramento almost three-quarters of a century ago, there were three tickets in the field. The canvassing had been spirited, and the campaign was in full swing for several weeks prior to settling the issues at the polls. Early chronicles of those eventful days show that the voting continued well into the evening, and some lively times were witnessed around the polls. Whiskey flowed freely, but there was no rioting. In those days the future inland metropolis of the West was merely a trading-post on the Sacramento River, and at this election the citizens mustered 2,493 votes. The balloting resulted in the election of Hardin Biglow, the people's candidate, who had a majority of 323 votes over the others in the race. The following officers were elected on the combined city and county ticket, with votes as given:

Mayor, Hardin Biglow, 1,521; city recorder, B. F. Washington, 885; city marshal, N. C. Cunningham, 1,323; city attorney, J. Neely Johnson, 1,697; city assessor, J. W. Woodland, 792; city treasurer, Barton Lee, 2,310; councilmen: C. A. Tweed, 1,629; V. Spalding, 1,621; Demas Strong, 1,420; T. McDowell, 1,462; J. McKenzie, 1,182; C. H. Miller, 887; J. R. Hardenbergh, 862; Jesse Moore, 869; A. P. Petit, 804; county treasurer, William Glaskin, 1,104; district attorney, William C. Wallace, 2,011; county attorney, J. H. McKune, 2,021; county Judge, E. J. Willis, 1,818; county clerk, Presley Dunlap, 1,567; county recorder, L. A. Birdsall, 714; county sheriff, J. H. McKinney, 619; county surveyor, J. G. Cleal, 1,152; county assessor, D. W. Thorpe, 1,224; county coroner, P. F. Ewer, 569; clerk of the supreme court, E. H. Thorpe, 1,313.

On the morning of April 4, a meeting of the council-elect was held at the courthouse and on motion of Jesse Moore, C. A. Tweed was called to the chair, as president pro tem. On motion of Volney Spalding, Charles H. Miller was requested to act as secretary pro tem. The council proceeded to the election of a president and Demas Strong was declared

elected. A committee was also appointed to wait upon the mayor-elect, Hon. Hardin Biglow, and inform him that the council was duly organized and ready to receive any communication he might desire to make. He appeared before the council and delivered a short and pertinent address, and the council adjourned. It met the next morning pursuant to adjournment and a message from the mayor was read, accepted and referred to the select committee. The regular meetings of the board were ordered to be held on each Tuesday evening at the courthouse.

Mayor Biglow in his message urged the immediate raising of a levee to protect the city from future inundations, suggesting the building of a cheap railway track along the bank of the river, so that material for the levee could be hauled from a distance and the natural bank of the river be left undisturbed; that an election be called to vote the necessary amount as estimated by the city engineer for the levee; that the three small lakes be included in the limits of the city and the whole of the present corporation be included within the levee, and levee regulations be adopted, similar to those at New Orleans. Other recommendations were relative to the storing of powder, establishment of fire companies, a city hospital, a city prison and provision for the removal of garbage. Also that every aid possible be given to public schools.

The election of Mayor Biglow is attributed by Dr. Morse in his interesting historical article published in Colville's Directory in 1853-1854, to his foresight and energy in saving the city from a second flood in March, 1850. Fears had been expressed that the city might again be inundated, but there seemed to be an aversion to raising a levee for protection and the idea was unpopular. Says Mr. Morse: "In the month of March following, heavy rains occurred, which with the action of the sun upon the snowy summits, caused another flood. The rivers rose with great rapidity, the sloughs filled up to overflowing, and the city must have been nearly as severely flooded as in January, but for the masterly and herculean efforts of one Hardin Biglow. This man had declared from the first the practicability of defending the city by a levee. Having thus committed himself to the proposition, he was determined to demonstrate his theory in this second flood. With the moiety of means and handful of men, he commenced damming up the intruding waters at every low point, and finally extended his temporary levee almost to its present limits. Night and day he was in his saddle, going from one point to another, and stimulating his men to an almost superhuman action. For a few days this man met

tide and torrent, mud and darkness, and croaking discouragement that few men in the world would have endured, and to the utter astonishment of all, he saved the town from a severe inundation. J, Front, Second, I and a portion of K Streets, he kept open for the uninterrupted transaction of business. As a natural consequence everybody praised him, and on the first Monday of April succeeding, at an election pursuant to the new legislative charter, adopted February 27, 1850, he was elected by a most cordial vote as the chief magistrate of this city."

In a few weeks after the abatement of the waters of the second inundation everything seemed almost transformed into business and money-making. The council busied itself with the subject of a levee and surveys were made, the tents gave way to large and commodious buildings, built of good material and embellished with ornamental architecture. Business began to be reduced to a system, and developed some of the most substantial mercantile houses and manufacturing firms and some of the strongest banking houses in the country. Disease abated and everything pointed to prosperity.

The assessor's report on the value of property—real and personal—gave an aggregate of \$7,968,985 that summer, an important feature in the light of the pecuniary revulsion that followed. The real estate of the city was assessed at \$5,586,000, probably \$5,000,000 over its real value. Hence, following the financial reaction in the fall of 1850, some of the shrewdest men in the city found themselves embarrassed by immense losses on loans on real estate, which on foreclosure often brought not more than one-fourth to one-eighth of the loans. The three largest banks and many of the prominent merchants were swept suddenly into bankruptcy in the fall and a general prostration of business was the result. The city had survived the struggle with Sutterville, the distress and poverty of immigration in 1849, the floods of 1850; and now, in the midst of this financial storm, a new calamity befell her—the Squatter riot of August 15, 1850.

On February 27, 1850, the first legislature passed an act to incorporate Sacramento City, and defined its boundaries as follows:

"All that tract of land lying within the following boundaries: Beginning at the junction of the American Fork and the Sacramento River to Y Street, as designated on the map or plan of Sacramento City on file in the recorder's office in said city; thence along said Y Street east to the point where said Y Street intersects Thirty-first Street as designated on said map; thence along the said Thirty-first



Street till the same intersects the American Fork; thence along the American Fork to the place of beginning, the said boundaries extending to the middle of Sacramento River and American Fork."

The act further provided that there should be a mayor, a recorder, and a council of nine members for the government of the city, and that one of the members of the council should be elected president. It provided further that on the thirtieth day after the passage of the act a city election should be held for the election of the first officers, to wit: A mayor, recorder, nine councilmen, city marshal, city attorney, assessor and treasurer. After the first election the officers mentioned were to be elected on the first Monday in May in each year, and in case of a vacancy a special election should be ordered by the council to fill the same. The mayor was clothed with complete executive power. The recorder performed the duties now imposed on the police judge, and the marshal those belonging now to the chief of police and the collector. The common council was empowered to create the offices of city collector, harbor-master, and such other offices as might become necessary.

An amendatory act was passed by the same legislature, March 13, 1850, providing that, on the first Monday of April following, a city election should be held to fill the offices created by the charter, making it fall on the same day as the first county election. The officers chosen at that election were to hold office till the first Monday of May, 1851. This amendment affected the first election only. April 10, 1850, an act was passed providing for the appointment by the governor of a port warden for the port of Sacramento.

The second legislature passed a new charter for Sacramento City, and it became a law March 26, 1851, by operation of time, and without the approval of the governor. Governor McDougal said concerning it: "The within bill is regarded as oppressive and extraordinary in many of its features; but not regarding it as infringing on any particular principle of the constitution, and as it is the act of the representatives of Sacramento County, and presuming it to be the wish of the people of Sacramento City, I permit it to become a law, by the operation of time, without approving it, or returning it to the body in which it originated."

The act in question provided that the then existing government should continue in office until the election of the officers provided for by the new charter. The council was to divide the city into three wards, from each of which three councilmen were to be elected. Vacancies were to be filled by special election, unless

one should occur within sixty days of a regular annual election, when it was to be filled by the council. The first election under the act was to take place on the first Monday of May following, for officers to hold office until the first Monday of April, 1852. All city elections after that were to be held on the first Monday of April in each year. The fixing of salaries was left to the council, but they were not permitted to fix the salary of any officer at over \$3,000, except the mayor or recorder, the limit of whose salary was fixed at \$5,000.

The legislature enacted a law April 26, 1853, providing for a special tax of one-fourth of one per cent, for the support of the free common schools, to be expended under the direction of a board of trustees, consisting of one from each ward, to be annually appointed by the council.

March 31, 1855, a law was enacted striking the harbor-master from the list of the elective officers. It fixed the salaries as follows: Mayor, \$2,000; recorder, \$4,000; marshal, \$3,000; deputy city marshal, \$1,500; city attorney, \$2,000; treasurer, \$1,500; superintendent of the water-works, \$2,000; assessor, \$1,500; recorder's clerk, \$1,500; each policeman, \$125 per month. In case of death, sickness or leave of absence of the recorder, the mayor was to attend to the duties of that office also. It was further provided that at the subsequent election there should be chosen a superintendent of common schools and two school commisisoners from each ward, who, with the superintendent of schools, should constitute the school board.

April 2, 1856, the legislature enacted an act to regulate the fire department. It provided for the election of officers and the regulation of the department in general.

### Consolidation of City and County

On April 24, 1858, a law was passed which consolidated the government of the city and county and gave to the board of supervisors the authority which had heretofore rested in the common council. On the first Monday of May following, five supervisors were to be elected, to hold office until October 5, 1858. There was also to be elected at the same time a president of the board, to continue in office until the general election of 1859, the term of office thereafter to be two years. After the first Monday of October, 1858, the board was to consist of a president and eight members, and the members were to be elected at the general election in that year, four to hold office for two years, and four for one year. After the first election the term was to be two years. At the general election in 1859, and every two years thereafter, there were to be elected the

other officers, who were to perform their duties for both city and county. The president of the board was to be ex-officio mayor of the city, and superintendent of the streets and the water-works. The then county officers were required to perform such city duties as might be allotted to them by the board, and the board was given power to create and fill by appointment the minor city offices. Some changes were also made in the fire and school departments.

### Reorganization and New Charter

The consolidation act was repealed April 23, 1863, and a new charter adopted. It provided that the government of the city should be vested in a board of trustees, to consist of three. The first trustee was to be ex-officio mayor; the second, street commissioner, and the third, superintendent of the water-works. There would also be an auditor, an assessor, a collector, a police judge, and such other officers as might be appointed by the board. The trustees' term of office was fixed at three years, and that of the other officers at two. It was further provided that on the tenth day after the passage of the act a city election should be held, at which the offices above designated should be filled, and that annually thereafter, on the second Tuesday in March, city elections should be held. At the election in 1864, a third trustee should be elected; in 1865, a second trustee, assessor, auditor, collector, and judge, and in 1866, a first trustee, each to hold for the time indicated. Any vacancy in the board was to be filled by a special election, and a vacancy in any other office was to be filled by appointment by board. Provision was also made for the school and fire departments.

A slight change was made in the boundaries of the city, and a change in the time of electing officers other than members of the board during the life of this charter. In 1872 a bill was enacted creating a paid fire department, another to provide a new system of water-works, and a third for the reorganization of the police force.

### Mayors, Commissioners, and Councilmen

As has been stated elsewhere, Hardin Biglow was elected the first mayor of Sacramento. He was badly wounded in the Squatter riot, and before he had recovered, was seized with cholera and died in San Francisco, November 27, 1850, at the age of forty-one. Born in Michigan, he was a man of great courage and fine executive ability. After his death the president of the council acted as mayor.

A special election was held December 14, 1850, for the purpose of choosing a mayor.

Although there was no excitement in the morning, later it became intense, in spite of a heavy rainfall. Bands of music paraded and both parties struggled hard to elect their candidates. Horace Smith (Whig) was elected by a vote of 933. Other votes were: J. R. Hardenbergh (Democrat), 865; James McClatchy, 183; Wesley Merritt, 25; and Joseph Grant, 19. The last three were Independents. May 5, 1851, J. R. Hardenbergh (Democrat) secured 1,264 votes for mayor, against 1,224 for Joseph H. Nevett (Whig). A great conflagration in San Francisco on the day of election destroyed \$7,000,000 worth of property, and the reception of the news rather dampened the ardor of the voters.

April 5, 1852, C. I. Hutchinson (Whig) defeated Hardenbergh, his vote being 1,450 to 1,234. It was a particularly exciting election, mass meetings being held at different points in the city, and there was much mud-throwing.

Hardenbergh turned the tables, however, April 4, 1853, defeating W. H. McGrew, his Whig opponent, by a vote of 2,046 to 1,382. Dr. Volney Spalding had been nominated by the Whig convention March 28, but he declined, and on the 30th McGrew received the nomination.

April 3, 1854, R. P. Johnson (Whig) was elected by a vote of 1,798 to 1,693 over his opponent, Col. John P. Hall (Dem.).

April 2, 1855, James L. English (American) defeated Hiram Arents (Anti-American) by a vote of 1,523 to 504, R. P. Johnson (Whig) getting 78 votes. The latter had published a card of withdrawal a few days before.

April 7, 1856, B. B. Redding (Dem.) was elected mayor over L. B. Harris (American) by a vote of 1,743 to 1,654.

April 6, 1857, J. P. Dyer (Dem.) defeated Dr. R. B. Ellis (People's Independent) by a vote of 1,955 to 788. George Rowland (Rep.) received 501 votes. Dyer held office until under the consolidation act he was succeeded by the president of the board of supervisors.

May 3, 1858, Dr. H. L. Nichols (People's Independent) was elected president of the board of supervisors, defeating J. L. Craig (Dem.) by 3,584 to 1,877.

September 7, 1859, William Shattuck (Le-compton Dem.) was elected president by a vote of 3,233 to 2,802, over B. B. Redding (Dem.), and 5 for George Rowland (Rep.).

September 4, 1861, Shattuck was re-elected on the Douglas Democratic and Settlers' ticket over C. H. Grimm (Rep.) by a vote of 3,633 to 3,258, E. P. Figg (Breckenridge Dem.) getting 14 votes.

After the repeal of the Consolidation Act mayors were elected under the charter adopted at that time, as follows:



May 5, 1863, Charles H. Swift (Union) over William Shattuck (Dem.) by a vote of 1,640 to 742.

March 13, 1866, Charles H. Swift (Union) over William F. Knox (Dem.) 1,321 to 915.

March 9, 1869, Charles H. Swift (Rep.) by a vote of 1,232 to 749 over Archibald Henley (Ind.) and 71 for P. H. Russell (Dem.). The latter withdrew on the morning of the election in favor of Henley.

March 12, 1872, Christopher Green (Rep.) over John Q. Brown (Dem.) by a vote of 1,629 to 1,245.

March 9, 1875, Christopher Green over John Q. Brown (Dem. and Ind.) by a vote of 1,815 to 1,271.

March 12, 1878, Jabez Turner (Workingman) by a vote of 1,203 to 1,063 for James I. Felter (Rep.), 1,056 for Hugh M. La Rue (Dem.) and 726 for Ezra Pearson (Workingman).

March 8, 1881, John Q. Brown (Dem.) over Christopher Green (Rep.) by a vote of 1,925 to 1,704.

March 11, 1884, John Q. Brown (Dem.) over Joseph Steffens (Rep.) by a vote of 1,912 to 1,875. Dr. A. B. Nixon (Prohibition) received 344 votes.

March 8, 1887, Eugene J. Gregory (Rep.) over John Q. Brown (Dem.) by a vote of 3,202 to 1,283, and 39 for F. H. L. Weber (Pro.).

March 17, 1890, W. D. Comstock (Dem.) over Eugene J. Gregory (Rep.) by a vote of 2,415 to 2,374.

March 14, 1893, B. U. Steinman (Rep.) over John Weil (Citizens' and Dem.) by a vote of 2,505 to 2,328, and 279 for C. M. Harrison (Rep., Dem. and People's).

The new charter went into effect in 1893 and on the 7th of November of that year B. U. Steinman (Reorganized Dem.) defeated W. F. Knox (Rep., Dem. and Citizens') by a vote of 3,203 to 2,052, with Dittmar (People's) 250.

November 5, 1895, the vote was: C. H. Hubbard (Citizens'), 2,526; J. W. Wilson (Rep.), 2,280; B. U. Steinman (Ind.), 1,487; and W. D. Lawton (Dem.), 209.

November 2, 1897: William Land (Rep.), 3,190; C. H. Hubbard (Citizens'), 2,106; R. D. Stephens (Ind.), 801; C. E. Leonard (Dem.), 145.

November 7, 1899: George H. Clark (Rep.), 4,012; R. D. Stephens (Dem.), 2,193.

November 5, 1901: George H. Clark (Ind.), 3,018; William Land (Rep.), 1,755; J. H. Devine (Dem.) 879; Llewellyn Tozer (Ind.), 315; Mr. Alderman (Soc.), 181.

November 3, 1903: W. J. Hassett (Dem.), 3,076; Albert Elkus (Rep.), 2,522; W. J. McDowell (Soc.), 263; D. J. Simmons (Ind.), 14.

November 7, 1905: M. R. Beard (Dem.), 2,435; Albert Elkus (Rep.), 2,200; Henry E.

Wright (Soc.), 781; E. I. Woodman (Ind.), 145.

November 5, 1907: Clinton L. White (Rep.), 2,835; M. R. Beard (Dem.), 2,702.

November 2, 1909: M. R. Beard (Dem.), 3,522; John E. Sullivan (Rep.), 2,965; H. E. Wright (Soc.), 163.

November 7, 1911: M. R. Beard (Dem.), 3,966; Allen W. Stuart (Soc.), 2,649; Frank B. Sutliff (Rep.), 2,367.

In 1911 the new charter was adopted, providing for city government by a commission, with five commissioners, as follows: M. J. Burke, president, five years; J. A. Filcher, four years; C. A. Bliss, three years; Dr. E. M. Wilder, two years; and Mrs. Luella B. Johnston, one year.

The results of the succeeding annual elections were as follows:

1912: M. J. Burke, president; C. A. Bliss, J. A. Filcher, Mrs. Luella Johnston, and Dr. E. M. Wilder.

1913: M. J. Burke, president; C. A. Bliss, Edward J. Carragher, George W. Lorenz, and Dr. E. M. Wilder.

1914: M. J. Burke, president; C. A. Bliss, William J. Carragher, F. E. Shaw, and Thomas E. Coulter.

1915: Dr. G. C. Simmons, president; M. J. Burke, William J. Carragher, Thomas E. Coulter, and Gus S. Turner.

1916: Dr. G. C. Simmons, president; M. J. Burke, William J. Carragher, Thomas E. Coulter, and Gus S. Turner.

1917: D. W. Carmichael, president; Thomas E. Coulter, Edward Haynes, Dr. G. C. Simmons, and Gus S. Turner.

1918: D. W. Carmichael, president; Thomas E. Coulter, Edward Haynes, Dr. G. C. Simmons, and Gus S. Turner.

1919: John Q. Brown, president; D. W. Carmichael, Edward Haynes, Dr. G. C. Simmons, and Gus S. Turner.

1920: C. A. Bliss, president; John Q. Brown, D. W. Carmichael, Edward Haynes, and Gus S. Turner.

At an election held on May 20, 1920, a board of freeholders was elected for the purpose of drafting a new city charter for Sacramento. Work on the charter was completed and filed with City Clerk M. J. Desmond on September 13, of the same year. The freeholders were: Lewis C. Hunter, president; Mrs. J. L. Richards, secretary; Mertie D. Adams, A. B. Atkinson, W. E. J. Baughman, William C. Eddy, C. A. Elliott, C. W. Frazier, Gilbert Johannsen, E. G. Johnson, Chris R. Jones, W. J. Leflar, A. W. Norris, and Dr. J. H. Parkinson.

The charter was ratified by a vote of the people, and afterward by the forty-fourth session of the California legislature.

The first election was held on May 3, 1921, for the selection of nine members of the new city council, who on July 1 following succeeded the five commissioners, thus displacing the commission form of municipal government which had been in vogue since 1912.

Twenty-six candidates were in the race, and in view of the change in the form of city government as well as in the method of voting, a great deal of interest was aroused and the vote was heavy. The candidates seeking office were: Charles W. Anderson, C. H. S. Bidwell, J. Grant Black, Edward S. Brown, John S. Cummins, James H. Devine, Albert Elkus, H. W. Funke, James F. Gaffney, T. Allen Harvey (colored), Ed L. Head, W. A. Hicks, Harold S. Kiernan, Mrs. Mary B. Lindley, Dr. William K. Lindsay, P. J. O'Brien, Mrs. Agnes W. Purnell, Michael J. Silva, Mrs. Mary E. Smith, D. D. Sullivan, W. E. Truesdale, Dr. E. C. Turner, Martin I. Welsh, Jay Wheeler, Herbert E. White, and Dr. E. M. Wilder.

Wilder and Elkus, both of whom previously had served on the city board, led the ticket, and were declared elected by first-choice votes, as provided under the new system of voting. Those elected to serve with them were: Anderson, Bidwell, Brown, Funke, Kiernan, Mrs. Lindley, and Sullivan. The total vote cast was 12,300, and the minimum requirement for any candidate was 1,231, under the proportional system.

Five days after the election, as provided under the new charter, the members of the council-elect met in the City Hall for the purpose of organizing. Albert Elkus was elected permanent chairman of the council, and mayor. With that matter disposed of, Clyde L. Seavey, member of the state board of control, was unanimously selected as the city manager, a new departure in the handling of the municipal affairs of the capital city. Seavey, whose selection was given universal approval, immediately presented his resignation as a state official to Governor Stephens, and set about preparing to assume his new duties on July 1.

Under the new charter, the city manager is the administrative head of the government. His salary, as fixed by the city council at the time of his selection, is \$10,000 a year, and his term of office indefinite. He is responsible to the council for the efficient administration of all the affairs of the municipality; is under obligation to see that all the laws and ordi-

nances are enforced; to exercise supervision and control over all departments and divisions; to recommend to the council such measures and ordinances as may be deemed necessary; to make all purchases on behalf of the city involving an expenditure of less than \$500, except as may be otherwise provided in the charter; to prepare and submit to the council the annual budget; to keep the body informed at all times of the financial needs and conditions of the city; and perform such other duties as may be officially prescribed.

As Sacramento was the first city in California, and one of the largest in the United States, to adopt the system of proportional representation in preference to the old majority-plan of voting in the election of municipal or other officials, the eye of the nation was centered upon the capital city during the inception of the new system of balloting, and the city is being most carefully watched to see the outcome of the managerial form of government in a municipality of so large size.

Briefly, the proportional system of balloting provides that the full names of all regularly nominated candidates shall be printed on the ballot in alphabetical order. To express the first choice for any candidate on the ballot, the voter places the numeral "1" with pencil in the square opposite the name. If it is desired to express a second, third, fourth and other choices, even up to the number of candidates on the ballot, the order of preference is indicated in the same way. The more choices so indicated, the surer the voter is that the ballot so marked will count in favor of some candidate of his choice. The ballot will not be counted for the second choice unless it is found that it cannot help the first choice, nor will it be counted for the third choice unless it is found that it cannot help either the first or second choices. In a general way, the system is one of elimination, the strongest candidates finally emerging victorious, but with the additional advantage of a more representative vote; for the strong argument in favor of the system, and against the old majority plan, is that if the candidate you vote for with but one expression loses, your vote is thrown away; but on the other hand, if you have expressed a second and third choice, your vote in all probability will count for someone, thus giving you effective representation in the final result, although your first choice may not be elected.



## CHAPTER XIV

## CITY OFFICERS

**A** LIST of the officers of the city of Sacramento from 1849 follows:

1849: A. M. Winn, mayor; the alcalde was recorder; N. C. Cunningham, marshal; William Glaskin, city clerk and auditor; J. A. Tutt, assessor; S. C. Hastings, treasurer; B. Brown, collector; Murray Morrison, city attorney; R. J. Watson, harbor master.

1850: Hardin Biglow, mayor (died in office); Horace Smith, mayor (to fill vacancy); B. F. Washington, recorder; N. C. Cunningham, marshal; J. B. Mitchell, city clerk and auditor; J. W. Woodland, assessor; Barton Lee, treasurer; E. B. Pratt, collector; J. Neely Johnson, city attorney; George W. Hammersley, harbor master.

Hardin Biglow, the mayor, was severely wounded in the Squatter riot, and died in San Francisco of cholera before recovering from his wounds. Horace Smith was elected to succeed him. J. W. Woodland, the assessor, was also killed in the Squatter riot, but his place does not seem to have been filled, the elections at that time being for only one year.

1851: James R. Hardenbergh, mayor; W. H. McGrew, recorder; W. S. White, marshal; L. Curtis, clerk and auditor; Samuel McKee, assessor; W. R. McCracken, treasurer; W. S. White, collector; J. Neely Johnson, city attorney; John Requa, harbor master.

1852: C. I. Hutchinson, mayor; W. H. McGrew, recorder; David McDowell, marshal; Washington Meeks, city clerk and auditor; William Lewis, assessor; R. Chenery, treasurer; D. McDowell, collector; John G. Ayer, city attorney; John Requa, harbor master; W. A. Selkirk, superintendent of schools.

1853: J. R. Hardenbergh, mayor; N. Greene Curtis, recorder; W. S. White, marshal; John A. Fowler, city clerk and auditor; Samuel T. Clymer, assessor; C. J. Torbert, treasurer; W. S. White, collector; L. Landus, Jr., city attorney; Gordon Backus, harbor master; H. J. Bidleman, superintendent of schools.

1854: R. P. Johnson, mayor; N. Greene Curtis, recorder; W. S. White, marshal; T. A. Thomas, city clerk and auditor; E. C. Winchell, assessor; W. E. Chamberlain, treasurer; N. A. H. Ball, collector; W. Cyrus Wallace, city attorney; Frank Harney, harbor master; H. W. Harkness, superintendent of schools.

1855: James Lawrence English, mayor; N. Greene Curtis, recorder; James W. Haines, marshal; W. E. Chamberlain, city clerk and auditor; Prescott Robinson, assessor; John C. Barr, treasurer; J. T. Knox, collector; Horace Smith, city attorney; James W. Haines, harbor master; Frank Tukey, superintendent of schools (resigned); F. W. Hatch (to fill vacancy).

1856: B. B. Redding, mayor; W. W. Price, recorder; Thomas McAlpin, marshal; John F. Madden, city clerk and auditor; W. C. Felch, assessor; W. M. Brainerd, treasurer; John H. Houseman, collector; Henry Starr, city attorney; George C. Haswell, harbor master; F. W. Hatch, superintendent of schools.

1857: J. P. Dyer, mayor; Presley Dunlap, recorder; James Lansing, marshal; John F. Madden, city clerk and auditor; Alex Montgomery, assessor; James H. Sullivan, treasurer; John H. Houseman, collector; George R. Moore, city attorney; George C. Haswell, harbor master; J. G. Lawton, superintendent of schools.

1858: H. L. Nichols, president of the board, justice of the peace, police judge; J. P. Hardy, marshal; J. B. Dayton, city clerk and auditor; E. B. Ryan, assessor; Morgan Miller, treasurer; W. T. Manlove, collector; R. F. Morrison, city attorney; Daniel H. Whepley, harbor master; G. L. Simmons, superintendent of schools.

1859: W. Shattuck, president of the board, justice of the peace, police judge; J. J. Watson, marshal; J. B. Dayton, city clerk and auditor; E. B. Ryan, assessor; Morgan Miller, treasurer; W. S. Manlove, collector; R. F. Morrison, city attorney; G. L. Simmons, superintendent of schools. From 1858 to 1862 the city and county were consolidated and managed by a board of supervisors, one of whom was president of the board. During this period the three city justices of the peace were, in rotation of a week each, police judge.

1860: W. Shattuck, president of the board, justice of the peace, police judge; J. J. Watson, marshal; Thomas Letson, city clerk and auditor; E. B. Ryan, assessor; C. L. Bird, treasurer; Sylvester Marshall, collector; Cornelius Cole, city attorney; F. W. Hatch, superintendent of schools.

1861: W. Shattuck, president of the board, justice of the peace, police judge; J. J. Watson, marshal; Thomas Letson, city clerk and auditor; E. B. Ryan, assessor; C. L. Bird, treasurer; Sylvester Marshall, collector; Cornelius Cole, city attorney; G. Taylor, superintendent of schools.

1862: W. Shattuck, president of the board; Thomas W. Gilmer, police judge; J. J. Watson, marshal; Josiah Howell, city clerk and auditor; E. B. Ryan, assessor; C. L. Bird, treasurer; James McDonald, treasurer (appointed to fill vacancy); B. N. Bugbey, collector; Samuel Smith, collector (appointed to fill vacancy); W. W. Upton, city attorney; G. Taylor, superintendent of schools.

The city government was changed April 25, 1863; the new board met and held its first session May 1, 1863, and after that the city was governed by three trustees until January 8, 1894, the first trustee being the president of the board and mayor; the second trustee, street commissioner; and the third trustee, superintendent of the water-works.

1863: C. H. Swift, first trustee and mayor; H. T. Holmes, second trustee; Josiah Johnson, third trustee; S. S. Holl, police judge; J. T. Clark, chief of police (removed October 7, 1863, and D. H. Lowry appointed); Benjamin Peart, city auditor and clerk; James E. Smith, assessor; W. E. Chamberlain, treasurer; James E. Smith, collector; E. H. Heacock, city attorney; N. A. Kidder, harbor master; G. Taylor, superintendent of schools.

1864: C. H. Swift, first trustee and mayor; H. T. Holmes, second trustee; Josiah Johnson, third trustee; S. S. Holl, police judge; F. T. Burke, chief of police; Benjamin Peart, city auditor and clerk; James E. Smith, assessor; W. E. Chamberlain, treasurer; James E. Smith, collector; E. H. Heacock, city attorney; N. A. Kidder, harbor master; W. H. Hill, superintendent of schools.

1865: C. H. Swift, first trustee and mayor; S. D. Smith, second trustee; Josiah Johnson, third trustee; S. S. Holl, police judge; F. T. Burke, chief of police; C. C. Jenks, city auditor and clerk; John C. Halley, assessor; Harvey Caswell, treasurer; D. A. DeMerritt, collector; E. H. Heacock, city attorney; S. C. Hall, harbor master; W. H. Hill, superintendent of schools.

1866: C. H. Swift, first trustee and mayor; S. D. Smith, second trustee; Josiah Johnson, third trustee; L. H. Foote, police judge; F. T. Burke, chief of police; C. C. Jenks, city auditor and clerk; John C. Halley, assessor; Harvey Caswell, treasurer; D. A. DeMerritt, collector; E. H. Heacock, city attorney; N. A. Kidder, harbor master; W. H. Hill, superintendent of schools.

1867: C. H. Swift, first trustee and mayor; S. D. Smith, second trustee; David Kendall, third trustee; L. H. Foote, police judge; F. T. Burke, chief of police; John McClintock, city auditor and clerk; E. R. Hamilton, assessor; W. E. Chamberlain, treasurer; D. A. DeMerritt, collector; M. C. Tilden, city attorney; W. H. Hill, superintendent of schools.

1868: C. H. Swift, first trustee and mayor; John Rider, second trustee; David Kendall, third trustee; L. H. Foote, police judge; B. W. Martz, chief of police; John McClintock, city auditor and clerk; E. R. Hamilton, assessor; W. E. Chamberlain, treasurer; D. A. DeMerritt, collector; M. C. Tilden, city attorney; W. H. Hill, superintendent of schools.

1869: C. H. Swift, first trustee and mayor; John Rider, second trustee; David Kendall, third trustee (died in office); L. H. Foote, police judge; B. W. Martz, chief of police; John McClintock, city auditor and clerk; W. T. Crowell, assessor; W. E. Chamberlain, treasurer; A. Leonard, collector; S. S. Holl, city attorney; W. H. Hill, superintendent of schools.

1870: C. H. Swift, first trustee and mayor; John Rider, second trustee; James McCleery, third trustee; A. Henley, police judge; George Smith, chief of police; John McClintock, city auditor and clerk; W. T. Crowell, assessor; W. E. Chamberlain, treasurer; A. Leonard, collector; J. K. Alexander, city attorney; W. H. Hill, superintendent of schools.

1871: C. H. Swift, first trustee and mayor; John Rider, second trustee; James McCleery, third trustee; A. Henley, police judge; George Smith, chief of police; John McClintock, city auditor and clerk; S. S. Greenwood, assessor; W. E. Chamberlain, treasurer; H. Montfort, collector; Charles T. Jones, city attorney; W. H. Hill, superintendent of schools.

1872: Christopher Green, first trustee and mayor; John Rider, second trustee; James McCleery, third trustee; T. W. Gilmer, police judge; Matt Karcher, chief of police; E. M. Stevens, police captain; John McClintock, city auditor and clerk; S. S. Greenwood, assessor; W. E. Chamberlain, treasurer; H. Montfort, collector; M. C. Tilden, city attorney; S. C. Denson, superintendent of schools.

1873: Christopher Green, first trustee and mayor; John Rider, second trustee; Horace Adams, third trustee; T. W. Gilmer, police judge; Matt Karcher, chief of police; E. M. Stevens, police captain; John McClintock, city auditor and clerk; Fred A. Shepherd, assessor; W. T. Crowell, collector; Samuel Poorman, treasurer; M. C. Tilden, city attorney; S. C. Denson, superintendent of schools.

1874: Christopher Green, first trustee and mayor; W. F. Knox, second trustee; Horace Adams, third trustee; W. R. Cantwell, police



judge; Matt Karcher, chief of police; E. M. Stevens, police captain; John McClintock, city auditor and clerk; Fred A. Shepherd, assessor; W. T. Crowell, collector; Samuel Poorman, treasurer; W. R. Hinkson, city attorney; Add C. Hinkson, superintendent of schools.

1875: Christopher Green, first trustee and mayor; W. F. Knox, second trustee; James McCleery, third trustee; M. S. Horan, police judge; E. M. Stevens, chief of police; P. L. Hickman, city auditor and clerk; Fred A. Shepherd, assessor; W. T. Crowell, collector; Samuel Poorman, treasurer; W. A. Anderson, city attorney; A. C. Hinkson, superintendent of schools.

1876: Christopher Green, first trustee and mayor; W. F. Knox, second trustee; James McCleery, third trustee; M. S. Horan, police judge; E. M. Stevens, chief of police; P. L. Hickman, city auditor and clerk; Fred A. Shepherd, assessor; W. T. Crowell, collector; J. N. Porter, treasurer; W. A. Anderson, city attorney; A. C. Hinkson, superintendent of schools.

1877: Christopher Green, first trustee and mayor; W. F. Knox, second trustee; James McCleery, third trustee; Thomas Conger, police judge; E. M. Stevens, chief of police; E. H. McKee, city auditor and clerk; Fred A. Shepherd, assessor; G. A. Putnam, collector; J. N. Porter, treasurer; W. A. Anderson, city attorney; A. C. Hinkson, superintendent of schools.

1878: Jabez Turner, first trustee and mayor; W. F. Knox, second trustee; James McCleery, third trustee; Thomas Conger, police judge; E. M. Stevens, chief of police; E. H. McKee, city auditor and clerk; Fred A. Shepherd, assessor; G. A. Putnam, collector; J. N. Porter, treasurer; H. L. Buckley, city attorney; A. C. Hinkson, superintendent of schools.

1879: Jabez Turner, first trustee and mayor; W. F. Knox, second trustee; Josiah Johnson, third trustee; W. A. Henry, police judge; E. M. Stevens, chief of police; E. H. McKee, city auditor and clerk; Fred A. Shepherd, assessor; George A. Putnam, collector; J. N. Porter, treasurer; H. L. Buckley, city attorney; F. L. Landes, superintendent of schools.

1880: Jabez Turner, first trustee and mayor; Jerome C. Davis, second trustee; Josiah Johnson, third trustee; W. A. Henry, police judge; Matt Karcher, chief of police; E. H. McKee, city auditor and clerk; Fred A. Shepherd, assessor; George A. Putnam, collector; W. E. Chamberlain, treasurer; W. A. Anderson, city attorney; F. L. Landes, superintendent of schools.

1881: John Q. Brown, first trustee and mayor; Jerome C. Davis, second trustee (died October 5, 1881, before expiration of his

term); Josiah Johnson, third trustee; W. A. Henry, police judge; Matt Karcher, chief of police; E. H. McKee, city auditor and clerk; Fred A. Shepherd, assessor; George A. Putnam, collector; W. E. Chamberlain, treasurer; W. A. Anderson, city attorney; F. L. Landes, superintendent of schools.

1882: John Q. Brown, first trustee and mayor; John Ryan, second trustee; William Gutenberg, third trustee; W. A. Henry, police judge; Matt Karcher, chief of police; E. H. McKee, city auditor and clerk; Fred A. Shepherd, assessor; George A. Putnam, collector; W. E. Chamberlain, treasurer; W. A. Anderson, city attorney; J. R. Lane, superintendent of schools.

1883: John Q. Brown, first trustee and mayor; John Ryan, second trustee; William Gutenberg, third trustee; W. A. Henry, police judge; Matt Karcher, chief of police; E. H. McKee, city auditor and clerk; Fred A. Shepherd, assessor; George A. Putnam, collector; W. A. Anderson, city attorney; J. R. Lane, superintendent of schools.

1884: John Q. Brown, first trustee and mayor; H. B. Neilson, second trustee; William Gutenberg, third trustee; W. A. Henry, police judge; Matt Karcher, chief of police; W. E. Chamberlain, treasurer; E. H. McKee, city auditor and clerk; Fred A. Shepherd, assessor; George A. Putnam, collector; W. A. Anderson, city attorney; J. R. Lane, superintendent of schools.

1885: John Q. Brown, first trustee and mayor; H. B. Neilson, second trustee; William Gutenberg, third trustee; E. H. McKee, city auditor and clerk; J. J. Buckley, assessor; George A. Putnam, collector; W. A. Henry, police judge; O. C. Jackson, chief of police; J. N. Porter, treasurer; W. A. Anderson, city attorney; J. R. Lane, superintendent of schools.

1886: John Q. Brown, first trustee and mayor; H. B. Neilson, second trustee; W. R. Jones, third trustee; E. H. McKee, city auditor and clerk; J. J. Buckley, assessor; J. N. Porter, treasurer; George A. Putnam, collector; W. A. Henry, police judge; H. F. Dillman, chief of police; E. C. Hart, city attorney; M. R. Beard, superintendent of schools.

1887: Eugene J. Gregory, first trustee and mayor; John Ryan, second trustee; W. R. Jones, third trustee; E. H. McKee, city auditor and clerk; J. J. Buckley, assessor; George A. Putnam, collector; Henry L. Buckley, police judge; H. F. Dillman, chief of police; E. C. Hart, city attorney; W. E. Gerber, treasurer; M. R. Beard, superintendent of schools.

1888: Eugene J. Gregory, first trustee and mayor; John Ryan, second trustee; H. C. Wolf, third trustee; E. H. McKee, city auditor and clerk; J. J. Buckley, assessor; George A.

Putnam, collector; Henry L. Buckley, police judge; Timothy Lee, chief of police; E. C. Hart, city attorney; M. R. Beard, superintendent of schools.

1889: Eugene J. Gregory, first trustee and mayor; William McLaughlin, second trustee; H. C. Wolf, third trustee; E. H. McKee, city auditor and clerk; J. J. Buckley, assessor; George A. Putnam, collector; Henry L. Buckley, police judge; Timothy Lee, chief of police; W. S. Church, city attorney; W. E. Gerber, treasurer; M. R. Beard, superintendent of schools.

1890: W. D. Comstock, first trustee and mayor; William McLaughlin, second trustee; H. C. Wolf, third trustee; E. H. McKee, city auditor; George A. Putnam, collector; J. J. Buckley, assessor; W. E. Gerber, treasurer; Henry L. Buckley, police judge; Warren F. Drew, chief of police; E. C. Hart, city attorney; Albert Hart, superintendent of schools.

1891: W. D. Comstock, first trustee and mayor; William McLaughlin, second trustee; Alonzo Conklin, third trustee; J. D. Young, auditor; George A. Putnam, collector; J. J. Buckley, assessor; W. E. Gerber, treasurer; R. O. Cravens, police judge; W. F. Drew, chief of police; E. C. Hart, city attorney; Albert Hart, superintendent of schools.

1892: W. D. Comstock, first trustee and mayor; E. H. Green, second trustee; Alonzo Conklin, third trustee; J. D. Young, auditor; George A. Putnam, collector; W. E. Gerber, treasurer; J. J. Buckley, assessor; R. O. Cravens, police judge; John B. Rodgers, chief of police; E. C. Hart, city attorney; Albert Hart, superintendent of schools.

1893: B. U. Steinman, first trustee and mayor; E. H. Green, second trustee; Alonzo Conklin, third trustee; J. D. Young, auditor; George A. Putnam, collector; W. E. Gerber, treasurer; J. J. Buckley, assessor; H. L. Buckley, police judge; John B. Rodgers, chief of police; C. N. Post, city attorney; Albert Hart, superintendent of schools.

A new charter for the city went into force January 8, 1894, by which the number of trustees was increased from three to nine, the mayor being elected separate from the board, and the trustees being elected to severally represent the nine wards of the city.

1894-95: B. U. Steinman, mayor; W. D. Lawton, president of board of trustees; trustees: H. Wachhorst, Robert E. Kent, J. G. Davis, W. H. Bragg, L. Tozer, J. H. Devine, C. E. Leonard, T. J. Pennish, W. D. Lawton; J. D. Young, auditor and assessor; J. N. Porter, treasurer; E. H. McKee, collector; J. Frank Brown, city attorney; M. M. Drew, chief of police; O. S. Flint, city clerk; Albert Hart, superintendent of schools.

1896-97: C. H. Hubbard, mayor; C. E. Leonard, president of board of trustees; trustees: H. Wachhorst, R. E. Kent, James G. Davis, D. W. McKay, L. Tozer, J. H. Devine, C. E. Leonard, T. J. Pennish, C. H. Bentley; J. D. Young, auditor and assessor; D. W. Carmichael, treasurer; C. C. Robertson, collector; J. Frank Brown, city attorney; M. J. Desmond, city clerk; O. W. Erlewine, superintendent of schools.

1898-99: Mayor, William Land; collector, C. C. Robertson; treasurer, A. L. Frost; auditor and assessor, J. D. Young; trustees: F. F. Tebbets, R. E. Kent, C. W. Paine, D. McKay, Philip Douglas, J. H. Devine; clerk, M. J. Desmond; chief of police, Thomas Dwyer (died in office, 1899); superintendent of schools, O. W. Erlewine. Mr. Erlewine was regularly re-elected to the office, and was the incumbent until his resignation under the incumbency of the commissioners.

1900-01: Mayor, George H. Clark; collector, C. C. Robertson; auditor and assessor, J. D. Young; trustees: F. F. Tebbets, R. E. Kent, C. W. Paine, John C. Ing, Jr., Philip Douglas, James H. Devine, Henry P. Brown, M. R. Beard, J. H. Dolan; clerk, M. J. Desmond; chief of police, John C. Sullivan.

1902-03: Mayor, George H. Clark; collector, C. C. Robertson; auditor and assessor, J. D. Young; treasurer, C. M. Prodger; trustees: F. F. Tebbets, R. E. Kent, J. G. Black, John C. Ing, Jr., S. H. Farley, J. H. Devine, Albert Elkus, M. R. Beard, E. J. Carragher; clerk, M. J. Desmond.

1904-05: Mayor, W. J. Hassett; collector, J. E. Govan; auditor and assessor, W. D. Comstock; treasurer, C. M. Prodger; trustees: F. F. Tebbets (died 1904, George F. Rider appointed), Ed. McEwen, J. G. Black, John C. Ing, Jr., S. H. Farley, R. E. Callahan, Albert Elkus, James Popert, E. J. Carragher; clerk, M. J. Desmond; chief of police, Martin Coffey.

1906-07: Mayor, M. R. Beard; collector, L. H. Spaulding; auditor and assessor, Fred W. Carey; treasurer, C. M. Prodger; trustees: George F. Rider, Ed. McEwen (died 1906, J. H. Schacht appointed), John C. Ing, Jr., M. J. Burke, R. E. Callahan, Harry A. Nauman, James Popert, E. J. Carragher; clerk, M. J. Desmond; chief of police, John Denny.

1908-09: Mayor, Clinton L. White; collector, L. H. Spaulding; auditor and assessor, Fred W. Carey; treasurer, C. M. Prodger; trustees: George F. Rider, J. H. Schacht, J. T. Murphy, E. P. Hammond, M. J. Burke, B. F. Catlett, Harry A. Nauman, O. G. Hopkins, E. J. Carragher; clerk, M. J. Desmond; chief of police, John E. Sullivan.

1910-11: Mayor, M. R. Beard; collector, L. H. Spaulding; auditor and assessor, Fred W.



Carey (died in 1910, Edward Haynes appointed); treasurer, C. M. Prodger (died in 1911, W. C. Hendricks appointed); city attorney, J. V. Hart; trustees: George F. Rider, J. H. Schacht, J. T. Murphy, E. P. Hammond, M. J. Burke, B. F. Catlett, H. Hoffman (died in 1911, C. W. Mier appointed), O. G. Hopkins, E. J. Carragher; clerk, M. J. Desmond; superintendent of streets, R. C. Irvine; chief of police, William M. Ahern.

1912 (First half): Mayor, M. R. Beard; auditor and assessor, Edward Haynes; collector, L. H. Spaulding; city attorney, J. V. Hart; treasurer, D. McDougall; trustees: George Rider, John W. Crone, J. B. Hicks, E. P. Hammond, M. J. Burke, G. C. Simmons, C. W. Mier, James Mangan, E. J. Carragher; clerk, M. J. Desmond; superintendent of streets, R. C. Irvine; chief of police, William M. Ahern. William Johnson was appointed chief of police by the commissioners December 3, 1912.

1912-13: President of the commission, M. J. Burke; commissioners: J. A. Filcher, Luelia B. Johnston, E. M. Wilder, C. A. Bliss; clerk, M. J. Desmond; collector, L. H. Spaulding, succeeded by W. H. Prouty; city attorney, R. T. McKissick; assessor, Edward Haynes; auditor, Charles Cunningham; treasurer, F. W. Biewener, Jr.; chief of police, William Johnson.

1913-14: President of the commission, M. J. Burke; commissioners: C. A. Bliss, E. J. Carragher, George W. Lorenz, E. M. Wilder; clerk, M. J. Desmond; collector, W. H. Prouty; city attorney, R. T. McKissick; assessor, Edward Haynes; auditor, Charles Cunningham; treasurer, F. W. Biewener, Jr.; chief of police, William Johnson.

1914-15: President of the commission, M. J. Burke; commissioners: C. A. Bliss, E. J. Carragher, Thomas J. Coulter, F. E. Shaw (died in office); clerk, M. J. Desmond; collector, Ed T. Ryan; city attorney, Archibald Yell; assessor, Edward Haynes; auditor, E. D. Adams; treasurer, F. W. Biewener, Jr.; chief of police, William Johnson.

1915-16: President of the commission, G. C. Simmons; commissioners: M. J. Burke, E. J. Carragher, Thomas J. Coulter, Gus S. Turner; clerk, M. J. Desmond; collector, Ed T. Ryan; city attorney, Archibald Yell; assessor, Edward Haynes; auditor, E. D. Adams; treasurer, F. W. Biewener, Jr.; chief of police, Ira M. Conran.

1916-17: President of the commission, G. C. Simmons; commissioners: Thomas J. Coulter, E. J. Carragher (died in office), M. J. Burke, Gus S. Turner; clerk, M. J. Desmond; collector, Ed T. Ryan; city attorney, Archibald Yell; assessor, Edward Haynes (resigned, succeeded by C. W. Mier); auditor, E. D. Adams; treasurer, F. W. Biewener, Jr.; chief of police, Ira M. Conran.

1917-18: President of the commission, D. W. Carmichael; commissioners: Edward Haynes, Thomas J. Coulter, G. C. Simmons, Gus S. Turner; clerk, M. J. Desmond; collector, Ed T. Ryan; city attorney, Archibald Yell; assessor, C. W. Mier; auditor, E. D. Adams; treasurer, F. W. Biewener, Jr.; chief of police, Ira M. Conran.

1918-19: President of the commission, D. W. Carmichael; commissioners: Thomas J. Coulter, Edward Haynes, G. C. Simmons, Gus S. Turner; clerk, M. J. Desmond; collector, Ed T. Ryan; city attorney, Archibald Yell; assessor, C. W. Mier; auditor, E. D. Adams; treasurer, F. W. Biewener, Jr.; chief of police, Ira M. Conran.

1919-20: President of the commission, John Q. Brown; commissioners: D. W. Carmichael, Edward Haynes, G. C. Simmons, Gus S. Turner; clerk, M. J. Desmond; collector, L. W. Nickell (Ryan resigns to become county tax collector); city attorney, Archibald Yell; assessor, C. W. Mier; auditor, E. D. Adams; treasurer, W. E. Holmes; chief of police, Ira M. Conran.

1920-21: President of the commission, C. A. Bliss; commissioners: D. W. Carmichael, Edward Haynes, John Q. Brown, Gus S. Turner; clerk, M. J. Desmond; collector, L. W. Nickell; city attorney, Robert L. Shinn; assessor, C. W. Mier; auditor, E. D. Adams; chief of police, Hugh H. Sydenham.

1921-22: City manager, Clyde L. Seavey; mayor, Albert Elkus; councilmen: Albert Elkus, Charles W. Anderson, C. H. S. Bidwell, Edward S. Brown, Henry W. Funke, Harold S. Kiernan, Mary B. Lindley, Daniel D. Sullivan, E. M. Wilder; engineer, Albert Given; controller, H. C. Bottorff; city attorney, Robert L. Shinn; assessor, C. W. Mier; auditor, E. D. Adams; purchasing agent, J. J. Haley, Jr.; chief of police, Barney McShane; police judge, O. W. Anderson; treasurer, Fred L. Martin; chief of the fire department, M. J. Dunphy.

## CHAPTER XV

## SACRAMENTO COUNTY SENATORS

**S**ACRAMENTO County has furnished a long list of legislators to the history of the state and many of them finished their career begun in the state legislature by being promoted to high office.

At the first session of the legislature the members represented Sacramento district, which was the northern part of the state, there being at that time no county subdivisions. It was provided in the constitution of 1849 that until the legislature should divide the state into counties, and into senatorial and assembly districts, Sacramento district should be entitled to four senators and nine assemblymen. The list of the first legislature shows twelve assemblymen, but this was caused by the resignation of three of those originally elected. Cornwall resigned January 28, 1850, and was succeeded on March 4, by Deal. White resigned February 9, 1850, and was succeeded on March 15, by Henley. Dickerson's seat was declared vacant December 18, 1849, and Bigler was seated in his place.

The first legislature made Sacramento County the twelfth senatorial district, April 4, 1850, and provided for its representation by one senator and three assemblymen. May 1, 1851, the county was made the eleventh senatorial district, to be represented by two senators and four assemblymen. There was a reapportionment of the state, May 18, 1861, and the county was constituted the sixteenth senatorial district, to be represented by two senators and five assemblymen. The Political Code adopted March 2, 1872, retained this apportionment, but May 16, 1874, the legislature fixed the apportionment at two senators and three assemblymen and renamed the county the eighteenth senatorial district. March 8, 1883, there was another reapportionment and the county was changed to the thirteenth senatorial district, with one senator. By the act of March 13, 1883, the first and third wards of the city were made the eighteenth assembly district, the second and fourth wards the nineteenth assembly district and the remainder of the county the twentieth district, each being entitled to one assemblyman.

The senators from the county have been as follows: 1849-1850, John Bidwell, Elisha O. Crosby, Thomas J. Green and Henry E. Robinson. Bidwell was a man who became promi-

nent in the history of the state. He was one of the earliest pioneers, arriving here in 1841 by the overland route, after a journey of six months. He was given charge of Forts Bodega and Ross and also of General Sutter's Feather River property. During the war with Mexico he saw service in the army and rose to the rank of major. He was the first man to find gold on the Feather River. Elected from the Sacramento district to the constitutional convention in 1849, he did not serve as a delegate. He was a delegate to the Charleston national Democratic convention in 1860, and was elected to congress from the old third district in 1864. He was defeated by George Gorham for the nomination for governor in the Republican convention of 1867, and Gorham was beaten at the election by Henry H. Haight. In 1875 Bidwell was nominated for governor, but was defeated by William Irwin, the Democratic nominee; he was nominated again for governor on the Prohibition ticket in 1890, and on the same ticket for president in 1892. For many years he made his home at Chico and there he died, April 4, 1900.

Arriving in California in 1848, Elisha O. Crosby was a member of the first constitutional convention and lived at Alameda for a number of years. Green was elected a major-general by the legislature in 1850. He left California a few years afterwards and died in Warren County, N. C., December 13, 1863. Robinson, a lawyer by education, but engaged in mercantile pursuits, arrived in San Francisco in March, 1849, on the "California," the first steamer that ever entered that port. In his will he left \$40,000 to be used by the board of supervisors of San Francisco for the benefit of the poor of that city. Robinson was a member of the first council of Sacramento and one of the early postmasters. He amassed a large fortune in Alameda County and died at Norwalk, Conn., January 9, 1880.

1851, Henry E. Robinson; 1852, Henry E. Robinson and James H. Ralston. Ralston was for a number of years one of the leading lawyers in Sacramento, but went to Washoe during the mining excitement in that district and afterwards settled at Austin, Nev. While prospecting in search of mineral ledges in May, 1864, he lost his way and perished of starvation after many days of wandering. An Indian



discovered and buried his body, which was afterwards disinterred and buried at Austin.

1853, James H. Ralston and A. P. Catlin; 1854, A. P. Catlin and Gilbert W. Colby. The latter was a pioneer who in the early days ran a ferry across the upper Sacramento at Colby's Landing. He was surveyor of Sacramento County two terms, from 1862 to 1866. For a number of years afterwards he made his home at Nord, but later located at Martinez and became interested in banking. He died in San Francisco, August 20, 1881. A. P. Catlin was born in New York and came to California in July, 1849. He was instrumental in getting the capital located in Sacramento, was prominent in politics and as a lawyer. He died on November 5, 1900.

1855, G. W. Colby and A. S. Gove. The latter, who was a merchant, returned to Vermont and died there. At the time he was elected to the senate he was a member of the city council.

1856, A. S. Gove and W. I. Ferguson. The latter was a native of Illinois and was shot in a duel with George Pen Johnston, dying in San Francisco from the effect of his wound, September 14, 1858. His body was interred in the state plat of the Sacramento City Cemetery. Ferguson was a lawyer of much ability. Johnston died in San Francisco, March 4, 1884.

1857, W. I. Ferguson and Josiah Johnson. Johnson was at one time a member of the board of supervisors and afterwards a city trustee. He died in Sacramento, December 10, 1888.

1858, W. I. Ferguson and Josiah Johnson; 1859, J. M. McDonald and Dr. Johnson Price. McDonald removed to San Francisco some years after and became prominent as a capitalist and mining man. Price was a Kentuckian and was elected at a special election to fill the vacancy caused by Ferguson's death. He had been an officer during the Mexican War and a member of the convention to revise the constitution of his own state. He came to California in 1849 and practiced medicine in Sacramento. He was appointed secretary of state January 10, 1860, by Governor Latham, and held the office until the expiration of Governor Downey's term. Afterwards he was a stock-broker in San Francisco and died there of consumption, February 8, 1868.

1860, J. M. McDonald and Robert C. Clark. The latter, a son of James Clark, an early congressman, supreme judge and governor of Kentucky, arrived in this state in 1853 and began practice of the law in Sacramento. He was elected county judge in 1861, and was continuously re-elected to that office until it was abolished by the new constitution in 1879, when he was elected superior judge of this

county, filling that office until his death, which occurred January 27, 1883.

1861, R. C. Clark and E. H. Heacock. Heacock practiced law in this city for a number of years, and was city attorney from 1863 to 1867. He moved from here to Santa Cruz and served as county judge there for a number of years. Later he removed to Santa Barbara and was appointed superior judge of that county by Governor Perkins, to succeed Eugene Faucett, deceased. Faucett will be recollected as the judge who tried Sprague for the killing of Moore. Heacock represented San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties in the state senate several terms.

1862, E. H. Heacock and Dr. A. B. Nixon. Dr. Nixon practiced medicine in Sacramento for many years and was in charge of the Railroad hospital here. He was one of the first in the county who espoused Republican principles. Later he became identified with the Prohibition movement and ran for mayor in 1884 on the Prohibition ticket against John Q. Brown. He also ran as a St. John elector in 1884. He died in this city, November 2, 1889.

1863, Dr. A. B. Nixon and Newton Booth.

1864, J. E. Benton and E. H. Heacock. At the time of his election Mr. Benton was a minister at Folsom. Benton built the first church erected in Folsom. Afterward he became postmaster of Oakland, and died there, February 18, 1858.

1865-66, J. E. Benton and E. H. Heacock.

1867-68, E. H. Heacock and N. Greene Curtis. Curtis arrived in California in May, 1850, and was recorder or police judge of this city from 1853 to 1855. For many years he practiced law here and was regarded as the best among the criminal lawyers of the state. Soon after his arrival in Sacramento he was appointed deputy postmaster and shortly afterwards Jonathan Tittle, the postmaster, having gone East on business, left Curtis in charge of the office. While Tittle was absent, Richard Eads appeared and claimed that he had been appointed to the office. Curtis refused to surrender the office until Eads presented his commission and filed his bond, and he retained the office for some months, until Eads had complied with these formalities. When Eads came in he retained Curtis as his deputy until the latter was elected recorder. Curtis was a Democrat, and was elected to the senate three times and the assembly once. He was a regent of the state university from 1880 to 1883, and was grand master of Masons of California from 1857 to 1860. He died at Sacramento, July 27, 1897.

1869-70, N. Greene Curtis and A. Comte, Jr. Comte was a lawyer and afterwards went to San Francisco. He graduated from the public

schools of this city and from Harvard College, and received his legal training and was admitted to the bar from our local law offices. He also served in the assembly from Sacramento.

1871-72, A. Comte, Jr., and James A. Duffy. The latter resided in San Francisco for several years. For a long time he was chief clerk of the old California Steam Navigation Company here, and for a time was clerk in the office of the secretary of state under Melone. He died in Lake County, in September, 1889.

1873-74, James A. Duffy and Henry Edgerton. A native of Vermont and a distinguished lawyer, Edgerton served several terms as district attorney of Napa County. As such, he conducted the prosecution of Edward McGowan for his connection with the killing of James King of William (the editor of the San Francisco "Bulletin"), which led to the forming of the vigilance committee of 1856, and the purification of San Francisco. He was senator from Napa County in 1860 and 1861, and ran unsuccessfully for congress in 1861 and 1862. He was also a member of the last constitutional convention and was the only Republican Presidential elector elected in 1880, and was re-elected in 1884. He died in San Francisco, November 4, 1887.

1875-76, Henry Edgerton and Creed Haymond. Haymond was a brilliant lawyer, with a national reputation. He came from Virginia to California in 1852, and locating in Plumas County, practiced law there for a number of years, removing thence to Sacramento. In 1870 he was appointed one of the commissioners to draft a code of laws for the state. He was a delegate to three national Republican conventions and held a prominent position in the law department of the Central and Southern Pacific Railroads at San Francisco until his death there, January 13, 1893.

1877-78, Creed Haymond and N. Greene Curtis.

1880, Grove L. Johnson and William Johnston. In 1849 Johnston came from Pennsylvania to this state and engaged in mining, but afterward bought a place near Richland, in this county, where he passed the rest of his life, dying at his home, November 15, 1905. He was a member of the senate for two terms and of the assembly one term. He was master of the State Grange two terms and twice a delegate to the National Grange, and was grand master of Masons of California. In 1883 he was a member of the state board of equalization by appointment of Governor Perkins, served as a delegate to the national Republican convention in 1880, and in 1886 was a prominent candidate for the Republican nomination for lieutenant-governor.

1881, Grove L. Johnson and William Johnston.

1883, Frederick Cox and Joseph Routier. Routier was born in France and came to California in 1853. He planted one of the first orchards near Folsom and settled ten miles from Sacramento, becoming a successful fruit-raiser. In 1877 he was a member of the assembly, and in 1886 he was appointed by Governor Bartlett as a member of the board of fish commissioners. He died at his home at Routier's, February 6, 1898. Frederick Cox came to this state in 1850. He was president of the State Agricultural Society for several years. With C. W. Clarke he engaged in raising cattle for many years, on a large scale.

1885, Frederick Cox and Joseph Routier.

1887, Findley R. Dray. As a boy of seventeen, Mr. Dray came to California with his father in 1850. He mined and farmed for several years in different parts of the state, and finally settled here in 1863, being appointed a deputy by Sheriff James McClatchy. After the close of McClatchy's term Mr. Dray was elected public administrator, and then assessor, for eight years. Judge Clark then appointed him a supervisor, to fill out the term of H. O. Seymour, deceased. He engaged in real estate and insurance and later became connected with the Sacramento Savings Bank. He died in this city, November 30, 1901.

1889-91, Findley R. Dray.

1893-95, Elijah C. Hart. Judge Hart is well known throughout the state, and for many years has been a resident of Sacramento. He was a member of the assembly in 1889-1891, served as superior judge of this county from 1897 until 1906, and was elected in 1907 a justice of the third district court of appeals, which office he has filled most creditably. Judge Hart possesses a host of friends.

1897-99, Gillis Doty. Mr. Doty was one of the sturdy farmers of the county, respected by all for his high character and incorruptible integrity. He was a member of the assembly for the twenty-fifth and twenty-ninth sessions, and from 1897 to 1902 was a member of the auditing board to the commissioner of public works. In addition he served two terms as a member of the board of supervisors of this county. He died at his residence in Elk Grove, July 23, 1909.

1901-03, R. T. Devlin. Mr. Devlin was born in this city and resided here all his life until recently, being a member of the law firm of Devlin and Devlin ever since its formation many years ago. In 1884 he was appointed a state prison director. In 1885 he was appointed penology commissioner and continued as a member of the board of prison directors until 1905, when he was appointed United States



district attorney for the northern district of California. He is considered one of the soundest and most capable lawyers in the state.

1905-07, J. A. McKee. For a generation Mr. McKee has been a successful practicing physician in this county and resides in this city, still practicing his profession.

1909-11, Charles B. Bills. Mr. Bills is a successful business man of this city and formerly was the head of the Pioneer Fruit Company. He now is associated with the Sacramento-San Joaquin Bank.

1913-15, P. C. Cohn, fruit grower and capitalist. He now is engaged in the mercantile business at Folsom.

1917-19, J. M. Inman, leading attorney of Sacramento, and active in development, civic and other matters. Senator Inman led the fight in the legislature for the enactment of laws restricting the land-leasing liberties given the Japanese and other Orientals, although the measures were not enacted until the forty-fourth session, in 1921.

1921-23, J. M. Inman.

## CHAPTER XVI

### SACRAMENTO COUNTY ASSEMBLYMEN

THE first assemblymen, members of the legislature of 1849-1850, were H. C. Cardwell, P. B. Cornwall, Rev. W. Grove Deal, W. B. Dickerson, T. J. Henley, E. W. McKinstry, John Bigler, George B. Tingley, Madison Walthal, Dr. Thomas John White, John T. Hughes and John F. Williams. Sacramento district was entitled at that time to nine assemblymen, as it comprised all of the northern part of the state, but Cornwall resigned and was replaced by Deal; White resigned and was replaced by Henley, and Bigler took the place of Dickerson, whose seat was declared vacant. Cardwell died at Los Angeles, July 4, 1859.

Cornwall arrived in Sacramento in August, 1848, and was a member of the first city council. He, with Sam Brannan, foresaw that a great city would soon spring up on the Sacramento River at the head of navigation, so they came up from San Francisco to investigate. Seemingly unimportant events often bring about great changes. They decided that Sutterville would be the most eligible spot for the city, on account of the high ground there. Accordingly, they endeavored to make satisfactory arrangements with L. W. Hastings, who owned the land there, for going into business. They were unable to do so, and having on their way up passed two launches loaded with supplies for the mines, they returned and met them and persuaded them to go farther up and unload their cargoes on the Sutter Embarcadero at Sacramento. Through this little circumstance their trading post was established at this place, and soon a small city sprang up. Had Hastings agreed with them, the city would have been located at Sutterville. Corn-

wall afterwards went to San Francisco and engaged in business and died there September 5, 1904. He was a member of the first constitutional convention and of the board of regents of the University of California.

Henley was the father of ex-Congressman Barclay Henley, and was a native of Indiana. In that state he served several terms in the assembly, being once speaker. He was a congressman from Indiana three terms, serving with President Lincoln. He arrived in California in 1849 and engaged in banking in Sacramento. In 1852 he was a Presidential elector; was chosen postmaster in San Francisco in 1853; appointed superintendent of Indian affairs in 1854; and defeated for Presidential elector in 1868. He died at his farm in Round Valley, Mendocino County, May 1, 1875.

McKinstry was a native of Michigan, and arrived in California in March, 1849. He was elected judge of the seventh district, November 2, 1852; re-elected September 1, 1858; elected judge of the twelfth district (San Francisco) October 30, 1873, but resigned in the latter part of 1873, having been elected a justice of the supreme court October 15, 1873. He was reelected supreme justice September 3, 1879, and resigned October 1, 1888. He died at San Jose, November 1, 1901.

Bigler was a Pennsylvanian, and was a journalist and lawyer. He arrived in Sacramento in 1849, and became an auctioneer and also a woodchopper. For a time he was speaker of the first assembly; he was elected governor September 3, 1851; re-elected September 7, 1853; defeated for that office in 1855. He served as United States minister to Chile from 1857 to 1861; was defeated for congress in

1863; served as a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1864 and 1868; was appointed assessor of internal revenue for this district in 1866 and edited the "State Capital Reporter" from January, 1868, until his death, November 29, 1871. His body was interred in the City Cemetery.

Tingley was a native of Ohio and was a brilliant lawyer. He removed to Indiana and there served in the legislature with T. J. Henley and Vice-president-elect T. A. Hendricks. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the United States senate, being defeated for congress in 1851. He died at San Francisco, August 3, 1862.

White served as speaker till February, 1850, when he resigned the office and was succeeded by Henley. He was at one time city councilman, and died at Los Angeles in December, 1861.

Deal, a Methodist minister, was elected to succeed Cornwall (resigned) and he qualified March 4, 1850. He died in Indiana in June, 1892.

1851, John Bigler, D. J. Lisle and Dr. Charles Robinson. Lisle built the Twelfth Street bridge across the American River. At a special election he was chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the death of L. Dunlap, who had been elected, but died of cholera before the meeting of the legislature. He went to San Francisco and died there February 8, 1855.

Robinson came here from Massachusetts. He was prominently identified with the squatter element in 1850 and was second in command of the forces of that party in the riot which took place in August of that year. He was wounded in the fight and was arrested on the oath of several citizens that he had been seen to aim deliberately at the mayor, who was shot four times during the fight. He was confined in the prison brig when he was elected to the assembly. In 1854 he, with S. C. Pomeroy, led one of the parties of Free State men into Kansas, and was prominently connected with the Free State party in the slavery agitation in that commonwealth. He was elected governor by the Free State men under the Topeka constitution January 15, 1856, and was indicted in May by the grand jury for treason, with the other officers who had been elected. Some of them fled from the territory, but Robinson was arrested and confined for four months. While in prison his residence was burned in the sacking of Lawrence. He was elected the first governor of the state after the adoption of the constitution in 1859, and died at Lawrence, August 17, 1894.

1852, Gilbert W. Colby, Alpheus Kip, G. N. McConaha and Dr. Joseph C. Tucker. Colby was also senator one term. McConaha was a

lawyer and was drowned by the upsetting of a boat at Seattle, May 4, 1854. Kip lived on the farm near Brighton where Sheriff McKinney was killed by Allen, its then owner (1850). The farm was owned later by John Rooney. Kip left this country many years ago. Tucker went to live in San Francisco and died in Oakland, December 22, 1891.

1853, J. W. Harrison, J. Neely Johnson, Robert Robinson and J. H. Estep. Robinson was afterward county judge, and was for many years connected with the law department of the Central Pacific Railroad Company. He was adjutant-general in 1865-1866 and died at San Francisco, September 26, 1894. Estep removed from Sacramento and died at Lakeport January 11, 1876. Harrison left Sacramento in the fifties. Johnson was elected district attorney of Sacramento in 1850 and in 1855 he was elected governor on the Know Nothing ticket. After his term as governor he removed to Nevada, where he served as a member of the constitutional convention and as supreme justice. He died from the effects of a sunstroke at Salt Lake City, August 31, 1872.

1854, J. M. McBrayer, Dr. F. A. Park, T. R. Davidson and J. W. Park. F. A. Park was a dentist and at one time was deputy sheriff. He died at San Francisco, November 13, 1870. The others removed from Sacramento some years after they served.

1855, John G. Brewton, Philip L. Edwards, H. B. Meredith and James H. Vineyard. Edwards was a native of Kentucky. He visited San Francisco with a party of traders in 1836 and returned to the East. He was admitted to the bar, elected to the Missouri legislature in 1843, chosen a delegate to the Whig national convention in 1844, removed to Sacramento in 1850, defeated as the Whig candidate for congress in 1852, and ran unsuccessfully for United States senator in 1855. He died here May 1, 1869. Vineyard was a member of the city council at the time of his election to the assembly. He died at Los Angeles, August 30, 1863. Meredith, a brother of ex-Supervisor James H. Meredith, of Folsom, practiced law while living in Sacramento County. In 1864 he removed to New York, where he carried on business as a broker, and where he died. Brewton went to San Francisco and died there.

1856, George H. Cartter, George Cone, George W. Leihy and Dr. J. W. Pugh. Cone was for many years justice of the peace in Center Township and was an unsuccessful nominee for county treasurer on the Democratic ticket. He was a brother of ex-Railroad Commissioner Cone, and died at Red Bluff, November 12, 1883. Leihy, a farmer and miner, was murdered by Indians in Arizona Novem-



ber 18, 1866. Cartter was district attorney in 1852 and 1853. He left this state many years ago and went to Oregon, where he died at Portland February 24, 1862. Pugh removed from the county many years ago, and died at Stockton, January 24, 1896.

1857, A. P. Catlin, Robert C. Clark, L. W. Farris and John H. McKune. Catlin and Clark were also senators. Farris was in business here for a number of years, but removed to another part of the state, and died at Altaville, Tuolumne County, in April, 1878.

1858, R. D. Ferguson, Charles S. Howell, James E. Sheridan and Moses Stout. For many years Ferguson conducted a horse market here and then went to Nevada and in 1868 was a member of the legislature of that state. Later he went to Arizona. Sheridan was a farmer near Georgetown (now known as Franklin) and died on his farm there, October 12, 1872. Howell was a farmer living near Walnut Grove and was killed by the explosion of the steamboat "J. A. McClelland," near Knight's Landing, August 25, 1861. Stout died on his farm in this county, December 20, 1879.

1859, Dr. R. B. Ellis, A. R. Jackson, James E. Sheridan and Dr. Charles Duncombe. Jackson, a well-known school teacher, died in San Francisco, August 30, 1876. Ellis practiced medicine here at the time of his election. He removed to Nevada in 1861 and died at Carson, that state, January 12, 1873. Duncombe was once a member of the city council. His election gave rise to a novel contest in the assembly and one that is often cited in the legislature in contested election cases. He was born in Connecticut and about 1817 removed to Canada. A couple of months afterwards he was elected to the colonial parliament and took an oath of allegiance to the then English king. He was denounced as a rebel and fled to the United States in 1837, but was never naturalized. His seat in the assembly was contested on the ground that he was not a citizen and January 22, 1859, the house declared his seat vacant. A special election was called and on February 19 he was elected again by a large majority. On the 14th he had been admitted to citizenship under the act of 1795. His seat was again contested on the ground that he had not been a citizen for the constitutional period at the time of his election, and the house again declared his seat vacant. Sacramento County therefore lost part of its representation at this session. Duncombe died at Hicksville, October 1, 1867.

1860, Dr. R. B. Ellis, L. C. Goodman, Henry Starr and D. W. Welty. Goodman was at one time a supervisor and afterward removed from the county. Starr was a practicing attorney and died in this city about thirteen years ago.

Welty removed to Nevada, then returned to Sacramento and practiced law. He removed to Oregon and died at Chehalis, Wash., March 24, 1891.

1861, Amos Adams, Charles Crocker, N. Greene Curtis and Dr. Joseph Powell. Adams, at that time a farmer, afterward became prominent as a member of the Grange. He removed to San Francisco and died at San Jose, March 18, 1896. Crocker was then a dry-goods merchant and afterwards acquired national reputation as one of the builders of the Central Pacific Railroad. He was at one time a city councilman. He died at Monterey, August 14, 1888. Powell practiced medicine at Folsom, where he died November 27, 1869.

1862, W. H. Barton, John E. Benton, James B. Saul, James H. Warwick and R. D. Ferguson. Barton was president of the New Liverpool Salt Company in San Francisco for many years. Benton served also as a senator. Saul removed to Yolo County, where he managed a large fruit ranch. He died at Davisville, October 30, 1881. Warwick, an actor of ability and a fine orator, removed from here many years ago.

1863, Amos Adams, W. H. Barton, M. M. Estee, James H. Warwick and Dr. Charles Duncombe. Estee served the county as district attorney in 1864-1865. In 1882 he ran for governor and was defeated by Stoneman. He was chairman of the national Republican convention; a Presidential elector in 1876; nominee for governor in 1894; United States district judge of the Hawaiian Territory, appointed June 5, 1900. He lived for a number of years at his home in Napa, and died at Honolulu, October 27, 1903.

1863-1864, Alexander Badlam, William B. Hunt, John P. Rhodes, Francis Tukey and J. R. Watson. Badlam, in partnership with M. M. Estee, John Simpson, H. C. Bidwell and others, published a paper called the "Evening Star" for about three months from May 25, 1864. He removed to San Francisco and was elected assessor. He ran for re-election in 1882 and when his friends expressed fear that he might not win, he said that "it would be a cold day when he got left." The day after the election some of his friends sent him a ton of coal and a cord of wood, with a note saying that it might serve to keep him warm during the cold day. He was port warden at San Francisco, 1890-1891, and died in that city, January 25, 1898. Hunt kept the French Hotel on Second Street for many years. He was an old New York fireman in the days of the volunteer companies and was chief engineer of our fire department. He was known as the "Sacramento Statesman" when he was assemblyman; was an assemblyman from San Fran-

cisco in 1885, and died there November 13, 1889. Rhodes was a farmer on the Cosumnes, and died there on his farm, December 20, 1866. Tukey was marshal of Boston at the time of the Webster-Parkman murder. He was city superintendent of schools in 1855 and died on his farm near this city, November 23, 1867. For many years Watson was purchasing agent for the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and superintendent of the hospital. He died in this city, September 11, 1889.

1865-1866, Thomas Hansbrow, Dwight Hollister, Peter J. Hopper, William B. Hunt and J. B. Maholmb. Hansbrow was in business in Sacramento for some years. He was at one time a supervisor, and died August 31, 1868. Hollister was a farmer and fruit-grower near Courtland. He was once a supervisor and served in the assembly a second time, in the twenty-sixth session. He died on his ranch at Courtland, September 7, 1904. Hopper was a lawyer and newspaper publisher at Folsom and afterward moved to Sacramento. He died July 22, 1883. Maholmb was a farmer on the Cosumnes, but afterward moved to San Francisco.

1867-1868, Marion Biggs, Paschal Coggins, A. Comte, Jr., Bruce B. Lee and Charles Wolleb. Marion Biggs removed to Butte County, where he lived until his death. He was a member of the second constitutional convention and a member of congress from 1887 till 1891. Coggins was for some time local editor of the "Union," and was a member of the board of education, but left here, shot himself in the head in San Francisco and died from the effects of the wound, November 18, 1883. Comte was also a senator. Bruce B. Lee was a son of Barton Lee, one of the pioneer merchants and bankers, whose deeds of charity in the early days of Sacramento are worthy of remembrance. He was subsequently harbor commisisoner and later removed to Red Bluff and engaged in the real estate and insurance business. A prominent Mason, he was chosen grand commander of the Knights Templar of California. He died at Red Bluff, October 30, 1890. Wolleb was secretary of the Germania Building and Loan Association for years. He died at Fruitvale, Alameda County, December 21, 1883.

1869-1870, James A. Duffy, Isaac F. Freeman, M. S. Horan, John A. Odell and R. D. Stephens. Duffy was also a senator. Freeman was a farmer near Elk Grove. Born in Ohio, he came to this state in 1852, driving a herd of cattle across the plains and walking all the way. After staying a year he returned East, but came back in 1859, settled near Elk Grove and carried on a farm there for many years. He was highly respected by his neighbors, by whom he was familiarly known as "Uncle

Isaac." He died at his home, December 7, 1892. Horan was afterwards a police judge and practiced law in San Francisco and died there, December 10, 1892, three days later than Freeman, his colleague. Odell died at Folsom, May 29, 1881. Stephens was born in Illinois and came overland to California in 1849 with his father. They located near Mayhews, where the son developed a very valuable vineyard and orchard. He was long one of the foremost fruit-growers in the county, and he did much to build up the fruit interests of the state. He was elected constable in 1859, to the legislature in 1869, served as warrant clerk in the controller's office from 1875 to 1880, and was a candidate for controller in 1882 in the Democratic convention. He took an active part in the constitutional convention of 1879, and in 1885 was appointed by President Cleveland postmaster of Sacramento. He was state library trustee, 1889-1894; member of the state board of viticultural commissioners, 1890, and the state board of horticulture from 1896 to 1903. He lived in Sacramento for years, carrying on his horticultural interests, but is now deceased.

1871-1872, C. G. W. French, Dr. Obed Harvey, Peter J. Hopper, William Johnston and E. B. Mott, Jr. French practiced law at Folsom and in this city for many years. He was appointed chief justice of Arizona by President Hayes in 1877; was trustee of the state library from 1866 to 1870, and died in San Francisco, August 13, 1891. Dr. Harvey came from Illinois to California in 1850. In 1859 he was a delegate to the first railroad convention held in the state. In 1869 he located near Galt and acquired large land holdings. He served in the state senate and was a director of the insane asylum at Stockton for many years. He died at Galt, January 16, 1894. Johnston was also a senator. Mott was for many years a member of the firm of Gillig, Mott & Company, and was afterward connected with the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company. He was trustee of the state library, 1872-1878, and died here August 4, 1882.

1873-1874, James N. Barton, W. E. Bryan, Paschal Coggins, Reuben Kercheval and P. H. Russell. Barton removed to Humboldt County, but later returned. He was a member of the second constitutional convention. He is now deceased. W. E. Bryan was a farmer residing in this county. Kercheval was a fruit farmer with large holdings on Grand Island and died there, May 9, 1881. Russell was formerly a prominent grocer in this city. He removed to San Francisco and died there, February 12, 1906.

1875-1876, Marion Biggs, Jr., Thomas J. Clunie and A. D. Patterson. Biggs, the son of Marion Biggs, Sr., was a farmer near



Franklin, but afterwards moved to Butte County. He died in Sacramento, January 19, 1903. Clunie practiced law for many years in this city and afterwards removed to San Francisco, being sent to congress from that city and also representing it in the state senate. In 1884 he was a delegate to the Democratic national convention. He died in San Francisco, June 30, 1903. Patterson was a native of Pennsylvania. He came to California in 1849 and soon afterwards located at Routier's, his family coming out here in 1852. He was postmaster at Routier's for fifteen years. In 1851 he was elected sheriff and the first three men executed by the authorities were hung during his term. He died at Routier's, December 4, 1884. What is known as Routier's for years was called Patterson's, until the name of the postoffice was changed.

1877-1878, Grove L. Johnson, father of the present United States Senator Hiram W. Johnson, Reuben Kercheval and Joseph Routier. Johnson and Routier were also senators.

1880, Elwood Bruner, Seymour Carr and John N. Young. Bruner and Young were both members of the city board of education. The former was a grand master of the order of Odd Fellows of California, and was elected district attorney in 1886 and 1888. He went to Alaska and is deceased. Young was an attorney here for a number of years and finally removed to San Francisco, where he still practices law. Carr was a farmer near Clay Station, where he died in 1918.

1881, John E. Baker, W. C. Van Fleet and J. N. Young. Baker was a soldier during the Civil War, and was a farmer down the Sacramento River. He died in this city, May 2, 1881. Judge Van Fleet was born in Ohio and came to California in 1869, and studied law with Beatty and Denson. He was admitted to the bar in 1873 and practiced in Nevada, returning here in 1876; was appointed a state prison director in 1883; elected to the superior court in 1885-1892; justice of the supreme court, 1894-1899; trustee state library, 1899; code commissioner, 1899-1903; judge of the United States district court, northern district, in 1907, which office he still holds.

1883, Gillis Doty, Hugh M. LaRue and Frank D. Ryan. Doty was for many years a farmer near Elk Grove and enjoyed the confidence of the community. He was supervisor several times and was also a state senator for two terms. He was a member of the auditing board for the commissioner of public works from 1897 to 1902. He died at Elk Grove, July 23, 1909. LaRue was born in Kentucky and came to California in 1849, locating at Fiddletown (now called Oleta), but came to Sacramento in 1850. In 1857 he was elected sheriff by a few votes, but lost the office on

a contest. He was elected again in 1873, and in 1879 was a member of the second constitutional convention. In 1863-1864 he was a member of the assembly, being speaker for both terms. He was a delegate to the national Democratic convention in 1884; was president of the State Agricultural Society for several years and an ex-officio regent of the state university, and served as railroad commissioner from 1895 to 1899. He died at Sacramento, December 12, 1906. Ryan was born in Sacramento, was admitted to the bar in 1880; was grand president of the Native Sons in 1889; trustee of the state library, 1898-1902; trustee Chico Normal School, 1899-1901; trustee Sutter's Fort, 1891-1903; commissiomer of public works, 1899-1907; died near Pleasant Grove, February 9, 1908.

1885, Winfield J. Davis, Charles T. Jones and Dwight Hollister. Davis was a valuable man in the history of this county. Having a taste for literature and history, he preserved many of the early incidents and records, and in 1890 published a history of the county, collected with much care and to which the writer of this history is much indebted for valuable matter, both then and subsequently. He died at Marysville, August 3, 1909. Jones served the county several terms as district attorney. He was chosen an alternate elector in 1888. He died in April, 1921.

1887, H. W. Carroll, L. S. Taylor and Seymour Carr. Carroll was born in Sacramento, was a University of California graduate, and engaged in various kinds of business here. He was a prominent Mason and was engineer officer, brigade inspector, lieutenant-colonel and aide-de-camp on the staff of Governors Stoneman and Bartlett. Later he removed to Seattle, where he held the office of city controller. Taylor was a native of Ohio and came to this state in 1850. He spent some time in the mines and later went to Solano, holding for a year the position of deputy district attorney. For some years he practiced law in this city and was a county commissioner. He was a past grand master of Odd Fellows, and died in this city, February 6, 1895.

1889, E. C. Hart, W. M. Petrie and L. H. Fassett. Judge Hart was a member of the senate in 1893-1895. Mr. Petrie for over fifty years was a resident of this city and a successful merchant. He served a number of terms as a member of the city board of education, of which he was a member until the new city charter abolished the board, having been reelected term after term. He died in the fall of 1919. Mr. Fassett was a farmer and died at his home near Freeport, December 16, 1889. He served one term as supervisor.

1891, Elwood Bruner, Judson C. Brusie and Gillis Doty. Mr. Bruner was for many years a resident of Sacramento, but went to Alaska during the gold excitement some years ago and has since died. He was also a member of the assembly in 1880 and was district attorney of this county for a time. Judson C. Brusie, a practicing attorney of this city and previously an assemblyman from Amador County, was secretary of the railroad commissioners from 1903 to 1908. He died in Los Angeles, June 10, 1908. In addition to being an attorney and public man, he was a very versatile writer and the author of a successful play.

1893, H. C. Chipman, W. A. Anderson and Eben B. Owen. Mr. Chipman was a resident of this city for many years and died here, May 26, 1899. Judge Anderson was an old-timer, having come to this county with his father at four years of age, in 1849. He was elected city auditor and took the office four days after attaining his majority; was admitted to the bar of the supreme court while yet a minor. In 1868 he entered the practice of the law and was for many years one of the best-known and most successful attorneys in the state. He filled the office of city attorney during several terms, and also that of city justice. From 1867 to 1875 he was assistant adjutant-general of the 4th Brigade, N. G. C., with the rank of major. He died June 24, 1919. Mr. Owen was a farmer living near McConnell's on the Cosumnes, where he has a large ranch.

1895, L. T. Hatfield, John E. Butler and Judson C. Brusie. Mr. Hatfield, an attorney, was for a number of years legal adviser of the Sacramento Electric Gas and Railway Company of this city. Mr. Butler was a farmer who lived above Folsom. He died some years ago at his home in Oak Park.

1897, Scott F. Ennis, L. M. Landsborough and William M. Sims. Mr. Ennis is a prominent citizen of Sacramento, in the wholesale produce and commission business. Mr. Landsborough was a fruit-raiser of Florin and is now a successful business man in that town. Mr. Sims was for a number of years a practicing attorney here, but removed to San Francisco, where he practiced his profession. He died in the spring of 1921.

1899, W. D. Knights, Grove L. Johnson and Morris Brooke. Mr. Knights was for a number of years engaged in business here, but has for some years past been a resident of San Francisco. Mr. Brooke was a fruit-raiser for some years, but is at present the head of a large and successful real estate firm.

1901, Louis F. Reeber, W. W. Greer and Grove L. Johnson. Mr. Reeber was a well-known citizen of Sacramento. He was elected as a Democrat and was backed by the labor organizations of the city. Mr. Greer was a farmer and prominent in Grange circles. He is at present prohibition officer in Sacramento.

1903, Grove L. Johnson, W. W. Greer and J. M. Higgins. Mr. Higgins has been for a number of years foreman of the bindery in the state printing office and is very popular among the labor unions. He was city purchasing agent up to July 1, 1921.

1905, Frank J. O'Brien, Edward F. Lynch and C. O. Busick. Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Busick are both practicing lawyers of this city. Mr. Lynch is a farmer living near Mills Station on the Folsom and Placerville Railway. Mr. Busick is now superior judge.

1907, Grove L. Johnson, Frank J. O'Brien and Edward F. Lynch.

1909, E. L. Hawk, W. W. Greer and Grove L. Johnson. Mr. Hawk has been for many years a prominent real estate dealer of this city, and is very prominent in Grand Army circles, having been department commander in 1910.

1911, John C. March, Charles A. Bliss and E. F. Lynch. Mr. March is well known in this city, and was city justice for two terms. Mr. Bliss, a practicing attorney here, was elected one of the city commissioners at the election in 1911 under the new charter. He was again elected for two years, ending his service as president of the commission with the advent of the new city council, July 1, 1921.

1913, Hugh B. Bradford and J. M. Inman. Mr. Bradford has been a very successful district attorney, and still holds that position. Mr. Inman has two terms in the upper branch of the legislature to his credit.

1915, Lee Gebhardt and Walter W. Chenoweth. Mr. Gebhardt and Mr. Chenoweth were practicing attorneys. Mr. Gebhardt is still actively engaged in his profession, but Mr. Chenoweth died several years ago.

1917, Lee Gebhardt and John W. Johnston. Mr. Johnston, like Mr. Gebhardt, is a practicing attorney of Sacramento.

1919, Lee Gebhardt and John W. Johnston.

1921, John W. Johnston and Percy G. West. Mr. West was formerly a deputy under Sheriff Ellis Jones. He is a rising young attorney and a very active member of the Native Sons of the Golden West and other organizations.



## CHAPTER XVII

## TOWNSHIPS AND TOWNS

## Alabama Township

**A**LABAMA Township was established on October 20, 1856, a prior division of the county having been made February 24, 1851, by the court of sessions, by which eight townships (known as Sacramento, Sutter, San Joaquin, Cosumnes, Brighton, Center, Mississippi and Natoma) were established. It was bounded on the north by Lee and Cosumnes Townships, on the west by Dry Creek Township, and on the south and east by the county line. It was originally part of Cosumnes Township and included township six north, ranges seven and eight east, which lie north of Dry Creek, and also a strip from the west side of townships five and six north, range nine east, nearly a mile wide, in this county.

John Southerland came into this township in 1850 and engaged in stock-raising, and Roberts and Chaplin, who were the first ones to raise barley in the township, settled on a ranch near him the same year, and Joshua and William Hewald, adjoining them, also raised grain and hay. In 1851 Ed Thompson, an old sea captain, settled with his family in the township, but afterwards sold his farm to the Goodwin brothers. Soon after selling he had a dispute with a laborer, and calling him out of the house, shot and killed him, then left the country and was never found. Dr. George Elliott settled in 1851 at the crossing of the Stockton road and Dry Creek, and kept a stage station and hotel, owning the stage line. The place was known as Elliott's Station and a postoffice was established there in 1852, Elliott being appointed postmaster. He sold out in 1858, a Mr. Mitchell being appointed to succeed him, until the office was discontinued, when Martin Scott purchased the hotel and moved it across the creek into San Joaquin County. James M. Short and W. Lords came to the township in 1852; and other early settlers who came previous to 1855 were S. B. Lemon, James Crocker, Thomas H. Fowler, William Mitchell (a large sheep-raiser), Richard White, William H. Young, William Callon, John Bowen and Joshua Bailey. In 1858 Thomas Steele settled at what is now known as Clay Station, and a postoffice was established there in 1878, Steele being postmaster, storekeeper and blacksmith. The Sac-

ramento and Stockton stages ran through the township and by the station and hotel kept by Dr. Elliott. The Forest Line Stage Company began running in June, 1869, and ceased in 1876, running from Galt to Mokelumne Hill. George Brusie kept a station and hotel. S. B. Lemon opened a hotel in 1854, which was closed in 1861 or 1862, and Calvin Bates opened one in 1863, on the Michigan Bar or Laguna road, which closed in 1866.

The first school in the township was a private one, kept by George H. Stringfield, in 1857, which lasted one term, and in 1858 a public schoolhouse was built by private parties, Miss Mary McConnell being the first teacher.

The soil of the bottom lands is a black loam. The upland is gravelly, mixed with adobe, and considerable red loam and sandy soil. The chief industry was stock-raising until the passage of the "no-fence" law, since which time the land is more profitable for farming than grazing. Thompson and James brought several herds of cattle into the township in 1853, and until 1860 "Uncle Billy" Hicks, of Hicksville, also had many cattle. In 1858 sheep-raising obtained a hold and has ever since proved profitable. After 1877 barley, wheat and hay began to be raised profitably. Very little fruit has hitherto been raised in this township, but of late the large ranches have been purchased and are being cut up into small tracts, with the idea of colonizing them for the purpose of intensive farming and planting vineyards. Dry Creek is a torrential stream coming down from Amador County, which carries water only in the winter and spring. The Lagoon, as it is known, carries a great deal of water in winter, sometimes overflowing its banks, half a mile wide. It ran nearly through the center of the township.

## American Township

On July 30, 1851, the court of sessions cut off from Sacramento Township all of the land north of the American River, creating it into a township to be known as American Township. On the 20th of October, 1856, the board of supervisors established the boundaries of the townships as they existed up to the recent rearrangement, all but Riverside Township,

which was carved out of Sutter Township in 1909. In 1874 the supervisors changed the boundaries of Sacramento City, throwing all the land north of A and North B Streets into American Township. At present almost all the land in the township is swamp and overflowed land, comprised in Old Swamp Land District No. 1. The Natomas Consolidated Company, however, has obtained ownership of most of the overflowed land, and has begun the work of reclaiming many thousands of acres, at a cost of several million dollars, and the area embraced in the township is already the site of hundreds of small holdings of alluvial land of great fertility and will make a thickly settled section tributary to the city of Sacramento. The township contains about fourteen thousand acres of the Norris Grant, or Rancho del Paso. This also is being subdivided, and many settlers are making improvements on it. The Southern Pacific station at Arcade is situated near the southeast corner of the township.

The Six-mile House on the old Marysville road was built by Mr. Holmes in 1852 or 1853, but sold in 1857 under foreclosure to H. C. Harvey, who was interested in a stage line from Sacramento to Marysville, and who kept it as a hotel and farm-house. It was later the headquarters of a game club. The Arcade House was about two miles from the American River bridge. The Star Hotel was on the Nevada road on the Norris Grant. It was a favorite stopping place for teamsters and was owned by a Mr. Pitcher in 1857. The Twelve-mile House was a stage station on the Nevada road. The land, being sedimentary deposit, is very rich on the bottoms, and much sediment was deposited on it by the flood of 1862, which nearly ruined the farms overflowed, carrying away barns, houses, tools, etc., and the indications are that at some time previous to the American River occupation the water was much higher than in 1862.

This township was the scene of one of the early duels—that between Philip W. Thomas, district attorney of Placer County, and Dr. Dickson, one of the physicians of the State Marine Hospital of San Francisco. Thomas had made some remarks derogatory to the character of J. P. Rutland, one of the clerks in the office of State Treasurer McMeans, and Rutland sent a challenge, which Thomas declined, saying he did not regard the challenger as a gentleman. Dr. Dickson appropriated the insult to himself, and sent a challenge to Thomas in his own name, which was accepted, and a hostile meeting was arranged for four a. m., March 9, 1854. The parties left the city at two-thirty a. m., but found they were pursued by the sheriff and his deputies, and it was arranged that a mock duel should take

place between two of their friends, H. O. Ryerson and Hamilton Bowie. They took position and exchanged shots, and Ryerson was immediately arrested and taken to the city, where he gave bonds. The principals proceeded to the ground, about two hundred yards from the residence of H. M. LaRue, where Bowie acted as second for Thomas and Judge McGowan as second for Dickson. The distance had been fixed at ten paces, but was changed to fifteen, in hopes of saving their lives. The weapons used were dueling pistols, and both fired promptly at the word, Thomas being a little the quicker of the two, which probably saved his life, as Dickson's bullet struck the ground at Thomas' feet. Dickson fell and was brought to the city, where he died at midnight. James H. Hardy was then district attorney, and the other participants were indicted, but through the exertions of Col. P. L. Edwards, their counsel, the indictments were quashed. Thomas was later twice re-elected district attorney of Placer County, and in 1860 was elected to the state senate, but resigned before the expiration of his term. He died in Auburn in 1874 or 1875.

### Brighton Township

Brighton Township, as originally established by the court of sessions, February 4, 1851, was described as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of Sacramento Township, thence along the eastern line of said township to the county line of Sutter County; thence easterly along said line for three miles; thence in a southeasterly direction to Murray's Ranch and including the same; thence in the same direction to the intersection of San Joaquin, Sutter and Cosumnes Townships; thence along the northern line of Sutter Township to the place of beginning. This included part of what was later known as Center Township. In 1856 the board of supervisors changed the boundaries.

The town of Brighton was started in 1849 by a party of Sacramento speculators, the town plat made, lots staked off, a race track and the Pavilion Hotel built by the originators of the enterprise. It was located on the bank of the American River, nearly a mile north of the location of what is now known as Brighton. In 1849-1851 it was a lively place. The Pavilion Hotel burned down in 1851, and another hotel, the Five-mile House, with John and George Berry as proprietors, was started, but closed in 1856. There were two stores and several dwellings in the town, but in 1852 it was abandoned, on account of land troubles, defective title and other reasons.

The station and postoffice now known as Perkins was called Brighton until the early eighties, when the name was changed. At one



time the postoffice at Brighton was moved to what is now called Brighton Junction, remaining there for four years, and then going back to its present location. T. C. Perkins built the first store and was the first postmaster there in 1861, and his son, C. C. Perkins, succeeded him. S. H. Pugh built the Washington Hotel and the first blacksmith shop in 1874.

Hoboken, or Norristown, was laid off by Samuel Norris in 1850 on the south bank of the American River. Very little was heard of it till the flood of 1852, when Sacramento was cut off by water, and Sacramento merchants had to move to the high ground in order to reach their customers. The town was rechristened Hoboken, and grew quickly. January 10, 1853, there were from thirty to fifty houses and tents. Prominent business houses of Sacramento swelled the population to several hundred. In January of 1853 the vote for the election of mayor of the town stood, after an exciting campaign: E. L. Brown, 613; Samuel Norris, 546; J. B. Starr, 598. Mayor Brown made a speech to the voters, promising faithfully to perform the duties of his office, "provided I am paid for it." When the waters subsided Hoboken was deserted and became farm land.

Routier postoffice, named in honor of Joseph Routier, is on the Placerville railroad. Routier settled there in June, 1853, as the agent of Captain Folsom, occupying the house built by Leidesdorff in 1846. He bought part of the property and lived there until his death in 1898. The first railroad station in this vicinity was at the American Fork House, or Patterson's. A few years later the station was moved to Mayhews. In 1871 Mr. Patterson lost his new house by fire, and rebuilt at Routier's. In 1872 Mrs. Mayhew, postmistress at Mayhews, resigned, and the office was moved to Routier's and Patterson was appointed postmaster.

A. D. Patterson came to this country in 1849 and started the American Fork or Ten-mile House on the Coloma Road, remaining there until 1871. The house was constructed principally of cloth, and was about ten miles from Sacramento. It became popular, and flourished so that in 1850 he built a wooden house costing, it was said, about \$40,000, owing to the cholera season in that year. On Christmas Eve, 1850, a ball was held that realized \$1,500, of which Patterson paid \$250 to Lothian's band for music. In 1853 the "Plank Road," built on the continuation of J Street, reached Patterson's Hotel, which was its eastern terminus. The house immediately became a great place of resort, and flourished till he sold it in 1872.

The Magnolia, also known as the Five-mile House, was built originally in 1849, on the old Placerville and Jackson stage road, and was well known in its day. It was burned twice in 1863, and rebuilt the second time. The Twelve-mile House was built in 1853 by a man named Caldwell, and was known as the Antelope Ranch. The Fourteen-mile House was built on the old Coloma Road in 1850, and sold to John Taylor in 1854.

Among the early settlers in the township we have gathered the following: N. J. Stevens settled near Patterson in 1850. Charles Malby settled here in 1849, and kept the Nine-mile House on the Coloma Road. James T. Day came in 1849. Israel Luce came in 1850. James Allen came with his family to the American River, and was driven out in the Squatter riot, the sheriff having been killed at his house, as heretofore narrated, and an adopted son of his having also been killed. He returned, and sold his place in 1861. W. B. Whitesides settled in the township in 1850, on what is known as the Rooney place. A. B. Hawkins came in 1849. A. Cerytes came in 1850, but moved away later. A. Kipp and Charles Petit settled on the Allen place in 1851, but when he returned they gave it up to him. John Rooney came in 1851. W. S. Manlove and Dr. Kellogg settled there in 1849.

Mills Station, formerly known as Hangtown Crossing, has a store owned by John Studarus, and formerly a gristmill from which it took its name.

Walsh's Station is situated on the Jackson road about nine miles from Sacramento, and a postoffice was established there in 1873, J. Walsh, who kept the store, being postmaster. Enterprise Grange Hall was built there the same year by a business association connected with the Grange.

### Center Township

Center Township was established by the court of sessions in 1851, and comprised part of the present township, as well as parts of Brighton, Granite and Lee Townships. The supervisors in 1853 changed the boundaries of Brighton and Center Townships, making the portions of both lying north of the American River, Center Township. In 1856 new boundaries were established. The township is almost entirely composed of Spanish grants. About 30,000 acres of the Norris Grant, known now as the Rancho del Paso, are in the township; also about 8,000 acres of the old San Juan Grant, the latter having been subdivided and sold in smaller parcels. Some years ago the Rancho del Paso was sold by J. B. Haggin to Eastern capitalists, and has been rapidly cut up and sold in small farms to settlers. The

price paid for it is stated to have been about \$1,500,000. For fifty years its 44,000 acres stood like a stone wall in the way of the city's expansion on the north, as Mr. Haggin refused to sell it, except as a whole. The proprietors of the Norris Grant made three separate attempts to reach artesian water or to find a flowing well, but were unsuccessful, and the last of the three wells was abandoned in 1879. The depth of these wells was, respectively, 900 feet, 640 feet, and 2,147 feet.

The Auburn road runs diagonally through the township, and in the early days houses of refreshment were located along it at short intervals, the most prominent of them being the Oak Grove House, about seven miles from Sacramento, which was a popular resort in 1851-1852. It was kept by D. B. Groat, and was the one at which the parties of the Denver-Gilbert duel took breakfast on the morning of the tragedy, the ground being only a few yards away. The house disappeared long ago. This was one of the most noted duels in the early history of the state, and had its origin in a newspaper controversy in 1852. Denver was at the time in charge of the supplies for overland immigration, and Gilbert attacked him editorially, charging members of the expedition with dishonesty. He finally sent Denver a challenge, which was accepted, Denver, as the challenged party, choosing rifles, and the distance thirty paces. At sunrise August 2, 1852, the combatants met on the ground, and in the toss for choice of position Denver won, and placed his back toward the rising sun. Ex-Mayor Teschemacher was Gilbert's second and V. E. Geiger was Denver's, while Dr. Wake Briarly was surgeon. The first fire resulted in the bullets of each striking the ground in front of the other. At the second shot Gilbert was shot in the bowels and fell into the arms of his friend, dying without a struggle. His body was carried to the Oak Grove House. Gilbert was born in Troy, N. Y., and worked himself up from the printer's case to a seat in congress. He came to California with Stevenson's regiment in 1847, having previously been associate editor on the Albany "Argus," though at the time of his death he was only thirty years of age. Early in 1849 he combined the California "Star" and the old "Californian," from which sprung the "Alta California." He was a delegate to the first constitutional convention, and the first man from the Pacific Coast to take a seat in congress. His body was taken to the residence of J. H. Nevett in Sacramento, and impressive funeral services held by Rev. O. C. Wheeler at the First Baptist Church, the procession being headed by a company of cavalry under command of Captain Fry. The body was taken to San Fran-

cisco, and final services held at Rev. T. Dwight Hunt's church, every newspaper editor and reporter in San Francisco attending the funeral.

Antelope is a village on the Southern Pacific Railway. In 1876 a large brick warehouse was built by J. F. Cross, costing \$3,000. The first store was started in 1877 by the Antelope Business Association, and the second by R. Astile in 1879 in the hotel building. The post-office was established in 1877, Joel Gardner being postmaster. For many years it has been a shipping place for hay and grain into the mountains, and of late fruit- and almond-raising is increasing in that section. Arcade is a way station on the Southern Pacific. Within recent years the Western Pacific Railway and the Northern Electric Railway have been built through the township and have established some way stations.

### Cosumnes Township

Cosumnes Township originally embraced parts of Dry Creek and San Joaquin Townships. The township boundaries were established by the board of supervisors in 1856, and the villages of Cosumnes, Michigan Bar, Sebastopol, Live Oak and Buckeye were within its limits.

Michigan Bar was so named because the first settlers were from Michigan. Much gold mining was done in Cosumnes Township, gold having been discovered there in 1849, and it was probably discovered by the two Michigan men who founded the place. This was the largest mining camp in the district, and the first claims were only allowed to be sixteen feet. When hydraulic mining began the miners made their own rules. In the fall of 1851 the miners began working the gulches, hauling the dirt in carts to the river. This was the first dry mining done in this locality. In the summer most of the mining was done on the river and bars. The Knightsomer ditch in 1851 (the first built), and the Davidson ditch, built in 1854, were both on the north side of the river. In 1858 hydraulic mining began, and some 200 to 300 acres were washed off to the depth, sometimes, of twenty feet, the district being one of the best for placer mining in California. At one time Michigan Bar had from 1,000 to 1,500 population, some estimating it as high as 2,000, and in the fifties it polled as high as 500 votes.

A toll bridge, built in 1853 by Samuel Putnam, was bought by the county in 1879 and made free. A new iron bridge, 362 feet in length and costing \$3,300, was built in 1887. The Michigan Bar Pottery Works were built in 1859 by J. W. Orr, who discovered what was thought to be the best bank of clay for pottery in the state.



A man named Prothero was the first settler, and brought his family of four sons and two daughters with him. Larkin Lamb and wife settled there in 1851.

Gold was discovered at Cook's Bar (named after a man named Dennis Cook, who settled there in 1849) about the same time as at Michigan Bar, and quite a large town, with a large hotel, stores and saloons and 500 population sprang up, but practically ceased to exist in 1860.

Sebastopol, a mining town, sprang up in 1854. The place was so named by the miners, the Crimean War then being in progress. During the lively times 300 to 400 ounces of gold dust were sold here weekly, but the town dwindled down to four houses by 1859. Katesville, another mining town, was established in 1854 and deserted in 1862.

Live Oak was also established in 1854, and for several years gold to the amount of \$2,000 to \$3,000 was sold there weekly. Wells Fargo & Company had an office there from 1858 to 1861, and the Hamilton line of stages ran through Live Oak on their way from Mokelumne Hill to Sacramento. There were three stores, two hotels and other business houses, but the place went down in 1861. Among the early settlers were B. R. Robinson, Henry Lancaster, W. S. Crayton, Thomas Olive, J. C. Dunn, Patrick Gaffney, John Gaffney, George Freeman, R. D. Reed, Alfred Ball and V. Perry. George McKinstry came to the state in 1847, and opened a store and trading post on the Cosumnes River in 1849. He owned a part of what was known as Sacayac Grant, later called the Pratt Grant, on the Cosumnes River, and sold the ranch and store to Emanuel Pratt, who ran it till 1855, when he closed out the business. J. O. Sherwood settled on the south side of the Cosumnes in 1850. Jacob A. Hutchinson, Sr., crossed the plains in 1846, and settled on the Cosumnes River in 1849. He soon started on a prospecting trip to the northern mines, and was never heard of again. James Pollock came to the state in 1846 with his family, and settled on the Cosumnes in 1853. He claimed that his daughter, Mary, was the first white child born in the state, but the claim is disputed.

Jared Sheldon, the owner of the Sheldon Grant, in 1851 bought a piece of land half a mile above where McCabe's bridge was afterwards built. He built a costly dam and dug a race three-quarters of a mile long, the dam being built of square timbers, tied together with oak ties, and filled in with rocks, sixteen feet high. The miners learned of his intention and protested, on the ground that it would overflow their claims, but he disregarded their protest, and completed the dam. When the water began to reach the claims

several meetings were held, both sides being represented. Sheldon built a fort on a point of rocks which commanded the dam, placed a cannon upon it, and employed a number of men to defend it. July 12, 1851, however, the fort was surprised and taken, Sheldon being absent. He was sent for to come and let the water off, and arrived soon after with a dozen men, but refused to let the water off, and the miners made an ineffectual attempt to blow up the dam. When it failed, one of the miners, of whom there were about a hundred present, seized an ax, and calling on the others to protect him, walked to the edge of the dam and began chopping. There is a dispute as to who fired the first shot, one account stating that Sheldon ordered one of his men to shoot the miner who was chopping the dam, and that this man and another fired at him, whereupon the miners fired at the Sheldon party, killing Sheldon, and Johnson and Cody, the two men who fired. The only man injured on the miners' side was the man on the dam, who was slightly wounded. The dam was opened and the water let out, and it was entirely swept away by the high water of 1851-1852.

Jordan H. Lowry settled at Michigan Bar in 1854, and lived there for many years. There were plenty of hotels in the township between 1850 and 1862. The Public House, built at Coats' Ferry, closed in 1858, and another hotel, built by Coats, on the other side of the river, was closed in 1857. The Hamilton House, on the Sacramento and Dry Town road, near the river, was burned in 1853, and never rebuilt. The Gold Spring House, on the Gold Spring Ranch, was built in 1849 and closed in 1853. The Mountain House was built in 1850 by James Gordon, whose wife gave birth to twins the same year, the first twins born in the township. The Wilbur Hotel, built by Y. S. Wilbur in 1850, and sold to Larkin Lamb in 1851, was closed by him in 1858. The Ohio House, built by a company from Ohio, was sold in 1856 or 1857 to James Cummings, who changed its name to the Cummings House. It was located at Sebastopol and burned down in 1864 and was never rebuilt. The Hamilton Hotel was opened at Sebastopol by J. H. Hamilton in 1857. The Prairie Cottage, about a mile and a half above Sebastopol, on the Ione Road, was built in 1851 and closed in 1864. The Blue Tent House, on the Buckeye Ranch, built in 1849 by Sage & Company, closed as a hotel in 1870. The Niagara House was opened in 1849 on Willow Springs Creek by Moore & Ball, and closed in 1856. Cook's Bar House, opened by Chenault & Hall, in 1854, did a good business for several years, but closed in 1870.

While there is some good agricultural land in what was Cosumnes Township, and some

hopyards along the river, most of the land is classed as mineral and is but little worked, being largely devoted to grazing. The march of progress and the new methods of treating the land will probably result in turning it to fruit-raising.

The first school in the township was opened in 1853, the whole township being included in the district.

#### Dry Creek Township

Dry Creek Township was originally included in San Joaquin Township, but was set off by itself in August, 1853, all the land southeast of the Cosumnes River being set off. The boundaries were modified and established by the board of supervisors, October 20, 1856. It was mostly included in the boundary line of the San Jon de los Moquelumnes, or Chabolla Grant. Dr. W. L. McIntyre came into this county in 1849, with his family, settling in Dry Creek Township in 1851. He built the first frame house in the township in April, 1851, near Galt. Mrs. Rosanna McIntyre died at the residence of Ephraim Ray in Galt, February 20, 1889, in her seventy-ninth year.

Calvin T. Briggs and John Burroughs had large herds of cattle on both sides of the river as early as 1850, and Burroughs returned to the East in 1857. Briggs built the second frame house in the township in 1851, they having previously lived in an adobe house. Rev. N. Slater and family came in 1851 and engaged in stock-raising. He sold his 500-acre farm in the Chabolla Grant in 1869 and moved into Sacramento in 1876.

Grant I. Taggart and the Ringgold brothers took up a claim in 1852, but stayed only a few months. Taggart was afterwards clerk of the supreme court. Willis Wright purchased part of their claim in 1853. Thomas Armstrong came into possession of part of the Ringgold place in 1852, and engaged in the dairy business. Dr. Russell came in 1850, engaging in the cattle business about four miles from Galt, until his death in 1861. William H. Young was among the early settlers. S. Fugitt and family settled on Dry Creek in 1852 and kept a hotel for some years. Hiram Chase came in 1852. George Gray settled in the township in 1850, James Short in 1853, Andrew Whitaker in 1852 and John McFarland in 1851. Evan Evans came in 1851, Henry D. Cantrell in 1853, Thomas McConnell in 1855, Thomas Lorin in 1851, George Need in 1852, Peter Planalp in 1852, H. Putney in 1853, Peter Williamson in 1852, David Davis in 1853, P. Green and wife in 1852 or 1853, Peter Riley in 1852, Samuel Wriston and Ephraim Ray in 1852.

The first death in the township occurred February 14, 1851, and was that of a Mrs. Jackson, who was with her husband, visiting

at Dr. Russell's house. There was only one white woman, Mrs. McIntyre, present at the funeral, and most of those who attended it were Indians. At the grave the Indians squatted around on the ground, making a strange picture. In 1853 a Fourth of July celebration was held at McIntyre's house. The settlers came from all over the county and many from San Joaquin County. A flag was made by four of the ladies, the red stripes from a red window curtain and the blue field from a blue shawl.

The stock interests later gave way to grain, and much wheat was raised for years. There was little, if any, mineral in the township.

The town of Galt was laid out by Obed Harvey and the Western Pacific Railroad Company in 1869, and the Galt House, an old hotel erected by S. Fugitt, was moved to the town. It was discontinued in 1872.

Whitaker & Ray started their store in Galt in 1859, and amassed a fortune. The post-office was established the same year, with John Brewster as the first postmaster.

The First Congregational Church of Galt was established October 13, 1877, Rev. William C. Stewart being pastor, and the first officers were James Ferguson and E. C. Morse, but religious services had been held in the schoolhouse at irregular times by various denominations since 1869. In 1884 the church erected a fine building through the energy of Dr. Harvey and John McFarland. The Methodists in 1879 took a schoolhouse built in 1872 and converted it into a church. The Christian Church was organized in 1887 or 1888. The Catholics laid the corner-stone of their church October 12, 1885, and it being the 393rd anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus, the church was named St. Christopher's Church in commemoration of that event. Rt. Rev. P. W. Riordan, Archbishop of San Francisco, officiated.

Phoenix Lodge No. 259, I. O. O. F., was instituted in Galt December 29, 1875, by Grand Master D. W. Welty. Galt Encampment No. 65, I. O. O. F., was organized May 13, 1881. Rei Rebekah Lodge, No. 132, was organized March 20, 1888, with forty-eight charter members. There are 110 members enrolled at present. Galt Lodge, F. & A. M., was organized in the fall of 1882 with fifteen charter members and S. W. Palin as master. The Knights of Pythias were organized February 12, 1883. Galt Lodge No. 113, A. O. U. W., was instituted June 21, 1879. Other organizations have been instituted from time to time. The Order of Chosen Friends was instituted in 1882; the Golden Shore Lodge in May, 1889; the Grand Army Post July 12, 1888, and the Order of the Iron Hall, an incorporated order, in 1889.



Hicksville was named after "Uncle Billy" Hicks, one of the oldest settlers in the township, who came in 1847 and began stock-raising. The postoffice was established at his place in 1854 and was transferred to the present site of Hicksville in 1857. There is now a postoffice at Arno on the Valensin place, at Arno Station, the Hicksville postoffice which was off the railroad having been discontinued a number of years ago. At present there are a number of subdivisions being carved out of the large farms in the township, the principal ones of which are the Valensin Colony and Herald. The Central California electric road runs through what was Dry Creek Township, and the new colonies are located on its line.

#### Franklin Township

Franklin Township was formed out of the original Sutter Township by the board of supervisors October 20, 1856. It lay between the Sacramento River, the Cosumnes and Mokelumne Rivers, and Sutter Township. The lands in this township are all either agricultural or marsh lands, the latter, where reclaimed, being very valuable for fruit-, grain- or vegetable-raising, and much alfalfa is also produced on them. The agricultural lands have been mostly used for grain-raising, being much of them adobe, with some sections of the red plains loam. There are also some vineyards upon them. There is a chain of lakes running through the western part of the township and connecting with Snodgrass Slough. Along the river are some of the finest orchards to be found in the state, producing all kinds of fruit, berries, vegetables and alfalfa, which are carried to San Francisco and to Sacramento for shipment to the East. Almost every orchard has its river landing, where numerous fruit and produce boats ply daily through the fruit season. The titles were all procured from the United States, there being no Mexican or Spanish Grants in the township. The largest business enterprise in the township was the brickyard on the river.

Joseph Sims came to the state in 1847, with Stevenson's regiment, and for some years before his death was the oldest living member of the Sacramento Society of Pioneers. He settled in Franklin Township in 1849, J. B. Greene came in 1850, J. C. Beach in 1850, William H. Fry in 1852, Joseph Green in 1851, Truman N. Fassett in 1852, George W. Hack in 1855, R. Kercheval in 1850, David T. Lufkin in 1850, Jacob Miller in 1853, John Reith in 1855, Solomon Runyon in 1850, Myron Smith in 1853, Adam Warner in 1853. Union House was established in 1852 by Amos Butler, and had a postoffice. The Six-Mile House was built by a man named Prewitt in 1853-1854. The

Twelve-mile House was built in 1850 by a man named Hesser.

Freeport, eight miles from Sacramento on the river, was the place from which the Freeport Railroad Company projected its road in 1862-1863 to connect with the Sacramento Valley Road, and enjoyed quite a shipping trade to the mines for several years. A. J. Bump built the first store in 1863, and the first hotel was started by E. Greer the same year. There was a population of from 300 to 400 people at that time, but now only a few people remain. It had a postoffice. Freeport Lodge No. 26, I. O. G. T., was instituted in January, 1884, and built a lodge building. The order went down some years ago.

Franklin, for many years known as Georgetown, has a postoffice, stores, hotel and a number of residences, and was settled in 1856 by Gen. Andrew George. The schoolhouse was erected and used two years as a high school, but was abandoned as such on account of the expense. Franklin Grange, P. of H., was instituted January 9, 1874.

Richland was started in 1860 as a landing, and had a large warehouse, a school, a Methodist church and a few residences.

Courtland is a landing for all the steamers, and was established in 1870 by James V. Sims. It has a postoffice, telegraph and Wells Fargo office, and a store. In December, 1879, a fire destroyed the part of it known as Chinatown, which was rebuilt.

Onisbo, named after a chief of the Digger Indians there, was settled by A. Runyon in 1849. A postoffice was established in 1853, but was moved to Courtland in 1857. The schoolhouse, with the lodge room of Franklin Lodge No. 143, F. & A. M., overhead, was erected in 1860 at a cost of \$2,200. Franklin Lodge was instituted in 1861, with George A. Blakeslee as master.

#### Georgiana Township

Georgiana Township joined Franklin Township on the south, and was set off from Sutter Township, of which it was originally a part, by the court of sessions, August 14, 1854, commencing at a point about opposite to Steamboat Slough. On October 20, 1856, the board of supervisors established Merritt Slough as the northeast corner. The township was composed almost entirely of what are generally known as the River Islands, including part of Sutter Island, almost all of Grand Island, and all of Andrus, Tyler, Twitchell, Brannan, Sherman and Wood Islands, and having about one hundred miles of levee. No richer land is to be found than that in this township, and the lands along the river and sloughs, when reclaimed, yield prodigiously. The orchards of all kinds of fruit keep a number of boats

busy during the fruit season, and ship potatoes and vegetables to San Francisco and Sacramento all the year round. The land is being devoted extensively to the raising of asparagus and celery of late, yielding great profits. The stretch of land on the river from Freeport down, with its thirty-five miles of orchards, has been famous for years, and the nine miles of river front on the Pearson Reclamation District has excited much comment from press and public. It includes about 9,000 acres, and a splendid levee was constructed around it in 1878. The old levee gave way and it was flooded, many of the owners being ruined, and about 4,000 acres fell into the hands of the San Francisco Savings Union, which proceeded to reclaim it under the management of P. J. Von Loben Sels. Over \$300,000 was spent in levees, pumping plant and other improvements. The land reclaimed has proved of marvelous productiveness for grain, potatoes, beans and other vegetables.

Brannan Island has about 8,000 acres, nearly all under cultivation. The levees and the residents have suffered greatly from floods in the years since the settlement in 1852, but the land is now protected by levees more scientifically constructed, and is very productive.

Sherman Island is the southernmost point of Sacramento County, and was first settled by Robert P. Beasley in 1855. It was all reclaimed in 1873, and the land increased in value rapidly, the crops being good and everything prospering. The high water of 1878, however, dispelled the rosy anticipations of the owners and brought disaster to them, destroying the levees and making a swamp of the island. At various times since then the levees have been rebuilt with the same result. Within the last few years, however, the levees have been raised and strengthened by huge dredgers, and are considered secure at present. A great drawback to the reclamation of the islands lies in the fact that they are of peat formation, and at various times the weight of the sand placed on them too close to the river has caused the levee to slide down into the river. Of late the levees have been set further back with a long slope on the side next to the river, and as a result all the islands will be ultimately reclaimed. There are two wharves on the island, and Emmaton is a small place on the Sacramento River.

Twitchell and Tyler Islands have been great sufferers from floods, the former having been purchased by the Tide Land Reclamation Company in 1869 and reclaimed in 1870, only to be overwhelmed by the water.

Andrus Island was settled in 1852 by George Andrus, at the upper end. It contains about 7,000 acres and is all reclaimed. Isleton, forty-one miles from Sacramento, is at the lower

end of this island. It was established by Josiah Pool in 1874, and has enjoyed prosperity for many years. The wharf was built in 1875. Formerly the principal industry was the raising of sugar beets, but it was finally discontinued. For some years a lodge of Good Templars and a Grange of Patrons of Husbandry flourished here.

Sutter Island has been under process of reclamation for many years, and is now largely under cultivation. Walnut Grove was settled by John W. Sharp in the fall of 1851, and there has been a postoffice there since 1855 or 1856. It is situated at the junction of Georgiana Slough with the Sacramento River. It has a wharf at which the steamers stop going both ways, also a store, schoolhouse, a hotel and a hall. It is a point from which much produce is shipped. The growing of asparagus and celery has expanded very fast within the past ten or fifteen years, and a large area of the splendid alluvial soil near the river is being devoted to it.

#### Lee Township

Lee Township was formed October 20, 1856, by the board of supervisors and was bounded on the north by Granite Township, on the east by Natoma and Cosumnes, on the south by Alabama and on the west by San Joaquin and Brighton Townships. Of the original townships it contains part of what was San Joaquin Township and a large portion of the original Cosumnes Township. South of the Cosumnes River it includes part of the Hartnell Grant; north of the Cosumnes and parallel to it is the Sheldon Grant. About 3,800 acres of the Leidesdorff Grant is in the northern part of the township. Along the Cosumnes River and Deer Creek is the rich alluvial land, producing alfalfa and fruits. Back from the river is the red soil known as plains or agricultural land. On the high land much of it is gravel and used principally for grazing.

Approaching the Cosumnes River on the old Jackson road, as one reaches the brow of the hill, a beautiful green valley strikes the eye, and winds toward the south with the river. In the summer, when the hills are brown, it gives one beholding it for the first time a pleasurable surprise. One summer evening in 1840 William Daylor, who was in the employ of Captain Sutter, while on a cattle hunt, rode to the top of the hill which overlooks the valley of the Cosumnes. The valley at that time was thickly populated with Indians and as Daylor did not care to make too close an acquaintance with them, he did not descend into the valley, but went back to the fort. He reported what he had discovered to his friend, Jared Sheldon, who was at the time employed by Sutter as a carpenter. Sheldon,



who was a naturalized citizen of Mexico, had certain claims against the Mexican government for services in building the custom house at Monterey, saw his opportunity, and made an arrangement with Daylor, by which he (Sheldon), through his friend, E. P. Hartnell, who was then secretary of state and government interpreter for California under the Mexican government, should obtain a grant of the valley discovered by Daylor, in liquidation of his unsettled claim. Daylor was to settle with two or three companions on the grant, while Sheldon was to stock the ranch with cattle, and the two were to become equal partners in the land and cattle.

Sheldon took the preliminary steps for securing the grant, and then purchased 300 head of cattle of Dr. Marsh, of Marsh's Landing (now Antioch), for which he was to pay in carpenter work, which he entered upon immediately, sending the cattle through the unknown country from Dr. Marsh's to the Cosumnes. They reached their destination safely, and the drovers found a corral for the cattle and a tent for the men, which had been provided by Daylor, assisted by Ned Robinson and a force of Indians. These Indians had been found to be docile, friendly, and willing to do anything for the whites in consideration of a yard of "manta" (unbleached muslin) and the game, deer, elk and antelope, which the latter provided, and which compensated the Indians for a week's work. With their aid a field of one hundred acres was inclosed with a ditch and planted with wheat, which was procured from Captain Sutter. During the first year the diet of the settlers was confined to venison, but after the crop was gathered boiled wheat was added to their menu, which was unvaried until 1847.

In the meantime Sheldon and Daylor had found a fine site for a mill just below where McCracken's bridge was afterwards built, and in 1847 they constructed a dam and built a grist-mill, which continued in successful operation until the stampede of 1848 that caused nearly everyone to forsake work and rush to the mines. After the discovery of gold in 1848 Sheldon, Daylor and McCoon, taking a number of the Indians, established a mining camp at a point where Placerville road now crosses Weber Creek, and remaining there until the autumn rains set in, they found the result of the summer's work gave to each partner the neat sum of \$20,000.

Daylor was married in the autumn of 1846 and Sheldon married in the spring of 1847, their wives being the daughters of Thomas Rhoads of San Joaquin County. Sheldon, desiring to add to his possessions, bought a piece of land about four miles above his mill, and

becoming involved in a quarrel with the miners above it, was killed, as narrated elsewhere, July 10, 1851. He was a native of Underhill, Vt., and came to California overland from New Mexico in 1832.

William Daylor, a native of London, England, came to Sutter's Fort in 1840. He died of cholera at Daylor's ranch October 30, 1850.

Sebastian Kayser, born in the Austrian Tyrol, and for many years a trapper in the Rocky Mountains, was half-owner of the Johnson ranch at Johnson's Crossing on Bear Creek, and was drowned in the Cosumnes River in January, 1850.

Perry McCoon came to California about 1843 and was killed by a fall from his horse near Cook's Bar in January, 1851.

W. R. Grimshaw, a native of New York City, was a seafaring man, and arrived at Monterey in June, 1848, in a coasting vessel. He came to Sutter's Fort in October, 1848, and November 15, 1849, he opened a store and Indian trading post in partnership with William Daylor at Daylor's ranch. He died many years ago.

W. D. Wilson came to this state in 1848, and settled on the Cosumnes River, opposite Daylor's ranch, and died in Santa Clara County in 1875.

John R. T. Mahone was a soldier in Doniphan's regiment during the Mexican War. He married the widow of Jared Sheldon and settled at the Slough House in 1852. He died a number of years ago.

Wilson's Exchange Hotel was built in 1850 by W. D. Wilson on the south side of the Cosumnes River. In 1851 he built a bridge across the Cosumnes at the same point, but it was swept away by the high water in 1852; he rebuilt it the same year, but it was again swept away in 1862, and was not rebuilt. The Slough House was built by Jared Sheldon in 1850, and he and his family occupied it as a residence until his death. The Slough House bridge across Deer Creek was built by John Mahone in 1850. It was washed away in 1863, and rebuilt. In 1862 J. C. Austin built a wire bridge across the Cosumnes, located on half of division thirteen of the Hartnell Grant. In 1868 Austin sold it to James D. McCracken, ex-Governor Booth and Colonel James. It was generally known as "the Wire Bridge," and in the later eighties became unsafe and the county replaced it with one that was longer and higher.

In the spring of 1850 the justice of the peace at the Daylor ranch was an old fellow known as "Uncle Ben," but he did not hold the office long. A half-witted fellow had been caught driving off some tame American oxen and was brought before Uncle Ben for trial. The fel-

low was almost paralyzed with fear and declared loudly that he was innocent of any intent to steal, and that he had been hired to drive the oxen to Sacramento. When all was ready for the trial, the prisoner was missing and a party went in search of him. He was found a couple of hundred yards from the house, up to his neck in water and with his head under a bush, and was brought back, more frightened than ever. Being asked how he got away, he said that he had given the justice his purse with the gold dust in it and had been allowed to slip out the back way. The justice denied his story, but the prisoner described the purse and its contents, and on searching the justice the purse and contents were found as described. It was given to him and he was allowed to go, but the judge was tied up to one of the columns that supported the porch and given twenty-five lashes on his bare back with a lasso for a "cat-o'-nine-tails," an Indian officiating. He was then let loose and ordered to leave at once. He left.

In 1850-1851, the settlers in Cosumnes and San Joaquin Townships, which at that time included Lee, had been greatly annoyed by horse and cattle thieves, until they determined to take the matter into their own hands and administer summary justice to offenders. A man named Orville Hamilton was accused in the early part of 1851 of being accessory to horse-stealing and a number of citizens assembled at his place and organized a court and proceeded to try him on the charge. Among the members of the court were Jared Sheldon, William Hicks, Charles Lewis, W. D. Wilson, S. P. Gage, Atwood, Tryce and Allmond. The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to hang and a committee was appointed to carry out the sentence, but when they proceeded to carry out their instructions they found that the prisoner had disappeared. This was communicated to the crowd and created great excitement, which was increased when they discovered a man wearing Hamilton's hat. He proved to be a merchant of Sacramento named Sage, an intimate friend and old schoolmate of Hamilton's in Connecticut. It was proposed to hang him in Hamilton's place, but cooler counsel prevailed, and he was ordered tied up and whipped. No one appeared willing to undertake the job, until Sheldon exclaimed, "Some one has got to see to this thing," and he tied Sage to a tree and an Indian administered several lashes on his bare back with a lasso. He returned to Sacramento and employed C. A. Tweed to begin suit against Sheldon, Hicks and others, but was non-suited.

By the time all the incidents related had taken place, it was dark and the settlers returned to their homes. Gage and Allmond

lived in a cabin about a mile and a half below the Daylor ranch, on the south side of the river, where they were herding horses. When they returned home they were informed by a teamster, who had stopped at their cabin, that two men were endeavoring to drive a herd of horses across a ford about half a mile below the cabin. As this was an unusual proceeding at that time of night, the three men went to the bank overlooking the ford and discovered that two thieves were endeavoring to drive off the horses Gage and Allmond were herding. They would have been successful, undoubtedly, if the horses had not been unwilling to leave their range after dark. The three men jumped down the bank, pulled the thieves off their horses, disarmed them and made them return to the cabin, where they gave them their supper. After supper, Gage left his companions to guard the prisoners, while he started out to summon the neighbors to assemble and try the prisoners the next day. Hicks, Sheldon and Grimshaw were in bed when he arrived, and while he went to summon others, they decided to attend to the matter at once. Accordingly, when Gage returned with some other neighbors, they all agreed on the subject. When they reached the cabin they found there waiting for them John T. Rhoads, William B. Rhoads, John Parker and a Mr. Ford, and it was decided to proceed to the trial at once. Sheldon was appointed to preside over the court, when it was found that there were not enough men present to form a regular jury. One of the party, however, spoke on the futility of regular trials in stopping the evil of horse-stealing and said it was necessary to make an example. He offered to be one of a party to pull on the rope to hang the prisoners and the others agreed. The horses, which had run into the corral, were examined to make sure there was no mistake, and the prisoners were led out to a tree, lassos placed around their necks and they were informed that they had only half an hour to live. When the time elapsed, they were drawn up, left there all night and buried by the Indians in the morning. This summary dispensing of justice put an effectual stop to horse-stealing in the township.

One of the earliest mob executions in the county outside of the city took place May 14, 1855, when William Lomax was hung by a mob for the murder of Frederick Bohle, who was killed on the 7th. Bohle was a stock-raiser and lived in a cabin about a mile above the old Daylor ranch. Some parties who went there to purchase cattle found him dead. He had been cut with a knife and chopped with an ax, the indications pointing to a desperate struggle. The alarm was given at Grimshaw's



house, and Grimshaw and Oliver Saunders went out and brought in the body. Lomax had been seen about the premises and he was arrested in Sacramento and taken out to the scene of the murder. He asked that the trial be postponed until he could produce a man named Van Trees, with whom he said he had passed the night previous to the murder at a ranch on the American River. The people of Michigan Bar and Cook's Bar took possession of him, promising that they would bring him back when Van Trees came, which they did. Van Trees corroborated the story of Lomax that he had been at his place, but added that when he departed he had stolen a mule. Lomax was convicted and hung on a tree in front of Grimshaw's place.

### Mississippi Township

Mississippi Township, as it was originally established by the court of sessions, February 24, 1851, included not only nearly all the later township, but also the whole of what was Granite Township. Very few changes were made until the south line was established October 20, 1856, being made by the supervisors the Coloma road. The later boundary began at the northeast corner of Center Township; ran easterly along the northern boundary of the county to the American River; thence southerly and westerly along the American River to the eastern boundary of Center Township; thence north along the eastern boundary of Center Township to the point of beginning. A large part of the land in the township was mineral; the better part of the mining land has been worked out and the residents have turned their attention to agriculture and in later years to fruit. The North Fork Company's ditch runs through the township, affording facilities for irrigation throughout the year. The San Juan Grant includes the greater part of the township, there being only about 5,000 acres outside of its lines. The largest landholders thirty-five years ago were Cox & Clark and S. C. Hastings.

About thirty-five years ago the first subdivision of this grant was made and named Orangevale. It was cut up into ten-acre tracts and quickly sold, a water right going with the land. About twenty-five years ago the second subdivision was made and named Fair Oaks. More recently the Carmichael colony was purchased, it being the last portion of the Cox & Clark land, adjoining Fair Oaks on the east and the Haggin Grant on the west. It was purchased by D. W. Carmichael, piped for irrigation and sold in ten-acre tracts. The three tracts, with the San Juanita and Landis tracts, are piped for water, and the water right goes with the land. The Orangevale and Fair Oaks colonies have been largely planted to

oranges and other citrus fruits and have proved as well adapted to their culture as the most favored sections of southern California. In fact they are more favored, as, while in the south the orange crop is sometimes frozen, the oranges here have never yet suffered from frost, owing partly to the fact that they ripen and are marketed a month to six weeks earlier than in the south. The Carmichael colony land, which joins Fair Oaks, is especially adapted to the growing of oranges and olives. Other tracts to the north are also being subdivided, and in a few years there will be developed here one of the most productive citrus fruit centers in the state.

Gold was discovered in Mississippi Township, along the banks of the American River, in 1849, about the same time as at Mormon Island and Negro Bar. Mining was prosecuted actively along the river for some years, until the bars were mined out. As gold was found also on the higher benches in paying quantities, a company was formed to bring water in a ditch from the north fork of the American River near Auburn. This company brought water through a ditch twenty miles long, in 1855, and from that time till 1870 mining was prosecuted. Since then but little has been done, except by Portuguese and Chinese. The Alabama Bar was situated in the northeast corner of the township, in the middle of the American River, and was located in 1850.

In 1852 a company named the Alabama Bar Mining Company (from the fact that most of the company were Alabamans), was formed. It was composed of twelve men, with John Smith as president, and Alfred Spinks, superintendent. They located the bar and began to work it, but were notified of the prior location. They retained possession, however, and bought out the prior claimants, wherever they could find them. The gold gave out in 1856, and the bar was abandoned. The company employed about sixty men during the summer, and it is estimated that they took out about \$75,000.

The Slate Bar was located just below the site of the state prison, on the opposite side of the river, but was never a large mining camp, as the mining, being what is known as crevice mining, did not offer the advantages that the other bars did. In 1850 James Smith started the first store at Slate Bar.

The American River Ditch Company was incorporated November 27, 1854. They commenced work on the ditch in September, 1854, and it was completed to Big Gulch, near Ashland, the end of the main ditch, January 1, 1857. The first dam was built at Tamaroo Bar, twenty-four miles from Big Gulch. The

portion from Big Gulch to Mississippi Bar runs through Orangevale. The first dam was taken out by flood in March, 1855; the second dam, costing \$5,000, in 1857; the third dam, costing \$12,000, was destroyed by the flood of 1862, and the cost of rebuilding it was \$29,000. It was taken out in 1871, rebuilt and washed out in 1872, and the present one completed in January, 1876. The water is used now mostly for irrigation. The Orangevale Colonization Company has 3,200 acres of land irrigated by it.

The California Central Railroad Company built its road through the township, and another road was started, to run to Auburn, but never got farther than Wildwood station, ten miles out. The Central Pacific subsequently acquired both roads and took up the tracks.

Ashland's original name was Big Gulch, and in 1857 it was changed to Russville, in honor of Colonel Russ. It was also called Bowlesville, sometimes, after an old resident named Bowles, who had, or claimed to have, a title to the land. It was christened Ashland in 1860. In early times there were a large number of cabins and a few saloons, but no hotels. Colonel Russ was for a time the central figure around which affairs in Ashland revolved. The following extract from the Folsom "Telegraph" of August 12, 1864, will perhaps prove interesting: "In 1857 or 1858 the name of the village was changed from Big Gulch to Russville, in honor of Colonel Russ, whose advent was an era in the history of this quiet place. The Colonel was a man of remarkable traits in more respects than one. Being a speculative genius, he induced a number of San Francisco capitalists to form a company for the purpose of mining the quartz rock for the gold it never had contained, and granite for building, and for these purposes a splendid and costly mill was erected. Machinery for dressing the granite was imported from the East. For some time the Colonel endeavored to plane granite, but his machine failed to reduce the obdurate rock to the necessary form and shape and it was cast aside. Then tons of quartz were crushed, but unfortunately for the Colonel and the stockholders, the mill failed to produce the 'color,' for the very good reason that the color was not in the quartz. During this period the Colonel erected a neat cottage on the summit of the highest hill in the neighborhood, which was crowned with a flagstaff.

"The Colonel, turning his attention to politics, was elected justice of the peace of Mississippi Township. Whenever a case was to be tried, up went the 'Stars and Stripes' on the flagstaff, and the Colonel mounted the seat of justice, which was about six feet high. There

the Colonel sat, invested himself with the majesty of the law, and dispensed justice according to a code of his own; the statutes were of no use to him. From his court there was no appeal, and any one mentioning an appeal in that court was liable to be immediately fined for contempt. The Colonel's term expired, the quartz company exploded, and granite would not work, the Colonel's cash ran out, and he departed from Russville. Shortly after the village was christened Ashland, and the only monument now remaining near Ashland of the Colonel's genius and enterprise is a mining shaft 250 feet deep, sunk to find the bed rock, which some of those interested in the company succeeded in doing, though not in the shaft."

The first mill run by water power in the county of Sacramento was built by James Smith, a native of Denmark, in 1851, and was a sawmill. In 1852 he built a small grist-mill, being his own carpenter and millwright, and when the mill was completed he became his own miller. In 1854 Edward Stockton of Sacramento, observing the great possibilities of water power, purchased a half interest in the mill and power. The mill was enlarged to three run of stone, with a capacity of 100 barrels a day, which established a profitable business, and in 1861 the mill, then owned by Coover & Stockton, was enlarged to nine run of stone, the tail-race being 500 feet long, equal in effect to 4,000 horse-power. The floods in December, 1861, damaged the mill and power to the extent of \$12,000, and the third flood, in January, 1862, carried away the three buildings comprising the mill. Stockton afterwards entered into partnership with Carroll & Mowe of Sacramento, and a mill was erected fifteen feet higher and 250 feet farther from the river. It was sixty by eighty, four stories high, and contained nine run of stone, with a capacity of 700 barrels of flour daily. It was built of granite and cost \$140,000. Stockton built a spur track to the mills, but in 1867 they were destroyed by fire and never rebuilt. The ruins remain to this day.

Quarries of a very superior quality of granite have been operated successfully since 1856. The pioneer in this industry was Griffith Griffiths. The blue granite for the earlier buildings in Sacramento was from Folsom, at the state prison quarry, while the lighter-colored granite was from Rocklin.

#### Natoma Township

Natoma was one of the eight original townships established by the court of sessions, February 24, 1851. It included all the later township and a part of the later township of Cosumnes. In August, 1853, the court of



sessions divided the township into two parts, all that portion south of the Coloma road being called Prairie Township. The later boundaries were established by the board of supervisors October 20, 1856, beginning at the southeast corner of Granite Township and running along its eastern line to the northern boundary of the county; thence along the northern and eastern boundaries of the county to the center line of township 8 north, of range 8 east, from Mt. Diablo base and meridian; thence west on the center line of said township, to the eastern boundary of Lee Township, and thence north and along the line of that township to the place of beginning. The land is mainly devoted to agriculture and dairying, though there are still a few mining claims that are worked to some extent. The southern part is devoted to dairying and grain-growing, wheat and barley being the principal grains. The northern part raises hay, grain and fruit.

The first prominent settlement, outside of Mormon Island, began in 1852. Before that time there were settlers located along the public roads, who kept public houses. Among the first settlers who began farming were Jacob Broder, who came in 1852; his brother, Oswald; Samuel Ricker and family; Charles Shead, John McComber, Charles Bishop and George Peacock, all of whom settled in the vicinity of Mormon Island. William Jarvis and family opened the Valley House in the fall of 1852, on the Coloma and Sacramento road. Peter Houston settled on a ranch on the Coloma road in 1852, and his brother joined him in 1854. Peter returned to the East in 1857. E. B. Townsend settled near Mormon Island in 1852, and engaged in dairying and butchering. R. K. Berry settled in the northwest part of the township in 1852, and died in 1859. Dr. Morse settled in 1852 on the ranch afterwards owned by Charles W. Porter. H. E. Barton and brother came about the same time. Joseph Woodward settled in the township in 1853 on the Illinois Ranch, now known as the Gould farm. John Wiede settled near Mormon Island in 1851; W. H. Williams on section five in 1852; Joseph Wall in 1850. Wall subsequently located Wall Diggings. Joseph Wilson came in 1853. Others were Van Triece, Ingersoll, J. Caples, J. D. Duval, W. J. Milgate, G. K. Nye, William Sales, Charles Saul, A. W. Topper, A. H. Thomason and Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson. A. J. Lester came in 1850 and his brother George settled in the southern part of the township in 1852. A. G. Kinsey came in 1849, as did A. P. Catlin, who resided there till 1856.

In the spring of 1852 two Mormons, one of whom was Wilford Woodruff, when on their

way from Sutter's mill to the fort, found themselves, near sunset, at the spot known as Willow Springs, in this county. Concluding to camp, they shot a deer and went to the nearest point on the American River where they could procure water and feed for their horses. They descended the bluff to a flat covered with underbrush, and cooked and ate their supper. As it was not yet dark, one of them said: "They are taking out gold above us on the river. Let us see if we can find some here." They took a tin pan, scraped off some of the top soil, and panning out the dirt, obtained a fine prospect. They went to the fort the next day and informed Sam Brannan, of the firm of C. C. Smith & Company, who traded goods for hides, tallow and wheat at their trading post. Brannan was at that time the spiritual guide and director of the Mormons of the New Helvetia and other districts of the state. He went to where they found the gold, set up a preemption claim, and demanded one-third of all the gold taken from the bar. So long as the Mormons were largely in the majority among the miners, this royalty was exacted religiously, but as unbelievers flocked in they resisted Brannan's claim and he was compelled to give up the collection of royalty. He had, however, accumulated several thousand dollars, with which he formed a partnership with Mellus, Howard & Company, of San Francisco, and this laid the foundation for his large fortune. The place was named Mormon Island. As the news of the discovery spread, miners flocked in from all quarters, till, in 1853, the town had a population of about 2,500 people, 900 of whom were voters. The first hotel was called the Blue Tent, and was opened by S. R. Caldwell soon after the island began to be populated; was moved to another part of the town and christened the Caldwell House in 1852, and was discontinued in 1854. Sam Brannan opened the first store in 1848, sold to James Queen, he to Captain Pool, and he in turn to Dewitt C. Stanford (a brother of Governor Stanford), who died in Australia while on a business trip. J. P. Markham opened a hotel and store in 1850, and closed it in 1854.

Two stage lines running to Mormon Island were established in 1850, one being from Sacramento to Coloma, and the other from Sacramento to the island. They were both taken off in 1856, and at the same time a line was started from Folsom to Coloma, running through Mormon Island. The postoffice was opened in 1851, with J. W. Shaw as postmaster. Dallas & Kneass opened the Miner's Hotel in 1851, and it was burned in 1856 and never rebuilt. The Mansion House was kept by Thomas Stephenson from 1853 to 1856,

and then closed. In 1856 a fire destroyed the southwest portion of the town, which was never rebuilt. At one time there were four hotels, three dry-goods and five general stores, Adams & Company's Express office, carpenter shop, butcher shop, bakery, livery stable and seven saloons in Mormon Island. A school was opened in 1851, and there is now a good school building there.

The principal bridge within the old township lines is the Mormon Island bridge. The first one was built by J. W. Shaw in 1851. It was a wooden bridge and was washed away by high water in 1854. He built a wire suspension bridge the next summer, which was washed away in the flood of 1862, and was rebuilt by Shaw. Some years ago this was replaced by a higher and more costly one by the supervisors of this and Eldorado Counties. The first ball in the county was given at Mormon Island in the "jolly old days of 1849," and a humorous account of it was given in the "Record-Union" of June 21, 1873. Many public houses existed in the township, regarding which no data have been secured. The Smith Exchange was built on the Sacramento and Coloma road near Mormon Island, by a man of that name, in 1853, and was the largest public house in the township at that time. He sold out in the fall of 1855 to Cox & Hamilton, who sold to William Jarvis in 1858. He sold to a man named Lee. It was discontinued for a year, when Freeman McComber bought it and fitted it up, and it was finally closed in 1864. The Union Tavern was probably opened as early as 1850, by Mr. Turle, and closed in 1855. The Half-way House was built by Briggs & Hoffman in 1852, sold in a year to one Martin, who sold in turn to John E. Butler.

### San Joaquin Township

San Joaquin was one of the original townships and included Dry Creek and parts of Alabama, Franklin, Brighton and Lee Townships. Dry Creek Township was set off in 1853, and October 20, 1856, the supervisors established the boundaries of San Joaquin as follows: It joined Brighton Township on the north, ran eastward to the range line between ranges 6 and 7 east of Mt. Diablo meridian, south to the Cosumnes River, west to the eastern boundary of Franklin Township, then along the eastern boundary of Franklin to the point of beginning. With the exception of the land in the southern portion included in the Hartnell Grant, amounting to about 10,000 acres, the title to land in the township was from the United States, and all the land is agricultural. There was considerable timber in the township when it was first settled, but it has been cut off, the old Graham grove,

now used as a picnic ground, being about the only timber of any amount remaining.

The earliest settler in the township was Martin Murphy, Jr., who settled with his wife on the Cosumnes in 1844. The farm is now owned by Thomas McConnell, whose house stands within a few rods of where Murphy lived. Murphy died in 1854, and his wife returned to Ireland. Edward Perrin and family settled on part of the McConnell place in 1849. The Wilder brothers, Asa, Benjamin and John, came to the township in 1849, and engaged in stockraising. Asa and John died in the sixties, and Benjamin died a number of years ago. He married one of the Donner girls, a member of the ill-fated Donner party, who survived him. T. Keno, one of the Donner relief party, came to the state in 1846, and afterwards took up a claim on the Cosumnes River, removing to Stockton many years later. Gabriel Gunn settled in 1850 on the ranch since owned by Abram Woodward; John Whittick settled in the township in 1850; David P. Crook in 1851; P. Hull and family in 1851; Enoch Madder settled on the Wilder ranch, about three miles northwest of Elk Grove; Jacob Marshall and family came in 1852, and located on the river, and Jacob Swigert and family settled on the adjoining place in 1853. Albin Clark settled on the upper Stockton road, near old Elk Grove, in 1850, and was one of the first men to raise grain in the township. He also engaged in stockraising, principally horses and hogs. Johnson Little came in 1852 and settled near him. Robert Parrott opened a hotel in 1852 on a farm adjoining old Elk Grove, ran it for five or six years and then went to the mines. Norman I. Stewart came in 1852, and settled in 1854 near Elk Grove. He died a few years ago. G. Harvey Kerr settled near Elk Grove station in January, 1854, and became a prominent fruit-grower and manufacturer. He reported that very little land was cultivated at that time, for the most part along the Cosumnes River. It was supposed that wheat could not be successfully grown, but time proved that theory to be an error. Mr. Kerr died a number of years ago.

The site of old Elk Grove was originally on the Graham place, but it was later moved to the Buckner ranch, about a mile north. James Hall and family came to California in 1850, and opened a hotel on the original site of old Elk Grove, and gave it its name, having lived in Missouri in a town of the same name. He died in Vallejo in 1876. Major James B. Buckner built a hotel in 1850, called the Buckner Hotel. He sold it to Phineas Woodward, who ran it for some time and sold it to Mrs. Erwin, widow of Jared Erwin. She kept it



for three years and sold it to Nicholas Christophel. The original old Elk Grove Hotel burned down in 1857. Buckner and Woodward both returned East. This was the first postoffice established in the township, James Buckner being postmaster. James Hall was the first justice of the peace.

Elk Grove is a thriving town of 800 or 900 inhabitants, on the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and in the midst of a rich country, sixteen miles from Sacramento. In 1876 Julius Everson conceived the idea that it would make a good business center. Through his efforts the Elk Grove Building Company was incorporated and put up a store building, which was occupied in August of that year by Chittenden & Everson, with a large stock of merchandise. They reported their sales for the first sixteen months at \$52,000. There are two hotels, the Railroad Hotel, built by Morrow H. Davis in 1876, now the Toronto Hotel, and the Elk Grove Hotel, erected the same year by the Building Company. J. N. Andrews had the first store, which was in the depot building, he being the agent of the Central Pacific Railroad. H. S. Hill built the Elk Grove Flouring Mills in 1876. A hardware and tin store was opened by A. J. Longenecker in 1877, and a meat market, a furniture factory, two drug stores, a harness shop, a warehouse and other businesses followed in the course of time.

The Elk Grove District Methodist Episcopal Church was erected in 1876, the church having been organized in 1858 or 1859 by A. M. Hurlburt.

The Elk Grove Presbyterian Church was organized February 12, 1876, but services had been held in 1856 in the schoolhouse near old Elk Grove by Rev. J. C. Herron, and in the present Elk Grove schoolhouse in 1875 and 1876 by Rev. J. S. McDonald. The church cost \$2,750, and Rev. William H. Talmage was the first pastor, from 1874 to 1879, George H. Kerr being the first ruling elder.

Elk Grove Lodge No. 173, F. & A. M., was instituted at old Elk Grove, August 6, 1864, the first meetings being held at the house of O. S. Freeman. The charter members were: A. S. Ferris, James B. Hogle, A. J. Painter, O. S. Freeman, G. W. Chaplin, Thomas McConnell, B. F. Weathers and W. B. Sullivan. About 1878 the lodge built a fine brick structure at Elk Grove, the lower story being used for a store. Elk Grove Lodge No. 274, I. O. O. F., was organized May 2, 1878, with Henry Hill, noble grand. Elk Grove Rebekah Lodge No. 136, I. O. O. F., was instituted May 2, 1888, with fifty-nine charter members. It has now 122 members. Elk Grove Lodge No. 110, A. O. U. W., was established June 16,

1879, but was discontinued. Elk Grove Lodge No. 449, I. O. G. T., was organized November 9, 1872. The lodge was suffered to lapse many years ago. Elk Grove Parlor No. 41, N. S. G. W., was organized in September, 1884, with W. J. Elder as president.

Florin is a small town on the Southern Pacific Railroad, about eight miles from Sacramento, on the dividing line between old Brighton and San Joaquin Townships. The name was given to the locality in 1864, by Judge E. B. Crocker, on account of the great number of wild flowers which grew in the vicinity, and was given to the town when it was founded in 1875, the railroad station and postoffice being built there in that year. F. Sugden was the first postmaster and Johnson & Sugden opened the first store in 1875, being succeeded by Fred Sugden in October, 1879. The schoolhouse was built in 1877, and the only hotel opened by Leonard Goddard in 1875. There is a Methodist and a Presbyterian church in the town. The soil around Florin for several miles in length and width overlies a hardpan, necessitating irrigation, and it is one of the great strawberry-growing centers of the state. There are also many vineyards of table grapes, the Tokay and other varieties always bringing top prices in the East.

Florin Lodge No. 364, I. O. O. F., was instituted July 12, 1890, with the following officers and six charter members: Jasper H. Cooley, P. G.; David Reese, N. G.; Charles L. Buell, V. G.; Charles S. Patton, Con.; James Tootell, Warden; E. F. French, Chaplain; L. M. Landsborough, Sec.; George H. Jones, Treas.

Florin Rebekah Lodge No. 20, I. O. O. F., was instituted February 14, 1895, with fifty-three charter members. There are now 145 members.

Florin Grange No. 130, P. of H., was established December 17, 1874, with Caleb Arnold, master.

Sheldon never existed as a town, a blacksmith shop, saloon, and two or three houses being its extent in its palmy days. It was a "deserted village" for many years, but since the Central California Traction electric road runs near it, a colony has been started close to it.

McConnell Station is on the Southern Pacific road, four miles below Elk Grove, there being only a depot for passengers there.

The first school district in San Joaquin Township was established in 1883, and included nearly all of Dry Creek Township, as well as San Joaquin, it being all known at that time as San Joaquin Township. The first teacher for the term of 1853 and 1854 was a Mr. Sullivan, and Harry Kerr taught the sec-

ond term, in 1854-1855. The first school in Sacramento County, outside of the city, was taught by a Mr. O'Brien, at the house of Martin Murphy.

### Sutter Township

The original boundaries of Sutter Township as established in 1851 included a large portion of the county, being as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of Sacramento City, and thence running east along the southern line of said city to the southeast corner thereof; thence easterly to the road from Brighton to Daylor's ranch; thence along said road in a southeasterly direction three miles; thence in a southerly and southeasterly direction to the intersection of the Cosumnes and San Joaquin Rivers, excluding all ranches and settlements on the Cosumnes River; thence down the San Joaquin River to its junction with the Sacramento River; thence along said river or western boundary of the county to the place of beginning.

As the Cosumnes empties into the Mokelumne, and not into the San Joaquin, it is to be supposed that at that early day it was thought that the lower part of the Mokelumne was the Cosumnes, and was therefore so called.

August 14, 1854, Georgiana Township was set off from the southern portion, and October 20, 1856, the supervisors established new boundaries for Sutter Township, making the boundary south of the city the Sacramento River as far as the line between townships 7 and 8 north, thence along said line to the southeast corner of section 33, and southeast corner of section 34, in township 8 north, range 5 east, and thence north and through the center of township 8 north, range 5 east, to the American River, and down the American River to the city limits, and thence to the place of beginning.

In 1909 the supervisors carved Riverside Township out of the portion of Sutter Township joining the city on its southern boundary. The two townships were situated so directly around the city that their history is interwoven with its history and a part of it. The history of Sutterville in the early days has already been given, and its decay depicted. The suburban district more recently annexed to Sacramento City, comprising Oak Park, Highland Park, a good-sized slice from Riverside Township, East Sacramento and a large area of land running nearly to Brighton, greatly curtailed the area of Sutter Township and left it practically composed of farms, without any towns or villages within its limits. A large portion of it is in reclamation districts and the remainder is what is known as plains

land. The value of land holdings has greatly increased within the past ten years.

### Riverside Township

Riverside Township was carved out of the portion of Sutter Township adjoining the city on the south, and the slice taken from it by annexation left it a very unimportant unit in the township system of the county.

Various interesting spots in the vicinity of Sacramento in the early days have fallen into decay, and have either vanished or are only remnants of their former splendor. Smith's Gardens is one of these. In December, 1849, A. P. Smith purchased from John A. Sutter fifty acres of land on the south bank of the American River, about three miles from Sacramento. He immediately began to improve it. At the time of its purchase the ground was considered high, and the only timber on it was the oaks and cottonwoods on the bank of the American. He commenced by raising vegetables, and at the same time planted such trees and seeds as he could procure. As fast as he was able, he imported choice varieties of fruit and shade trees, ornamental shrubbery and plants. He laid out the grounds with two miles of walks, and filled in the entire length of them with shells brought from San Francisco. By digging down through the debris on the place a few feet, these shells can still be found.

He laid out four acres in a flower garden, planting it with rare plants and flowers, and planted the rest of the place with all sorts of fruit trees, and it is stated that at the height of its glory, there were over 1,000 varieties growing on the place. There was a drive through and about the grounds; and a winding avenue, nearly a mile in length, and shaded by trees on each side, ran up to his residence. Having discovered that irrigation was necessary, Mr. Smith imported a Worthington pump that would throw three hundred gallons a minute, and was capable of irrigating a place of three times the size. He laid down pipes and put in hydrants all over the place, at such intervals that it could all be watered by attaching a hose.

But he was doomed to loss and disappointment. The flood of 1861 and 1862 flooded the place. The American River cut into the southern bank, washed away 500 feet of the gardens, swept away the family residence, and covered the place with a deposit of sand and sediment from one to six feet deep. Smith estimated that his loss by the destruction of his beautiful place was \$100,000. In 1862, when the new system for construction of levees was adopted, he made strenuous efforts to get his place included in the system, but failed to do so, and



repeated floods have completed the destruction of the gardens since then.

The Tivoli House was situated near where the Southern Pacific crosses the American River and was in its day a great place of resort. It was a pioneer place, where the Helvetia Rifle Club, the Turners, the Sharpshooters, and others used to hold their shoots and festivals, but its glory departed long since, and it has fallen into decay.

East Park, now known as McKinley Park, and owned by the city of Sacramento and used as a children's playground, was prior to that owned by private parties. It contains about thirty acres and is a popular place. Until the annexation of the suburbs, it was just outside of the city.

The Riverside Hotel and Turnpike Company procured the passage of an act by the legislature in 1872, making a toll road from the southern limits of the city to their hotel, about four miles below. The franchise expired many years ago, and the Riverside road became a very popular place for driving.

### Granite Township

This township was created by the board of supervisors on October 20, 1856. It was at first included within the boundaries of Mississippi Township, from which it lay southeast. Nearly all the land in the township was included in the Leidesdorff Grant, which was given to Leidesdorff by Governor Micheltona in 1844. James I. Folsom bought the interest of the heirs of Leidesdorff, and through his executors secured the confirmation of the grant in 1855. The grant runs from the Sutter Grant up the American River, which is its northern boundary, the southern boundary running nearly parallel with the river at four or five miles distance. The land in the grant was mostly taken up by squatters, who were later compelled to buy the title to their possessions, or else vacate the land.

The land in the township is mostly mineral and the placers along the river and in the vicinity of Folsom were among the richest in the state, many millions being taken from them in the early days, both by prospectors and by hydraulic mining. For some years past the dredge has operated in the township, extracting the gold from the bars and banks of the river, and the big corporations have purchased thousands of acres of the land adjacent to the river, and are changing it from fertile vineyards and orchards to vast heaps of cobblestones. The Natoma Water and Mining Company early acquired water rights on the American River some distance above Folsom, and acquired a large amount of land, some of which they leased for mining, and the rest of

which they planted to vines and trees. The great Natoma vineyard, at one time the largest in the world, with 2,000 acres of vines in one body, shipped many carloads of grapes annually, and manufactured a large amount of wine and brandy. The property has been purchased by the dredging company and has been transformed rapidly into rock piles. This vineyard was irrigated by a canal sixteen miles long, dug in 1851 from the south fork of the American, above Salmon Falls.

Negro Bar is properly included in the history of Folsom, being the scene of mining before the latter place was started, and there was a large mining camp at the Bar previously. A most interesting account of its early settlement was written some ten years ago by the Hon. W. A. Anderson, who resided at Folsom in the early days. Mr. Anderson wrote as follows:

"A few memories of the town of Folsom might interest the present generation. The first settlement of that locality was at Negro Bar, which was between the present site of Folsom and the American River. In 1849 some negroes began to mine there, and from that circumstance the Bar took its name. Their success at mining caused a flocking of miners from all quarters, and in 1851 there were over 700 people there. Large quantities of gold have been taken out of the Bar. Ex-Supervisor James L. Meredith opened the first hotel and store, both in the same building, at the Bar, in April, 1850. William A. Davidson opened the second store, but shortly afterward sold out to A. A. Durfee and brother. A few months later Rowley & Richardson opened the third store, and these were the principal business houses until Folsom was located. The site of Negro Bar has been buried under sixty feet of cobbles and debris. At that time the American River was sixty feet beneath the present flow of the river.

"Folsom was laid out in 1855 by Theodore D. Judah, R. Chenery and Samuel C. Bruce, for Capt. Joseph L. Folsom. Town lots were sold January 17, 1856, at public auction in Sacramento by Col. J. B. Starr, auctioneer. All of the lots were disposed of at that sale, and the town grew rapidly. February 22, 1856, the Sacramento Valley Railroad, the pioneer road of this state, was completed to Folsom and opened, and free excursion trains were run there from Sacramento. At the opening of the road there were about 1,000 people present at Folsom, including Governor J. Neely Johnson, Supreme Justices Murray and Terry, Henry S. Foote (ex-governor of Mississippi), and many other prominent men; also Mrs. T. D. Judah, Mrs. E. N. Robinson, Mrs. L. L. Robinson and the wives of the other visitors.

The guests were wined and dined, and speeches were made by State Senator Wilson Flint, Col. J. C. Zabriskie, Governors Foote and Johnston, Capt. (later General) William T. Sherman—one of the central characters of the Civil War—and C. K. Garrison, president of the railroad company. A great ball was given in the evening, in a building erected expressly for that purpose, of dimensions thirty feet wide by nearly one hundred long. The floor managers were Judge A. C. Monson, H. P. Wakelee, Ferris Forman and George T. Bromley. The Sacramento guests started home on a special train at five o'clock in the morning. George T. Bromley was the first conductor on the road. Hartford Anderson was the contractor who constructed the railroad from Alder Creek to Folsom.

"In 1857 a road was projected to run from Folsom to Marysville, by a company called the California Central, and of which Col. Charles L. Wilson, now of Nord, was the owner. In 1861 trains ran from Folsom to Lincoln. Afterwards the road was absorbed by the Central Pacific Company, and the track between Folsom and Roseville was torn up. That portion of the road from Roseville to Lincoln is now a part of the California and Oregon overland road.

"During the mining era, Folsom was one of the most prosperous towns in the state, and was the distributing point for all the mining towns, including Washoe and Virginia City. After the decadence of mining, the town had a severe relapse, and a few years ago was visited by a very destructive fire. The burned district has, however, been rebuilt, and substantial bricks have taken the place of the former wooden structures. Of late years the town and surrounding country has entered on an era of substantial prosperity. In the line of fruit- and grape-raising the lands about Folsom are equal to any in the state, and near there is one of the most extensive vineyards in the world. Colonel Folsom, the projector of the town, died at the Mission San Jose, in Alameda County, July 19, 1855.

"When Folsom was located, in addition to the first named, several other large stores opened, Bradley & Seymour, J. & J. Spruance, S. Hanak, D. Woldenberg, M. Levy. A. D. Patterson opened the early hotel, a fashionable resort, known as Patterson's Hotel. Patterson was one of the early sheriffs of the county. Daniel Wellington, the proprietor of the stage line over the mountains, also established a large hotel called the Central Hotel. Chris Ecklon conducted the first meat market. The 'Granite Journal,' a lively newspaper, was the first paper, published by Dr. L. Bradley, and Sam Seabough was its editor. Later came

'Mooney's Express,' and the 'Folsom Telegraph,' P. J. Hopper, editor. The 'Telegraph' still survives.

"A. A. Durfee built the first theater, called 'Durfee's Theater,' and some of the earliest actors held the boards. The famous Artemus Ward (Charles F. Browne) delivered the first lecture in this part of the state, in Durfee's Theater, 'The Babes in the Wood' being his subject.

"J. H. Burnham, Alfred Spinks, M. M. Drew, sheriff, United States marshal and member of the board of equalization, Hartford Anderson, John Clarken, P. J. O'Neil, P. J. Hopper, editor and assemblyman, B. N. Bugbey, later sheriff and tax collector, B. C. Quigley, John Shaw, A. G. Kinsey, H. A. Thompson, W. W. Dresser, William Timson, Charles Jolly, Jesse Crouch, supervisor, Mrs. Foster, mother of James Donnelly, our present supervisor, and many others were early residents of the old town of Folsom. Among some of the most prominent citizens of Folsom in its early history were A. P. Catlin, who was honored as assemblyman, state senator and superior judge; Dr. A. C. Donaldson, C. T. H. Palmer, banker and agent for the Wells, Fargo Company; E. R. Sill, the famous poet, and later one of the professors of the University of California, who was at that time the cashier for Palmer's bank; Edward Stockton, who built the great flour mill which was swept away in the flood of 1861; C. G. W. French, later assemblyman and chief justice of Arizona; S. S. Montague, later chief engineer of the Central Pacific Railroad Company; Freeman McComber, public administrator, and H. B. Waddilove, agent of the Sacramento Valley Railroad Company; John McComber; Francis Clark, a wealthy mining man; W. A. Anderson, county auditor, assemblyman, assistant adjutant-general, supervisor of census, city attorney and police judge; Dr. B. F. Bates; E. R. Levy, merchant; E. D. Shirland, county clerk; Benjamin Welch; C. J. Turner; Dr. Joseph Powell, later assemblyman; John and Joseph Kinney, agents Sacramento Valley Railroad Company; John E. Benton, assemblyman and state senator; W. C. Crossett, J. C. Kinkead, who first tried the experiment of raising tobacco at the town of Folsom. The late Jacob Hyman was a dry-goods clerk in those days; later he became a wealthy merchant.

"In the late fifties there was the Folsom Institute, a large brick structure on the hill above the town, noted as one of the first educational colleges in the state, and which was patronized by students from all parts of the coast. Rev. S. V. Blakesley was the principal.



Many of the students from this institute became famous in the state.

"In the halcyon days of Folsom it was not uncommon for twenty or thirty eight- or ten-mule teams to leave daily with freight, destined for over the mountains. Six or eight stages daily left the depot in the morning with passengers for the Virginia and Washoe mines. The famous Pony Express started over the continent from Folsom in the early war times. D. H. Taft had a beautiful garden just below the town, where the first strawberries were grown; also some of the finest peaches, grapes and other fruits were produced. Nothing now remains of this plot but a mass of mining debris.

"Just above Folsom is Robbers' Ravine, which was the rendezvous of the desperate gang known as Tom Bell's gang, and the Bill Scott gang. They were the terror of northern California. Ben Bugbey, then a constable, and officer Dan Gay of Sacramento, encountered this band, and after a fierce battle, captured Bill Scott and several others. They were convicted and died in prison. Ben Bugbey is with us yet to recount the story. In later years the branch state prison was established here; also the great electric plant. This can scarcely be called early history.

"It was a novel sight in the early days to see the miners coming into town with their sacks of gold each Saturday afternoon, and going to the banking house of C. T. H. Palmer & Company, to exchange their dust for coin. Those sturdy miners were not of the class sometimes pictured by romance writers, and drunkenness or riotous conduct was exceedingly rare. They would make their purchase of 'grub' and then return to their cabins ready for the next week's clean-up.

"One of the first wide suspension bridges constructed in this state was by A. G. Kinsey and H. A. Thompson across the American River just above the town, to enable traffic to be held with the mining towns and camps north and east.

"At the commencement of the Rebellion in 1861, one of the first companies was organized in the town of Folsom, by M. M. Drew and P. H. Sibley; it was enrolled with E. D. Shirland as captain, and enlisted into the United States service for duty on the southern border, and did service in Arizona and New Mexico as the First California Cavalry. All the members were Folsomites, and Folsom was intensely loyal to the Union.

"Upon the completion of the Sacramento Valley Railroad in 1856, the machine shops of the road were established at Folsom, and a full force of mechanics employed, including

our old-time friends, G. J. Turner and Benjamin Welch, both foremen."

The Folsom Water Power Company succeeded the Natoma Water and Mining Company. The latter had made two contracts with the state to build a dam across the American where the Folsom state prison now stands, the company agreeing to build the dam, the state to furnish convict labor to do the work, in return for land deeded to the state, and for a part of the water power, for use at the prison. Some disagreements arose, and after litigation, the company abandoned the work, leaving the state without power to compel the company to complete the dam. The property and water rights were then transferred to the Folsom Water Power Company. The first work on the dam was done in the fall of 1866, but it was discontinued when the dam was completed to low water mark in the river, and was not resumed again until 1888, when Captain Aull, warden of the prison, induced Governor Waterman to take it up again, and it was finished about two years afterwards, as well as the canal leading down by the prison to the power-house at present owned by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company. In the meantime the state had received under its contract with the Folsom Water Company 483 acres of land on which the state prison, farm and the state game farm now stand, at a cost of 11,000 days' work of convict labor. The dam when finished was ninety feet high from the bed of the river and recently an efficient fish ladder has been constructed at the side of it, the former one having proved useless. The canal leads the water to the power-house, the water power generating all the electric and other power used for lighting the grounds and for other purposes.

Coner's flouring mill was built in 1866 on the corner of Wool Street, and closed in two years, B. N. Bugbey purchasing it for a wine cellar and renting the upper floor to the societies of Folsom. It was burned in 1871. The Natoma Mills were built by Edward Stockton in June, 1866, and discontinued later. The first brewery in Folsom was built by Chris Heiler in 1857, and destroyed by fire in 1868. In 1872 Peter Yager erected a brewery on the foundation of a large store destroyed by the destructive fire of 1870. It was burned in the fire of 1886.

The railroad bridge across the American River was built in 1858 on the line of the California Central Railroad. It was ninety-two feet above the water, with a span of 216 feet and cost \$100,000. It was the only bridge left on the American River after the flood of 1862, its superior height saving it. It was condemned in 1866, having sunk in the center and become unsafe. In 1854 a wooden bridge was

built across the American, but was washed away by high water a few years later.

Thompson & Kinsey obtained a charter in 1861 for building a bridge across the American River at Folsom. It was a wire suspension bridge, but the flood of 1862 carried it away on January 10, and the rebuilding of it was begun in March. C. L. Ecklon purchased the bridge and franchise in 1871. It was condemned and another was constructed in 1893.

Folsom suffered greatly from fires at various times. May 8, 1866, a fire burned "Whiskey Row" and a number of buildings on Sutter and Decatur Streets, including the office of the "Folsom Telegraph." The Hotel de France and other buildings were burned August 31, 1866. The Folsom Theater was burned June 27, 1871, and in the same year fire destroyed Patterson's Hotel, all of Chinatown and a part of Addison's lumber yard. May 6, 1872, a fire which broke out in Smith, Campbell & Jolly's store, destroyed all the block except the "Folsom Telegraph" office, the loss being about \$130,000. August 13, 1886, a fire broke out, destroying all the business property except three buildings, a loss of about \$150,000.

The Folsom Hook and Ladder Company was organized March 3, 1857. The first officers were: H. B. Waddilove, foreman; Charles Plannet, first assistant foreman; Frank Wheeler, second assistant; J. M. Arbuckle, secretary; H. D. Rowley, treasurer. The company owns its own hall. Young America, No. 1, was organized in September, 1861, and bought a hand engine costing \$1,800, but the enthusiasm died out, and it disbanded in 1863.

The first public school in Folsom was established in 1857, the first teacher being I. M. Sibley. The first trustees were: E. P. Willard, Dr. S. Palmer and J. S. Meredith. A school had, however, previously been taught at Prairie City.

Natoma Lodge No. 64, F. & A. M., was organized in October, 1854, at Mormon Island. It was chartered in 1855, and removed to Folsom. The first officers were: M. Wallace, W. M.; L. Bates, S. W.; A. O. Carr, J. W. The other charter members were: A. Spinks, G. W. Corey, S. Logan, H. A. Holcomb, D. McCall, B. H. Conroy, J. H. Berry, W. Sheldon, C. S. Bogar, W. K. Spencer, D. M. K. Campbell, J. Clark and M. Hatch. The records of the lodge were destroyed by the fire of 1871. Granite Lodge No. 62, I. O. O. F., was organized September 19, 1856, at the residence of Eli Nicholls, by David Kendall, D. D. G. M., assisted by C. C. Hayden, Samuel Cross, W. B. H. Dodson, George I. N. Monell, G. K. Van Heusen and George Nelson. The first officers were: J. E. Clark, N. G.; A. Mears, V. G.; W.

A. McClure, Rec. Sec.; H. A. Hill, Treas. The other charter members were: S. F. Marquis, A. W. Beals, B. Kosminsky, L. Sampson, J. Crumberger, G. B. Hornish and E. A. Turner. Folsom Encampment No. 24, I. O. O. F., was organized June 28, 1864. Fedora Rebekah Lodge, I. O. O. F., was established February 16, 1891, with fifty-five charter members, and the number of members at present is 143. Excelsior Council, O. C. F., was organized February 20, 1882. Folsom Lodge No. 109, A. O. U. W., was established June 6, 1879. Granite Parlor No. 83, N. S. G. W., was organized April 9, 1886. Social Lodge No. 54, Order of the Golden Shore, was established February 18, 1889. The Young Men's Institute No. 69 was instituted in January, 1888.

The first church services held in Folsom were held in Hook and Ladder Company's hall in 1856, by the Rev. Dr. Hatch, an Episcopal minister of Sacramento. About this time Father Quinn, of the Catholic Church, held services at the house of P. J. O'Neil, about two miles from Folsom. St. John's Church (Catholic) was organized in 1856, and the church structure was erected in 1857, the church society in the meantime holding its meetings in the Clarken College, Rev. Father Quinn, pastor. Trinity Church (Episcopal) was organized July 18, 1862, and the church building was erected the same year at the cost of about \$4,000 for a fine frame structure. The Congregational Church was organized in 1860, and erected a brick building the same year. J. E. Benton was its first pastor. It ceased to exist many years ago.

Prairie City was located about two miles south of Folsom, on Alder Creek, and mining began there in 1853, on the completion of the Natoma water ditch. The miners flocked in, stores, hotels and residences were built, and it became the business town for a number of the surrounding mining camps. Early in 1854, the town numbered over 1,000 persons, and the miners were making from \$5 to \$20 a day. The town began to die out in 1860, and all traces of it have long since vanished.

Willow Springs Hill diggings were mined as early as 1851, and it is said that millions were taken out from these diggings. Texas Hill, Rhodes' Diggings, Beam's Bar, and other camps yielded well for a time.

The state prison is about a mile and a half east of Folsom on the American River. The site was selected in preference to Rocklin, in 1868, on account of the water power available. Through delays of the contractors it was not finished ready for occupancy until 1880. It is built entirely of granite, as are the officers' houses and all other buildings, the rock being quarried on the grounds. There is a rock



crusher on the grounds, where the granite is crushed for road material, which is supplied for macadamizing the county roads and the streets of Sacramento. The prison was built to accommodate 650 prisoners, but additions have been built and there are now over 2,000 prisoners confined there. The sanitary conditions are excellent.

### Origin of Names

Elk Grove was so named because of a number of elk horns found in a grove of timber, near which in 1850 James Hall established his hotel and painted on its sign an elk's head. The name of Florin was given to that locality by the late Judge E. B. Crocker about 1864. The choice of that name was due to the great quantity of wild flowers to be seen in the fields. When the town was started in 1875, it received the same name. Folsom was named for J. L. Folsom, who died July 19, 1855.

There is some romance connected with the naming of Forest City in Sierra County, and it may not be amiss to mention in this connection the history of the name. The first store at the forks of Oregon Creek was built by Samuel Hammond and was called Yomana store, from the bluff above the town, which was called by that name, meaning "Sacred Hill." In 1853 a meeting was held by the citizens for the purpose of selecting a name for the village. There was a tie vote for Forks of Oregon and Yomana. The matter was compromised by agreeing to call the town after the first woman settler. The first lady resident was Mary Davis, wife of a baker. After her advent the town was called indiscriminately Forks of Oregon and Marietta. Davis soon sold out to a man named Captain Mooney, whose wife's name was Forest. Mrs. Mooney was a woman of education and contributed several articles to the Marysville paper. The articles were dated from Forest City. The editor did not know the location of that place, but published the correspondence as it was sent in and thus the name was used for the first time. Mrs. Mooney afterwards called into consultation several of the leading citizens and succeeded in having the place formally named in her honor.

The name of Galt was suggested for that town when it was laid out. John McFarland, who suggested the name to Judge E. B. Crocker, and who had come from Canada, de-

sired to name the place after the town of Galt in Upper Canada, where he had served his apprenticeship. The Canadian village had been named in honor of a Mr. Galt. The valley of Ione was named before the town was started and owes its title to Thomas Brown, a lover of books, who selected the name after one of the characters in the "Last Days of Pompeii" by Bulwer-Lytton. The town was first called Bedbug, then Freezeout and finally Ione.

Natoma is an Indian name signifying Clear Water. The name was given in 1850 to the Mormon Island postoffice on the suggestion of the late Judge A. P. Catlin. Afterwards the township was given the same name. Suttersville was named after Gen. John A. Sutter. Andrus Island was named after George Andrus, who died there in 1852. Rancho del Paso means Ranch of the Pass and is often alluded to as the Norris Grant, Samuel Norris having formerly owned the land. The American River was given that name by a company of western trappers who lived near its banks for a number of years between 1822 and 1830. Hicksville was named after William Hicks, an early settler. The Mokelumne River derives its name from a powerful tribe of Indians, the Mokelmos, who inhabited its lower banks and the adjacent territory. The Spaniards called it Rio de los Moquelumnes. The Consumnes River was named from the Cosumnes tribe. Mormon Island was named from the Mormons who settled there. Routier was named after Hon. Joseph Routier. The Sacramento River was first named Jesus Maria by Lieutenant Moraga, and the Feather was named by him the Sacramento, but later the names were changed to their present form.

### Townships Reduced and Renamed

By an act recently passed by the state legislature, the number of townships is reduced from fifteen to eight, named as follows: American, Brighton, Center, Georgiana, Granite, Lee, Sacramento, and San Joaquin. The supervisors were authorized to make the new boundary lines and rearrange the townships so as to distribute them about equally over the county outside of the corporate limits of Sacramento City. The bill was introduced by Assemblyman Percy G. West, and was framed along the lines of the recently proposed reapportionment of the senate and assembly districts of California.







J STREET, SACRAMENTO, IN FLOOD OF 1862



SHIPPING RICE AND GRAIN ON SACRAMENTO RIVER

## CHAPTER XVIII

## NOTABLE FLOODS IN SACRAMENTO COUNTY

THE FLOOD of 1850, heretofore mentioned as among the early disasters to the city, was only one of a series that devastated the city and county till later years, and some of which were far more widespread and destructive. Seasons of heavy rainfall have brought down from the mountains that bound the great Sacramento Valley on both sides torrents of rushing waters that have spread out over the lowlands along the Sacramento River or overtopped the levees constructed to preserve the alluvial lands and swept away the banks erected as barriers, reminding man that his puny efforts to restrain and control the forces of nature are futile at such times. Today the banks of the river in most places are crowned with substantial levees, many of them eighty to one hundred feet across the top, and holding back successfully the angry waters that surge and beat against them. But in many places these huge mounds have proved ineffectual in time of great floods, and the reclamation of the river lands and islands has been a costly and discouraging undertaking. The labor of months and years, costing many thousands of dollars, has often been swept away in a day and fertile fields, often covered with a valuable crop, inundated and covered with several feet of sand and detritus.

Long before the white man settled in the valley did these floods occur at different periods. The Indian mounds of past generations, the remains of which frequently appear on the low lands along the rivers, bear mute testimony to the rise of raging water and the necessity forced upon the aborigines of providing for the safety of themselves and their families from the devouring waters. Their traditions give an account of various floods before the white man invaded the valley. The great flood of 1805 forms an epoch in their history from which they still reckon in speaking of subsequent events. That of 1825-1826 was often referred to by the older members of the tribes who camped along the river in the early days of the state. The floods of 1846-1847 and of 1850 were familiar to the earliest pioneers and still remain vividly in the memories of the survivors of those days. The former did but little damage, for the reason that there was

very little property subject to damage in those days. The latter, which has been referred to earlier in this volume, did an immense amount of damage to the infant city and occasioned much suffering.

On the evening of January 8, 1850, a terrible southeast storm set in, swelling the Sacramento River to such an extent that the slough on I Street, between Second and Third, began to run over. Before night on Wednesday the water was running under the zinc building of Montgomery and Warbass, and torrents were rushing down Second and Third Streets. On Thursday morning the whole city for a mile from the Embarcadero, except some high places on Tenth Street, was under water. The next day buildings were carried from their foundations. Very few buildings escaped having their lower floors flooded. The damage was immense, great quantities of provisions and goods being swept away. Dr. John F. Morse, in writing of the flood, says, among other things:

"At 10 o'clock on the evening of the flood, when the back waters of the sloughs and the waters that came in from the banks of the Sacramento were rushing into the city, tearing up sidewalks and dislodging merchandise, sweeping away tents and upsetting houses—at this very time, and throughout the inundation, the city seemed almost mad with boisterous frolic, with the most irresistible disposition to revel in all the drinking, talking, swearing, dancing and shouting that were ever patronized by the wine-drinking son of Jupiter and Semele.

"All the shipping and two-story houses became crowded with the unwebbed bipeds of hilarity and merriment. When hundreds of thousands of dollars in merchandise were being wrested from the merchants and traders by the sweeping currents that were running through the streets, in some places with irresistible force, no one could have found among the losers of the property a single dejected face or dejected spirit. There were no gloomy consultations, no longing looks cast upon the absconding produce, no animosities excited. A man who would purposely roll into the water that he might share in the general laugh that was entailed upon one who had accidentally fallen in, would not wet the sole of his foot to



save a barrel of pork that was being carried off by the current.

"In the early part of this great flood small boats would bring almost any price on sale or hire. A common-sized whale-boat would bring \$30 an hour, and sell readily for \$1,000; but in an incredibly short time every particle of lumber that would answer for boat- or raft-making was appropriated, and in a few days the people were enabled to emigrate to the adjacent hills, where settlements were made, similar to the Hoboken of 1853. It would be impossible to estimate the amount of property destroyed by this terrible visitation."

Teamsters lost from forty to fifty yoke of oxen and a large number of horses and mules were drowned, write the historians. On the 18th the water so far subsided as to leave some dry spots on the Embarcadero and most of Second Street. The great number of cattle drowned created much discomfort to the people.

Another flood occurred in March, in which the city was saved from a second disaster by the energetic efforts of Hardin Biglow, who had built a levee across the sloughs at his own expense. This was the inception of the present system of levees which so effectually protects our city and renders it practically impregnable to the waters.

Two years later came another devastating flood. For some days prior to Sunday, March 7, 1852, both the Sacramento and American Rivers had taken on a threatening form, heavy rains in the foot-hills and a very heavy snow-fall in the mountains having filled them bank full. About 1 a. m. Sunday the citizens were aroused from their slumbers by the clanging of the alarm bell, warning them of impending danger. Excited men soon thronged the streets, anxious to ascertain the cause. On investigation it was found that, owing to a sudden rise in the American River, the levee near its mouth had given away and the water was rushing fast through a breach in its crumbling banks. The mayor, chief engineer and many citizens were soon on the ground, making every effort to avert disaster. Timber, hay, sacks of barley, dirt and other things were cast into the breach, but to no avail. The earth on which the timbers of the sluice gate rested became loosened and about two o'clock the bridge gave way and was swept away by the current into the slough. Brooks' store-house, on the levee, followed the bridge; and as the opening widened the rush of waters increased and trees, houses, scows and tents were swept into the vortex and coming with tremendous force against the bridge across Third Street snapped it like a pipe-stem and it too was swept away, cutting off all communication with the peninsula and imperiling the safety of residents.

Boats were quickly procured and after great exertions all were rescued and conveyed to a place of safety. By four o'clock the water had reached the level of I Street and was running up Second to J Street. The mayor issued a proclamation, calling on all to help stem the tide. A temporary embankment stopped the water at I Street, but it soon found its way around to Seventh and submerged I Street again. The embankment was continued to Seventh, where the ground was higher, but soon the water was pouring into J Street through the slough. The Sacramento River at this time was two feet lower than in the flood of 1850, and lacked twenty inches of overtopping the levee, and the sloughs below the city contained less water than at the former flood. But the American was higher and was rising, while the Sacramento was stationary. The levee was crumbling and the water was trickling through and it appeared certain that the levee must yield to the rising waters. Much property had been destroyed already. Cattle, pigs and poultry floated by on the flood and the water stood from a few inches to two feet deep on the lower floors on I Street. By six o'clock the city was almost wholly submerged, the buildings rising like so many pyramids on the desert over the face of the waters, only Sutter's Fort and the Ridge being above the flood.

By this time the American River, which had overflowed its banks, had crept insidiously around the city and a torrent rushed in on the opposite side. The east levee had broken and the water poured violently in. The stores on K Street were nearly all flooded several inches deep, but J Street, being higher, was still above the flood. The entire city was wild with excitement. Every one who possessed goods or furniture was removing them to higher apartments or ground. Houses on the outskirts were almost deserted and the residents took refuge on scows. Carpenters became boat-builders, but there was not half enough material or labor on hand to supply the demand. The water still rose and by Monday morning scarcely a foot of land was visible in the city. Then a cold southeast wind rose and the water receded four inches by noon, but still stood two feet deep on K Street and also covered J, but not so deeply. From the commencement communication with the outside had been cut off. Stages for Auburn and Nevada leaving on the 6th were forced to turn back. On the following day one was wrecked while trying to cross a slough at Sutter's race, and the horses were saved with difficulty. Little's bridge at Coloma, the bridge at Uniontown, the two covered bridges at Salmon Falls and all the bridges on the south and middle forks of the American River were carried away. Many horses and mules were drowned while

trying to swim a deep slough near Brighton. Most of the losses sustained, however, were in the suburbs, or outside of the city. The merchants had, as a rule, profited by their experience in 1850, and removed their goods in time to escape damage.

But with all the damage and danger, not to say discomfort, the elastic spirits of the pioneers were undaunted. Many enjoyable experiences were not lacking and pleasure excursions took place over the submerged country outside. The Sacramento "Daily Union" of March 9, 1852, had the following to say:

"J Street, up town, proved to be the center of attraction yesterday, and presented many enlivening and animating scenes through the day. Its bosom was covered with unique water craft of every conceivable description, and the ingenuity displayed in their construction was only equalled by the tact and skill with which they were managed. The greater number consisted of skiffs, and these constituted a regular line of ferry boats, plying from block to block. There were also freight boats laden with hay, barley, provisions, etc., which articles were transported in accordance with established rates. Then came the fancy sail boat of the man of leisure, shooting swiftly past the meaner craft and stretching upward for more sea room! We noticed one of these far out on the prairie, close-hauled to a southeast wind and apparently bound for Stockton. Among other craft, the omnibus boat was conspicuous. They are made by fastening two or three empty boxes together. These appeared to be the favorite conveyance of 'the people,' although scarcely a trip was successfully performed, owing to the pilots getting off their course, throwing their craft on their ends, and spilling their passengers overboard. Then, by hoisting signals of distress, these attracted the attention of some other catamaran, which bore down to their relief. One cute chap built a big box with wheels attached, and after getting 'steam up' threaded his way through K Street. Besides these, there were metallic boats, dug-outs, hide boats and canoes—all filled with people, out on business or pleasure—all, too, joyous and happy. It was, in fact, an aquatic carnival, and the town was afloat on a frolic."

The high land at the head of I Street, near the plaza, was densely crowded during the flood with human beings, wagons, tents, cattle and horses. As in the flood of 1850, the dwellers near the sloughs on the south side of the city and all those on lower ground escaped from the water and made this their camping ground. On J Street a number of Mexicans and boys improved the opportunity given them by free water, of washing the surface ground in

front of the different banking houses, in some instances with considerable success. The wild animals also sought refuge and fifteen rabbits were caught at one time in a dwelling near the slough, which proved a treacherous refuge for them. A large number of rats took up their abode on a big stump on Sixth Street, where they were soon slaughtered by men and boys, much to the disgust of a crowd of Chinamen who deprecated the destruction of so much good food.

The flood lasted four days before it began to subside. Before this, those who had urged the necessity of a substantial levee on the river front to keep out the flood waters had been largely in the minority and their arguments had been scornfully rejected and they often subjected to public denunciation for advocating the incurring of such a needless expense. It was claimed and believed by many that even if a levee were built, the water would percolate through and undermine it. But public opinion now underwent a radical change. The last flood had demonstrated the fact that it might become an annual occurrence and men thought it wise to heed the warning, and arrangements were made at once to construct more efficient levees.

December 19, 1852, a break occurred in the levee on the American River, between Stuart's and the Ridge. By the morning following the business portion of the city was submerged to a depth of several inches, but the water soon subsided, but little damage being done by it.

The city was again completely flooded January 1, 1853. The water of the Sacramento River was twenty-two feet above low-water mark and two feet higher than during the great flood of 1850. Boats were again in great demand and New Year's calls were made in them. But the trade, although profitable, was brief, many of the boats being stranded by the quickly receding waters. While but little damage was done in the city, the county and those adjoining it suffered considerable destruction of property and the incidental discomfort and suffering. The city now passed an ordinance for the improvement of the river levees.

For nearly eight years after this Sacramento escaped the floods and her prosperity increased. She was fast growing into a large city. She had passed through fire and flood and all the privations and misfortunes incident to the history of a pioneer city, and far more than the average of them. Her people had met all these discouragements and misfortunes with a smiling face and an undaunted courage. It seemed as if they had surmounted all their trials and their career henceforth was to be one of continued prosperity. But the end was not yet. Fate had not yet shot all her arrows of mis-



fortune; and one more, the most destructive of all, was yet to strike the city.

The precursor of the great misfortune was a flood on March 28, 1861, when the American again rose, quickly reaching a point twenty feet above low-water mark. It swept away the wing-dam at Rabel's tannery and damaged the levee at that point greatly. The water from Sutter's Lake overflowed its bounds and cut a channel through First Street to the American River; Swift's bridge, and Lisle's bridge across the American were both destroyed. Norris' bridge became impassable and ferries had to be established, there being no other means of crossing the American between Folsom and Sacramento.

About 8 o'clock on the morning of December 9, 1861, the announcement was made that the levee on the eastern boundary of the city had given way and that the waters of the American River were sweeping down on the devoted city with uncontrollable fury. On they came with irresistible force. Well was it for Sacramento in that hour of trial that the break in the levee had not occurred in the night. Had it done so the loss of life would have been heavy. As it was, a number of persons were drowned and the property destroyed far exceeded in quantity and value that of any preceding flood. Bursting through the eastern levee, the water poured down along Thirty-first Street till it struck the R Street levee, which was swept away like an eggshell by the tremendous force of the current and the city was at the mercy of the flood. The other levees surrounding the city instead of proving a protection, now constituted a source of danger and damage, confining the waters and forcing them to rise to a higher level than they might otherwise have attained.

Within an hour of the first alarm many persons on Eleventh Street found themselves surrounded by water and unable to escape. Their appeals for help were heartrending. Stock-owners began to bestir themselves, and great numbers of horses, mules, cattle, hogs and sheep were driven across the Yolo bridge and down to Sutterville. By eleven o'clock the water had risen to such a depth at Fifth and Sixth Streets that many houses were overturned and set afloat. Women and children clung to the doors and windows of these and cried out for assistance. There was a scarcity of boats, and for a time many persons seemed doomed to perish inevitably. Many families were driven from their homes in the vicinity of the Pavilion, on the corner of Sixth and M Streets. The upper doors of the Pavilion being locked, they were burst open and many sought refuge in the building.

The Howard Benevolent Society made its headquarters here, and, having four boats at

its disposal, furnished soup and blankets to all who came through the day. In turn M, L, K and J Streets were flooded by the water backing up from the R Street levee. Inmates of one-story buildings deserted them, while those living in two-story structures carried their bedding and furniture upstairs. Cellars were flooded and large quantities of merchandise of all descriptions destroyed. Boats and all imaginable kinds of craft were employed in saving life and property, and moved back and forth laden with passengers and various things. Many were upset, and many a foot passenger plunged into a deep hole, suffering temporary submergence.

Finally, the chain gang cut a hole through the R Street levee and the water poured out of it in a torrent. The force of the water here drew many houses afloat in the vicinity—some of them two-story edifices—into the break, where they were torn to pieces. It was impossible to obtain any data as to the number of persons who perished. A teamster was drowned near Sutter's Fort. A man was drowned with his team at the corner of Ninth and M Streets through falling into an open cistern, and a child in the wagon was saved with great difficulty. It was generally supposed that many women and children were drowned in one-story houses, on account of their inability to escape to the roofs of their dwellings.

The only dry portions of the city were I Street, the river front, the R Street levee and Poverty Ridge, now known as Sutter Terrace. I Street and the levee were crowded with stock taken there for refuge. Many boats were employed in the evening in taking passengers to and from the hotels and restaurants for meals, the fires in many of which had been extinguished by the waters.

The steamer "Swallow," coming from Marysville, was dashed against the bridge pier, injuring two of her passengers. The train for Folsom went only to Poverty Ridge, passengers being carried thence in boats for half a mile and put on another train and carried to their destination. In many places the railroad track was destroyed. Early in the day the city gauge showed the water had risen to twenty-one feet, and at sundown it had risen six to eight inches higher, while the Yolo side was but slightly overflowed. During the night several houses floated down the river and female voices within them were heard shrieking vainly for help. Two sections of Lisle's bridge across the American were swept away, but lodged against the Sacramento bridge and were secured there.

The next morning was clear and the waters had subsided several feet, leaving L Street a bed of mud and those north of it likewise.

Planks of sidewalks and crossings, stranded boats and scows used the day before, were scattered all around. The city south of L Street was still under water, having first felt the fury of the flood, and here boats were still in use. The area was crowded with capsized houses, merchandise and other things, and the loss of property here was great.

Many acts of humanity were performed, but avarice and callousness were also found during these perils. Some men borrowed boats on the levee under pretense of rescuing sufferers, but instead turned them into a means of extortion. One man had placed his wife on the roof of a house about to fall, and was obliged to pay one of these scoundrels \$75 to carry her to a place of safety. A man standing inside of a house, up to his chin in water, begged to be taken into a boat. The boatman demanded \$15 fare, but he said he had no money. "Then I'll leave you to drown," was the unfeeling reply. Fortunately another boat came along and rescued him. Such things were common, and near midnight two women were saved who had been on the roof of a house on Eleventh Street, near L, for seven hours, unable to find a boatman who would take them off. The loss of property was estimated at \$1,500,000. How many lives were lost will never be known. By December 11 the water had subsided and traffic was resumed.

Scarcely had this flood passed away, however, when it was succeeded by another. On December 23, while men were still employed in building up and strengthening the levee on Burns' Slough, the American River rose again so rapidly that it carried away a portion of the new embankment and that portion of the city lying south of Tenth and L Streets was inundated the second time to a maximum depth of about four and a half feet. The water soon subsided and the levees were so far repaired and strengthened that, although the Sacramento River five days later stood twenty-two feet and seven inches above the low-water mark, the highest yet recorded, the city was quite free from water in its business portion.

The rains still continued and as the lowlands could not clear themselves of flood water, a still greater calamity hung over the devoted city and would have been the climax of disaster had not the previous floods warned the inhabitants to be prepared for anything. That there was less loss of life and property is largely due to this fact, as the flood came suddenly. On Thursday, January 9, 1862, in consequence of the continued rains and the melting of the snows in the Sierras, the American River overflowed the levee at Rabel's tannery and speedily covered the entire area lying east of the

Thirty-first Street levee, and before ten o'clock that night the water had covered the lower part of the city a foot deep.

The levee commissioners after the flood of December, 1861, had established a camp of about thirty men in the vicinity of Burns' Slough, under Charles Farley. The flood of January 9 came on them without warning, swept away the house and compelled its inmates to take shelter upon the roof of the barn, which, being banked up by sand and sediment, withstood the flood.

About four o'clock Burns heard their cries and came in a whale-boat with an old sailor, to succor them. Farley, seeing his men preparing to jump into the boat, threatened to shoot the first one who did so without his orders, telling them that such a move would result in the loss of all their lives. As a result, only five men were taken off at this time, and it then being too late to do more, the remaining twenty-five spent the night on the roof. During the night Mrs. Burns prepared soup and food for them and in the morning the whale-boat brought them a large milk-can filled with the hot soup. Burns, the old sailor and S. D. Carkhuff toiled all day and all were safely landed by night, Farley, the overseer, being the last man to leave the roof.

At daybreak on the 10th the southern part of the city was under two and a half feet of water, while the eastern part, north of J Street, was also flooded, and by one o'clock J and K Streets were flooded to Ninth and during the afternoon the flood attained the same height as the highest rise of December 8, 1861.

The scene in the afternoon was an animated one. Merchants erected platforms for their goods above the line of supposed danger and stock-owners were driving their horses, mules and cattle to the I Street and Front Street levees. Women and children moved to the upper stories or to the higher streets and hundreds of boats were afloat on the streets, carrying passengers. Many of them contained people apparently bent on pleasure excursions. There was much less danger than on former occasions and fear and anxiety were also less. The balconies were crowded with spectators and there was plenty of mirth and hilarity. In the southern and eastern parts of the city, however, many were forced to leave their homes without knowing where to go. All the hotels were soon overcrowded and the Pavilion again came into requisition as the headquarters of the Howard Benevolent Society, many persons being lodged and fed there.

The committee of safety had some time previous to this flood constructed a new levee at Rabel's tannery, leaving the old one standing to protect it as a breakwater, letting the water in gradually to form a basin of still



water and thus protect the new embankment. A person cut the old levee without authority and let the current flow against the new one, and only by the most strenuous exertions and the liberal use of gunny sacks, was the danger averted. A subsequent report of the engineers to the state board of swamp-land commissioners states that at this point the river makes an acute angle to the northwest, the effect being to throw up a wall of water there, two feet higher than at any other point in the channel, and the water flowed over the levee, causing a crevice through which the flood poured at the rate of 60,000 cubic feet per second, with a torrent velocity due to the fall in the river of 3,000 feet in seventy-five miles.

During this inundation four deaths from drowning were reported and the destruction of property was considerable. About three-quarters of a mile of the Folsom railroad track was washed away. Many small buildings were carried through the R Street levee and destroyed. One thousand feet of the wall surrounding Agricultural Park, which was twenty feet high and fourteen inches thick, fell to the ground. The river rose five inches higher than on any previous occasion. The fires in the "Daily Union" office were extinguished, stopping the press while it was running off its weekly edition. The steamer "Gem" of the California Navigation Company was swept by the current through the break at Rabel's tannery, and stranded at Twenty-third and Z Streets in a peach orchard, whence she was launched with much difficulty in the following February. Two dead bodies were found floating on the American River and two milkmen on Eighteenth Street, near R, lost seventy head of milch cows. The new levee at Rabel's tannery was only saved by using all the raw hides in the tannery to spread over its weak points.

The legislature was then in session and on January 11 a resolution was adopted by the senate, by a vote of twenty to thirteen, to adjourn to San Francisco for the remainder of the session. The resolution was defeated in the assembly after a long discussion, by a vote of forty to thirty-six, but a further flood appearing, the assembly agreed to the measure and on January 23 the legislature, with its attaches and furniture, removed to San Francisco.

On January 12, the steamer "Defiance" went up the river to Patterson's, twelve miles above the city and seven miles higher than any steamboat had hitherto reached, and for some time after she made daily trips to that point. On the same day Wilson's bridge over the Cosumnes was overturned by the flood. From this time on the flood began to subside and navigation of the streets soon became impos-

sible, the only means of traversing them being to wade through the mud with its accumulated filth and carcasses of dead animals. The half-drowned and starving cattle along the rivers gave employment to all the steamboats and other craft in rescuing them. The flood was equally destructive throughout the county. At this time the only mining that had been done was mostly of a primitive sort. No levees, except in the case of the city, had been erected to repel the flood waters, as hydraulic mining had not yet raised the bed of the river. The water had full sweep over the valley, almost to the foothills of the Coast Range on one side and to the rolling lands west of Folsom on the other. This fact may give some idea of the immense volume of water poured into the valley by the continued rains. As one pioneer expressed himself to the writer: "We had six weeks' rain in January." An equal amount of rainfall now, in so limited a time, would do incalculable damage to the dwellers of the lowlands.

The "Daily Union" of Monday, January 13, 1862, has the following:

"Upon Friday night the American River rose sixty feet above low-water mark, and destroyed a large amount of property. The old flour mill of Stockton and Coover, built some seven or eight years ago, and the new one built by them last summer in conjunction with Carroll & Moore of this city, were both carried away, and in their course took off the wire suspension bridge of Kinsey & Thompson. The new mill was designed to run nine pair of burrs, and is reported to have cost between \$20,000 and \$30,000. A large quantity of wheat therein stored was also lost. The wire bridge was built in the summer of 1856, and cost about \$18,000. A wooden bridge some ten feet lower had been previously destroyed. The railroad bridge belonging to the California Central Railroad Company, some fifteen feet higher than the wire bridge, and of a single span, is still standing. So far as we have received information from various parts of the county, we are convinced that the late flood spread over a much greater area of territory and was far more destructive than any which has occurred since the county was settled.

"The waters from the American did great injury at Brighton; those from the Sacramento, a great deal in the townships bordering on that river, and those from the Sacramento and Mokelumne produced a corresponding result in the southern part of the county. We are informed that families were taken from the tops of houses in boats, their buildings were carried away, and most of their stock destroyed. A large amount of stock on the lower Stockton road has been lost. Norris' bridge, on the American River, some four

miles from its mouth, which withstood the flood of December 9th, gave way on Saturday afternoon (January 11th) to the still stronger torrent. At about half past four o'clock two sections of the structure were carried off, and lodged on the north bank of the river, a short distance away. There is now no bridge standing on the American River, that we are aware of, excepting only the railroad bridge at Folsom."

While the elements were dealing death and destruction to mankind, animals and property, human philanthropy was not idle. Steamboats were dispatched daily from San Francisco, laden with cooked food for the sufferers. An aid society was organized at Folsom, and a deputation sent to Sacramento to invite the suffering and distressed to partake of the hospitality of that town. The work of the Howard Society of Sacramento should never pass into forgetfulness. It will always live in the memory of those who were its beneficiaries and should never be forgotten by their children or descendants.

But the troubles of the city from flood were not yet ended. January 23, 1862, the new levee at Rabel's tannery broke and a crevice of 150 feet wide was opened, which speedily increased to 800 feet, flooding the business portion of the city. While it lasted only a short time, it was followed by the flood of February 24, which poured in through a break in the same place. The water encroached on the following day to such an extent that the great railroad scales on R Street, sixty feet in length, had to be removed. The railroad soon after being repaired, communication with Folsom was once more established.

The city was by this time aroused to the necessity for better protection and the authorities began to take active steps in the matter, and moved energetically to that end. Between the recession of the flood and January 1, 1863, more than \$200,000 was spent in elevating the streets and otherwise improving them and in strengthening the levees. Since that time many hundred thousands of dollars have been spent in raising and strengthening the levees. After the flood of 1862 it became evident to the business men of the city that it was unsafe to depend entirely on the levees. A movement was put on foot for raising J and K, the principal business streets. It was an arduous job, but men were found to contract to do the work, and the buildings were raised, the streets filled in from six to eighteen feet and the city began to take on a more solid and permanent appearance. The flood of 1862 was the last one to do any damage to the business portion of the city, and it was not till sixteen years afterwards that the water invaded the city limits.

On the morning of February 1, 1878, it was

reported that a break had occurred in the levee below the city, near the Lovdal ranch. The gophers had honeycombed the levee and in a very short time the crevice, at first about twelve feet wide, had grown much larger and by the next morning was 300 feet wide and very deep. The roar of the waters pouring through the break could be heard for a great distance. The lowlands were soon flooded and the road to the city cemetery was soon covered and impassable. Attention was immediately turned to closing the openings on the streets passing under the R Street levee, which at that time was the city's only protection on the south. By nightfall these were rendered secure, but the seepage water came up as far as Sixth and N Streets before the flood subsided.

On February 14 it was found necessary to cut the R Street levee at Eighteenth Street, to allow the accumulation of water from Burns' Slough to pass away. On the 20th the river rose to twenty-five feet ten inches above low-water mark and a strong gale forced the flood up against the levee, endangering it, but the citizens turned out at the alarm and made it secure. Steps were taken to close the break at the Lovdal place and by April 10 the city was once more safe.

The last flood of any consequence was in 1904, and is known as the "Edwards break." It occurred on February 26, of that year, at a place in the levee about three miles below the city. It was said at the time that it was caused by water seeping through gopher holes in the levee, and that it was discovered by a Portuguese in the vicinity just after it had begun to trickle through, and could have been stopped at the time by stuffing a bale of hay or straw into the hole, but that the man valued the straw too highly to use it in that way. By night the crevasse had increased to 150 feet wide, and later it widened to 300 feet. About 15,000 acres were flooded, the water running down until it emptied into Snodgrass Slough. A number of residents had narrow escapes from drowning, but no lives were lost. Much sand was carried down by the current, badly damaging a number of farms. So strong was the current that many attempts to close the break by driving piles and filling in were unsuccessful, and not until some months afterwards, when the river fell, was it possible to repair the levee. At present the levee below the city is high and strong, the Southern Pacific having built one on which to run the Sacramento Southern Railroad trains.

### The Levees

Previous to the flood of 1850 there had been no attempt at protecting the city by levees, owing to a wide divergence of opinion among



the citizens, many of whom, coming from the East, had had no experience with floods and could not be convinced of the danger. But the flood of 1850 effected a sudden conversion in many of these and they became ardent supporters of a levee plan. Surveyors were employed as the waters receded, to survey lines and locate a levee. On the morning of January 29, 1850, a meeting of citizens was called at the office of Priest, Lee & Company, to provide means to protect the city. Barton Lee was appointed chairman and J. L. L. F. Warren, secretary. Committees were appointed to lay out the work, and at a second meeting, on February 2, estimates were presented and the city council instructed the city engineer to prepare plans and estimates for the work. Four commissioners, Barton Lee and H. Biglow from the city and T. A. Warren and Colonel Smith from the council, were appointed to act with the engineer in locating the levee. The engineer made an estimate of 161,000 cubic yards of earthwork, but the levee was not located on the lines laid out by him. On April 29, the citizens voted to raise by tax \$250,000 for constructing a levee, only fifteen voting against it. The levee was built during the year from the high ground near Sutterville west to the east bank of the Sacramento, thence northerly along the bank of the river to the mouth of the American and then easterly along that river to high ground, about two and one-half miles. It was three feet high, six feet on top and twelve feet wide at the base, being much wider directly in front of the city.

But this was found entirely inadequate for protection in 1852. It was severely criticized by the "Union" of March 8, and on the 10th the mayor recommended to the council the building of a levee on I Street to Sixth, thence along the high ground to abreast of Sutter's Fort, and thence to the "Ridge." This was done, and the people felt secure once more. But on the night of December 19, 1852, a break occurred between Stewart's house on the American, and the Ridge. It widened to eighty feet and the city was once more inundated. The water again entered the city January 2, 1853, but did little damage. July 29, 1853, an ordinance was passed appropriating \$50,000 for raising and strengthening the levee, the work to be paid for in "levee scrip," bearing interest at two per cent per month. This levee ran "from the intersection of the levee on the Sacramento River and I Street; thence following the line of levee as built, down I Street to Sixth; thence north along Sixth to the bank of the slough; thence along the slough northeasterly to A Street; thence easterly along A Street to Thirty-first; thence

southerly, inside of the slough (Burns') to R Street; thence along R Street to the river; thence along Front Street to the beginning." No provision was made in the \$50,000 appropriation for the levee down R Street and along Burns' Slough, this being voted afterwards by the citizens as a loan. Up to January 1, 1854, the sum expended for the levee was about \$600,000.

In November, 1860, the levee at Rabel's tannery was strengthened by building a new piece of levee and a wing dam to turn the current away, but all precautions proved to be useless, for in March, 1861, the American River rose suddenly, carried away the wing dam, and seriously damaged the levee, but did not enter the city. December 9, 1861, the Thirty-first Street levee broke near Burns' Slough, and broke again two weeks later, but was rebuilt. January 9, 1862, the American rose again, piling up the water at Rabel's tannery two feet higher than at any other part of the channel. It overflowed the levee and caused a large crevasse. A subscription of \$50,000 was raised to close the break, and a new levee was built inside the old one. But this gave way on February 22, a crevasse 800 feet wide being washed out. This was repaired and in the spring and summer of 1862 the whole system of levees was strengthened, raised and put in good condition.

The project of turning the American River so that it would flow into the Sacramento River some miles below the city, as proposed by Mr. Zueblin and Mr. Robinson and brought into notice again lately, is not a new one, having been advanced by engineers in 1862.

In 1861, owing to the previous floods which had devastated the city, the matter of providing levees for its protection became a live issue, and the state board of swamp-land commissioners was formed, the City of Sacramento being included within the limits of Swamp Land District No. 2. B. F. Leet was appointed by the board as engineer of the district. He made a report recommending that the levee for the protecting of his district should commence at Brighton on the American River, following the river down to the Sacramento City levee, and following the line of the levee down the Sacramento to Y Street and thence down the east bank of the river. All of this levee above the city and in it was certified to the city levee commission, and C. C. Tracy was appointed the engineer to finish the job. From data secured by them on the flood of January 10, 1862, the engineers arrived at the conclusion that, as the reclamation of the valleys progressed, thus contracting the area through which the water brought down by the two rivers must flow, it would be necessary to

raise the levees each year, and that eventually Sacramento would find itself in the same position in which Marysville is today—that of discharging the flood waters on a level with the tops of the houses. An alternative proposition was presented, the cutting of a large canal from the bend of the American River at Brighton to the low ground in the vicinity of Freeport, turning the American into the canal, and thus relieving Sacramento from the continual menace of the flood waters. This solution of the question has never been attempted, but has been seriously discussed.

April 9, 1862, the legislature created a board of city levee commissioners, to consist of five members, and pending the regular election, named H. T. Holmes, Charles Crocker, William F. Knox, Charles H. Swift and Francis Tukey to act until the election should be held. In 1878 the citizens voted to build a levee from Front and Y Streets, along the old line of the American River to the northern boundary of the city and thence to Brighton, on the line of the Central Pacific, to the embankment of the Sacramento Valley road. The cross levee of the railroad on R Street was the only protection of the city on the south until the Y Street levee was built in December of that year. As all the breaks of the levees in the early years except one had been from flood waters of the American River, this danger was minimized by turning the course of the American River. This was done in 1868, by cutting a canal from a point just below the railroad bridge over the American, through a point of land, by which the channel of the river was changed and the stream was made to empty into the Sacramento about a mile north of its old mouth. The current was thus thrown away from the levee, and the intervening ground has grown up to willows, thus rendering the north levee secure. The sharp bend which flung the river current against the levee at Twenty-eighth Street, at Rabel's tannery, and which the engineers reported in the floods of 1861 and 1862, piled the water up two feet higher than it was below the bend; the bend has been filled in with sand and detritus, a spur levee having been built by property-owners to deflect the current.

Some years ago the Southern Pacific Company proposed to the city trustees that, if given the privilege of storing their extra cars on the levee north of the city, they would widen it and keep it in repair, and the offer was accepted. Since that time the levee has been greatly widened and strengthened, and is considered almost, if not quite, impregnable to the waters. This levee has been repeatedly raised since 1867, when the American River rose to the greatest height known till that time, and might have inundated the city again, if the railroad embankment to the bridge, which at that time was solid, and obstructed the free course of the water, had not given way, and relieved the situation. A number of years ago the Y Street levee was raised several feet and widened, after the Lovdal break had convinced the city authorities that the safety of the city would be conserved thereby.

For many years the levees have been considered as securing the absolute safety of the city, as in times of flood the levees on the Yolo side generally gave way or else the levees below the city yielded, as in the case of the Lovdal break and the Edwards break. But some ten years ago the levee on the Yolo side above the city was greatly raised and strengthened by the Vallejo Northern Electric Company, while the reclamation work being done by the Natomas Consolidated Company will still further contract the carrying capacity of the American and Sacramento Rivers in flood times. This increases the danger to the city levees from a great and sudden rise of the rivers in an unusual rainy season. In view of this fact, the idea of the engineers in 1862 has been revived and is being seriously discussed, as a means of relieving the situation, and various plans are proposed. Perhaps the most feasible and permanent solution of the question would be that suggested in the report of the United States reclamation and irrigation surveys, that a series of immense storage reservoirs could be constructed on the torrential streams tributary to the Sacramento River, impounding the flood waters and conserving them for summer use in irrigating the valley lands, instead of allowing them to run to waste to the sea, inflicting sometimes immense damage to the dwellers of the lowlands.



## CHAPTER XIX

## LOCAL JUDICIARY AND ATTORNEYS

By Judge W. A. Anderson (Deceased)

**T**HERE could be nothing more instructive and interesting than the origin and development of the judicial system and the aids thereto by the bar of Sacramento City. In fact the history of the bench and bar of this great state had its inception in Sacramento, where the great legal minds were located in the early history of the state.

The southern part of the state was governed chiefly by the old system of Mexico; but in Sacramento the common law was at once established, and common sense was at all times interwoven into the decrees and judgments, in the start somewhat crude in their construction, but very soon developed into a splendid system with the aid of the bright genius of the early members of the bar. In this sketch it will be our endeavor to make brief reference to many of those brilliant men who have long since crossed the Dark River, and who in their time labored in the local field for the betterment of the law and the administration of justice.

Under Mexican rule the government of California was conducted under the laws of March 20 and May 23, 1837, and those laws were observed on the acquisition of the country by the United States, until the organization of the state government. They provided for the selection of *alcaldes*, whose duties were to care for good order and public tranquillity, to see that police regulations, laws and decrees were enforced, to provide for the apprehension of criminals, and in some cases to impose fines and imprisonment upon malefactors. There were also justices of the peace, who served as municipal and judicial officers. There was in the territory a superior tribunal, consisting of four judges and an attorney-general, which had the general review of cases tried before inferior courts. There were also courts of "first instance," in which cases both criminal and civil were originally brought.

The first legislature, by an act passed March 16, 1850, divided the state into nine judicial districts and constituted the counties of Sacramento and Eldorado the sixth judicial district. Afterwards the counties of Sacramento and Yolo composed that district, and it so

existed until the taking effect of the constitution of 1879, which abolished that court.

The same legislature, by an act passed April 13, 1850, created a county court in each county, and by an act approved on the 11th day of that month, the court of sessions was created, to be composed of the county judge and two justices of the peace, who were to serve as associate justices. The latter were chosen by the justices of the peace of the county. That court had jurisdiction in cases of misdemeanor, and also exercised functions now performed by the board of supervisors, such as the supervision of claims against the county, and management of roads, etc. Subsequently the court of sessions was abolished and its jurisdiction vested in the county court. Its legislative and supervisory powers were transferred to the board of supervisors. The present state constitution abolished all of these courts and provided for the organization of a superior court in the county, with two departments and two judges, with civil and criminal jurisdiction.

### Local Judiciary

In the latter part of August, 1849, General B. Riley, acting military governor of California, appointed James S. Thomas judge of the court of first instance, with criminal jurisdiction. On the 2nd of September, 1849, Thomas entered upon the duties of his office. A suit was instituted for the recovery of money. A summons was made returnable the same day at four o'clock, at which time judgment was entered and execution ordered. This gives some idea of the rapidity with which business, even of a judicial character, was transacted at that early period of Sacramento's history. On the 3rd of September, Judge Thomas appointed J. P. Rogers clerk of his court. The latter gentleman served in that capacity until the 19th of November following, and resigned, whereupon James R. Lawrence was appointed. He continued until the 27th of December, at which time Presley Dunlap was appointed to the position.

Judge Shannon opened his court for criminal business in September, 1849. R. A. Wilson was appointed clerk, and S. C. Hast-

ings, afterwards chief justice of the supreme court of the state and subsequently attorney-general, also the founder of Hastings Law College, acted as prosecuting attorney. D. B. Hanner, who had been elected sheriff by the people in their primary capacity, attended both civil and criminal courts. The first case before Judge Shannon was a prosecution against a party for stealing a cow from Samuel Norris. During the trial defendant's counsel objected to the proceedings because they were not in conformity with the constitutional provision guaranteeing to every party accused of high crime, that before he could be put upon trial he must have been indicted by a grand jury. The court held that inasmuch as the defendant had not raised the question in the beginning of the case, he was deemed as waiving his right, and that the trial must proceed. The defendant was found guilty and fined \$200 and costs, which amounted to \$515; rather costly beef!

About December 1, 1849, R. A. Wilson succeeded to the bench, vice Shannon, deceased. On January 11, 1850, he appointed A. J. McCall clerk of his court for Sacramento, and on January 26 he appointed Stephen J. Field clerk of his court, to reside at Marysville. Mr. Field was afterwards supreme justice of the State of California, and associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. During the time Sacramento was flooded that winter, Wilson held his court at Marysville. The two courts alluded to did the judicial business of the district, both civil and criminal, until the organization of the judiciary under the state constitution, May 30, 1850.

The first district judges were elected by the legislature March 30, 1850, and James S. Thomas, was elected judge of the sixth judicial district. He resigned November 9 following. Tod Robinson was appointed by the governor to succeed Judge Thomas, January 2, 1851, and assumed office upon the eighth day of the same month. Ferris Forman succeeded Robinson by appointment on August 13, 1851; and in September of the same year, Lewis Aldrich assumed the office. He resigned November 19, 1852, and A. C. Monson was appointed by Governor Bigler on November 26, 1852. Judge Monson took office on the 1st of December of that year. Monson had been elected at the general election on November 2, 1852. He resigned August 17, 1857, and Governor Johnson, on the 3rd of September, 1857, appointed Charles T. Botts to succeed him. At the general election held September 1, 1858, John H. McKune was elected, and was reelected October 21, 1863. On October 20, 1869, Lewis Ramage was elected, and on October 20, 1875, Samuel C. Denson was elected. Judge Denson served

until the new constitution, abolishing the office, took effect.

Judge Thomas, after his resignation, returned to the East, and died at St. Louis, in 1857 or 1858. Robinson, who was a prominent member of the bar and belonged to a family of distinguished lawyers, died in San Mateo County, October 27, 1870. Forman was afterwards secretary of state. Judge Aldrich died at San Francisco, May 18, 1885. Judge Monson moved East, and died there. Judge Botts was a brother of John Minor Botts. He had been a member of the first constitutional convention of the state and was afterwards state printer. He died in San Francisco, October 4, 1884. Judge Ramage removed to Kansas City, and died there, February 14, 1879. Judge Denson was afterwards elected superior judge of Sacramento County, resigned that office, and then engaged in the active practice of the law in San Francisco.

As has been stated, the court of sessions was composed of the county judge and two associates. The latter were elected by a convention of the justices of the peace, held on the first Monday of October of each year except the first convention, which was held May 20, 1850. C. C. Sackett and Charles H. Swift were then elected associates. The associates held office for two years. On November 27, 1850, the county treasurer resigned, and Swift was appointed to fill the vacancy. James Brown was elected associate in his stead, and assumed the duties of his office February 7, 1851. On August 14 following, D. D. Bullock succeeded Brown. The last meeting of the court of sessions was held July 6, 1862. The following is a list of the subsequent judges of the court from October, 1851, to October, 1862:

1851.—E. J. Willis, judge; George Wilson and James R. Gates, associates.

1852-53.—E. J. Willis, judge; he resigned November 18, and John Heard was appointed. James R. Gates and J. T. Day were associates.

1853-54.—John Heard, judge; H. Lockwood and B. D. Fry, associates.

1855-56.—John Heard, judge; S. N. Baker and C. C. Jenks, associates.

1856-57.—Same.

1858-59.—Robert Robinson, judge; James Coggins and W. B. Whitesides, associates.

1859-60.—Robert Robinson, judge; James Coggins and Hodgkins, associates.

1860-61.—Robert C. Clark, judge.

1861-62.—Robert C. Clark, judge; James Coggins and George Cone, associates.

After the abolishment of the court of sessions Judge Clark continued county judge, was successively elected to that office and oc-



cupied it until the abolishment of the county court by the operation of the new constitution. The county court also exercised functions of a probate court.

Judge Willis left Sacramento and returned to the East in early days. Wilson died in one of the northern counties of this state a number of years ago. Judges Day and Heard are dead. Judge Jenks removed to Oakland and held public office there. Judge Coggins died a number of years ago. Judge Cone was afterwards a member of the state legislature from this county, and is now dead. Judge Clark had been a senator and an assemblyman, and after the abolishment of the county court he was elected, with Judge Denson, a judge of the superior court and held office until the time of his death.

At the first election held under the new constitution, September 3, 1879, Samuel C. Denson and Robert W. Clark were elected judges of the superior court of the county of Sacramento. Judge Denson resigned December 16, 1882, and on the 18th day of the same month, Governor Perkins appointed Thomas B. McFarland to fill the vacancy. The latter was elected by the people to succeed himself at the general election held November 4, 1884; and at the general election held November 2, 1886, Judge McFarland was elected one of the justices of the state supreme court. He resigned the office of superior judge, and Governor Stoneman, on December 31, 1886, appointed John W. Armstrong to the office. At the general election held November 6, 1888, Armstrong was elected to succeed himself. He has been dead for some years.

Judge Clark died January 27, 1883, and Governor Stoneman appointed John W. Armstrong to succeed him. At the general election held November 4, 1884, W. C. Van Fleet was elected for the full term. In 1890 A. P. Catlin and W. C. Van Fleet became judges of the superior court. Then came Catlin and Matt F. Johnson, Judge Van Fleet having become a member of the supreme court. In 1895 a third court was created by the legislature, and Governor James H. Budd appointed Add C. Hinkson as the judge thereof. Judge Hinkson died in this city in July, 1911. At the next election, J. W. Hughes and E. C. Hart, with Judge Matt F. Johnson, were elected. Judge Johnson died during his term, and Governor Budd appointed Peter J. Shields in his place. The bench then consisted of Hughes, Hart and Shields. Judge Hart became a member of the appellate court, third district, and Governor Pardee appointed C. N. Post to the vacancy thus created. At the succeeding election, in 1908, Judges Post, Shields and Hughes were elected, to serve for six years. Judge Hughes died, and Malcolm

C. Glenn was appointed on April 13, 1914, to serve the unexpired term. Herbert E. White and Martin I. Welch were elected to serve a short term, of a few months, in 1914; and in the fall of that year Charles O. Busick, Malcolm Glenn, and Peter Shields were elected, and took office on January 6, 1915. They are still serving.

Courts in the early days were very crude affairs in their manner of adjudicating the rights of litigants. Justices' courts are proverbial at times for the quaint way of administering justice. It was before one of these august tribunals, we recall, that a case was tried at Mormon Island in this county in 1851, in which A. P. Catlin perpetrated a great trick upon S. W. Sanderson, a young attorney of Coloma, Eldorado County. It seemed that Sanderson's clients were working on an old river bed, and constructing a dam for that purpose. Catlin desired to stop this work, and conceived the idea of hoodwinking the old justice of the peace to grant an injunction to stop the work. Acting upon the thought, he gravely proceeded to secure an injunction and had it served and enforced. Sanderson was sent for, and came before the justice armed with books and authorities and tried to convince him that he had no jurisdiction of such cases, and appealed to Catlin not to impose on the court. Catlin looked wise and spoke approvingly of the court's procedure, which made the old justice obdurate, and he stuck to his injunction. Sanderson left for the county seat in a towering rage to secure proper relief, but before he could secure the same the object Catlin had in view had been accomplished by the justice's injunction.

It may not be generally known that in the early history of California other crimes than murder were, by statute, made punishable by death, but such is the fact. On the 14th day of April, 1852, George Tanner was tried in the court of sessions of Yuba County for the crime of grand larceny, in having stolen flour, potatoes, etc., of the value of \$400. The verdict of the jury was "guilty of grand larceny, punishable with death." The defendant appealed to the supreme court, which affirmed the judgment, and the prisoner was executed July 13, 1852. Chief Justice Murray delivered the opinion of the court and evidently did not concur with the principles of law, for after setting forth the statute, he used the following language: "It is not our purpose to discuss the policy of this law, although we regret that our legislature has considered it necessary to thus retrograde, and in the face of the wisdom and experience of the present day, resort to a punishment for a less crime than murder, which is alike disgusting

and abhorrent to the common sense of every enlightened people."

The following novel civil case is quoted from the "New York Graphic": "A remarkable case of mistaken identity was recently related by Attorney Paschal H. Coggins before the Medical Jurisprudence Society in Philadelphia, as having come under his personal observation. Two men—John A. Mason, of Boston, and John A. Mason, of Illinois—left their respective homes and went to California in search of health and wealth. They were both wagon-makers. One left a wife and two sons in Boston, and the other a wife and two daughters in Illinois. The Boston wife heard nothing of her husband after three years' absence, and twenty years later heard of the death of John A. Mason, a wagon-maker. She brought suit for his property, his photograph was identified by twenty witnesses, but at the last moment the Illinois wife turned up and proved that the man was her husband, and the later developments showed that the Boston pioneer died alone and friendless."

Upon this the "Themis" comments as follows: "The Coggins referred to was a resident of this city, and at one time a law partner of Creed Haymond. He was also a justice of the peace here, married a daughter of one of our pioneer citizens, and afterward removed to Philadelphia, where he has since resided. He is a son of Paschal Coggins, at one time one of the editors of the Sacramento 'Union,' and who represented this county two terms in the assembly. Coggins, Sr., ran for congress against H. F. Page in 1872, on the Independent ticket. The case referred to was that of Supervisor John A. Mason, of this city. It was certainly one of the most remarkable cases that ever came up in court, but the statement in the 'Graphic' is not strictly correct. The case was tried before the late Judge Clark. In the contest Haymond and Coggins appeared for the lady contestant, and the late George Cadwalader and W. A. Anderson for the will. It was developed that there were two John A. Masons; that they followed the same trade—carriage-making; and that they came to California about the same time; one, however, by steamer, and the other overland. By a strange coincidence the Mr. Coggins referred to was a passenger on the same steamer with the Mason who came by sea, and he was referred to in the printed passenger list as an 'infant.' It further developed that the two Masons worked at their trades in the same block in Sacramento City—Third Street between I and J. After the death of Supervisor Mason, his sons, grown men, applied for letters on his estate; their issuance was contested by a lady and

two grown daughters, who claimed to be the wife and offspring of Mason. There is no doubt that the contest was in good faith and that the lady believed that the deceased was her husband. The testimony, however, developed that there must have been two John A. Masons, and that the husband of the lady contestant had, like many other of the California Argonauts, disappeared long years ago. It was strange that the photographs of Supervisor Mason were identified by his mother and other relatives in Massachusetts, and that the same pictures were identified by prominent citizens of Illinois as being the other Mason. Judge Clark held against the contestants, but said that there was no doubt of the good faith of their contest."

### The County's Lawyers

If we should eliminate from our history the lawyer and what he has done, we would rob it of the greater part of its glory. Remove from our society of today the lawyer, with the work he accomplishes, and you will leave that society disorganized politically, morally and economically. The lawyer is needed in the legislature, in congress; every business man needs him; in fact, he is a necessary adjunct to every department of human life. In the following paragraphs are mentioned some of the men who have worthily represented the bar in Sacramento County.

While Newton Booth never engaged in the active practice of the law, he was a member of the bar. He became governor of the state, and United States senator.

Milton S. Latham was governor and United States senator.

J. Neely Johnson was governor.

T. B. McFarland was judge of the supreme court.

Robert F. Morrison was chief justice of the supreme court.

H. O. Beatty was judge of the supreme court of Nevada.

E. B. Crocker was supreme court justice, and the founder of the Crocker Art Gallery, which was donated by his widow to the city and is now one of the chief public attractions.

C. G. W. French was chief justice of the supreme court of Arizona.

Hiram W. Johnson removed his practice to San Francisco, and became governor of this state for two terms, resigning when elected to the United States senate.

Creed Haymond was code commissioner and framed our present codes; also was state senator and afterward chief counsel for the Southern Pacific Company, and died in San Francisco many years ago. He was one of the brilliant minds of the state.



W. H. Beatty formerly was chief justice of the supreme court of California.

W. C. Van Fleet is United States district judge at San Francisco.

Robert T. Devlin was United States district attorney and was at one time state senator from Sacramento.

Cornelius Cole was congressman and United States senator.

Col. E. D. Baker was United States senator from Oregon and was killed at Ball's Bluff as brigadier-general during the Rebellion.

H. W. Halleck was during the Civil War the commander-in-chief of the Union armies under President Lincoln.

Col. George W. Bowie, the law partner of A. P. Catlin, was, during the Civil War, a brigadier-general of volunteers and served on the border of Texas, Mexico and Arizona.

E. J. C. Kewen was one of the pioneer attorneys and an orator of distinction. He was a Southern man by birth, and had all the fire and vim of that clime. Colonel Kewen was an intimate friend of William Walker, who attempted to form a republic at Nicaragua, and was Walker's financial agent. He finally located at Los Angeles, and died there, November 25, 1879.

J. C. Zabriskie was the first city attorney of this city. He arrived in Sacramento in 1849 and later on was alcalde. In 1861 he removed to San Francisco, where he died, July 10, 1883.

John T. Carey was a district attorney of Sacramento County, and was appointed United States district attorney by President Cleveland. Later he continued the practice of law in San Francisco.

E. H. Heacock is now a resident of San Francisco, and was for many years master in chancery of the United States courts.

S. W. Sanderson was judge of the supreme court and resigned to accept the position of chief counsel for the Central Pacific Railway Company.

Thomas J. Clunie was state senator and member of congress. He removed to San Francisco and continued the practice of law until the time of his death.

John K. Alexander was district attorney, and removed to Monterey and was for many years superior judge of that county.

James C. Goods was district attorney for two terms, and was considered one of the best criminal lawyers in the state.

Judge Henry Hare Hartley was one of the leading lawyers of the state, and a man of the most polished manners.

George A. Blanchard, district attorney, afterwards superior judge of Colusa County, died on the threshold of a useful life; he was one

of the bright minds of the profession, and a scholar and a courteous gentleman.

Frank D. Ryan, a native son and twice district attorney, also one of the board of commissioners of public works, and assemblyman, was one of Sacramento's finest products. No man held a higher place in the estimation of the public. It seemed like the cruelty of Fate to take him from earth at such an early time in his life, as he had but reached his prime when he died, in 1908.

S. Solon Holl, who died in July, 1913, was considered the dean of the Sacramento bar. His life was full of great incidents.

Grove L. Johnson, assemblyman, senator and member of congress, and for years among the active practitioners at the bar of the state, has lost nothing of his vigor and persistence, and is as ready for a forensic encounter as he was wont to be in his younger days. No man has a higher standing at the bar than Hon. Grove L. Johnson. Mr. Johnson can be considered the Nestor of the bar. He recently was appointed to the Federal Land Office here.

Clinton L. White can also be recorded as one of the old leaders at the bar. Once our mayor, and a good one at that, he prides himself upon his devotion to the practice of the honorable profession. His firm, White, Miller, Needham & Harber, stands foremost among the practitioners in this state.

Gen. A. L. Hart, at one time attorney-general of the state, was considered one of the best nisi prius lawyers on the Coast. His untimely death was a shock to the profession. No man held a higher place in the hearts of the members of the bar and the public.

Judge Add C. Hinkson, who for many years was city superintendent of schools, and superior judge, in 1912 answered the final roll-call.

Tod Robinson, H. O. Beatty and J. B. Haggin were law partners in 1853, in this city. This partnership lasted about three years. Judge Beatty went to Nevada and was elected chief justice of the state. J. B. Haggin, one of the owners of the Haggin Grant, resided in New York. Tod Robinson located at San Francisco.

George Cadwalader, a pioneer and in early days a merchant, in 1855 entered the law office of Col. Philip L. Edwards as a student of law. Mr. Cadwalader had a splendid practice and never sought any political office, although he took active part in party politics on some occasions. He also wrote some elegant verses. He removed to San Francisco in 1884, and lived but about one year thereafter. The supreme court reports contain the name of George Cadwalader in a multitude of actions. Robert T. Devlin and Clinton L. White were students under Mr. Cadwalader. During his student career, Clinton L. White

wrote one of the ablest briefs in the matter of the estate of Thurston, involving some of the most intricate questions of law. The line of argument in the brief was adopted by the supreme court. Judge W. A. Anderson, since deceased, was an associate of George Cadwalader in the practice of the law for over thirteen years.

A. C. Freeman long enjoyed a national reputation as an author of law books. His advent into the practice of law was as deputy district attorney under James C. Goods. His first book was "A Treatise on Judgments"; later he published a work on "Executions." He was the editor of the Bancroft-Whitney publications and editor of "American Decisions." The career of A. C. Freeman was a great success. He located in San Francisco, and a few years ago crossed the "Great Divide."

J. N. Young practiced law in this city for many years and then located in San Francisco, where he also engaged in active practice.

Paschal H. Coggins commenced his career as an attorney-at-law in this city, served one term as township justice, and then located in Philadelphia, where he is now engaged in the practice of his profession.

D. A. Hamburger practiced in Sacramento for a few years after his admission to the bar and then located in Los Angeles, where he abandoned the practice of the law and engaged in mercantile business.

Frank Powers was admitted to the bar from the city of Sacramento, but established his law practice later at San Francisco. He was a member of the assembly from that city.

Charles T. Jones, twice district attorney of Sacramento County, and once an assemblyman from this district, died recently, honored by the bar and community in general. During recent years he held the position of chief deputy district attorney. During his career, he was on one side or other of most of the important criminal cases tried in the local courts, and was looked upon as one of the ablest criminal lawyers of the state.

Dan E. Alexander removed to San Francisco, where he is now engaged in the practice of his profession.

Charles H. Oatman is also a practitioner in San Francisco.

Elwood Bruner, ex-assemblyman and ex-district attorney, located at Nome, Alaska, as did also his brother, J. Allison Bruner. Elwood Bruner is now deceased, but his brother is still living in Alaska.

W. B. Harlow practiced only a short time after his admission to the bar, then went to Arizona and later to New York, where he died a few years ago.

Judson C. Brusie was assemblyman and secretary to the California Railroad Commission. He died a few years ago at Los Angeles. He devoted his time chiefly to politics and dramatic writing.

Peter H. Burnett was a lawyer, but never practiced in this city; only acted as land agent for John A. Sutter. He was the first governor of California. In 1857 he was appointed by Governor J. Neely Johnson a judge of the supreme court. He died in San Francisco, May 17, 1895, at the age of eighty-seven years.

Judge S. C. Denson, now dead, was a resident of San Francisco and Sacramento. For many years, in addition to his judicial career, he enjoyed a splendid practice in this city. At various times a member of the firm of Beatty & Denson, then Beatty, Denson & Beatty, and Beatty, Denson & Oatman, he always enjoyed a very lucrative business. It was during his term as judge that the famous cases of Troy Dye and Edward Anderson for the murder of Aaron Tullis were tried and the two men convicted and hanged. Hon. Creed Haymond defended these men. When Judge Denson removed to San Francisco, he formed a copartnership with Judge J. J. De Haven, which continued until Judge De Haven was appointed United States district judge.

In Albert M. Johnson, both genius and talent were united in one person. His was an impressive genius, brighter than the sword of the conqueror. His thoughts and ideas bore the rays of immortality, which cast a living, lasting halo around his very being. With him, genius was not a shadow—it was a substance, it was light; it was matter that never dies. In all his legal existence he seemed like a Theseus led by the golden thread of Ariadne. His logic was like the touch of Ithuriel's spear, his reason like the swell of the ocean. A master of language, which flowed from his lips like a splendid stream, again in torrents as moved by inspiration, at the bar and on the rostrum his flow of language was the most fluent and logical. Its effect was magical, and carried inspiration with every word and thought expressed. Albert M. Johnson was never obsequious to wealth or power. The later years of his life were devoted, in addition to his profession, to the solution of social problems and to the betterment of the condition of the masses. A truly great attorney, in his comparatively brief career he tasted fortune more than did any other lawyer. He died in Oakland, in 1907, at the age of forty-six years.

Judge A. P. Catlin was a pioneer lawyer, and had many parts in the formation of the government for this state. In 1850 he and John Currey (afterwards superior judge), formed a copartnership in the practice of the law. At that time the leaders of the bar were



Murray Johnson, E. J. C. Kewen, Col. J. C. Zabriskie, Joseph W. Winans, J. Neely Johnson, John B. Weller, M. S. Latham, John H. McKune, and Col. Philip L. Edwards. This partnership lasted only a short time, and Mr. Catlin then returned to his former home at Mormon Island in this county, and engaged in mining. It was he who was the author of the name "Natoma" for Natoma Township in this county. In 1853-1854 he was a member of the senate which met at Benicia, and it was due to his efforts that Sacramento secured the location of the State Capitol and was made the permanent seat of state government. Judge Catlin was an eye-witness to the great tragedy of the Squatter riots on August 14, 1850, at which City Assessor Woodland was killed, Mayor Biglow fatally wounded and many others killed. Judge Catlin took part in every great political battle of this state. In 1857 he was a member of the assembly and a participant in the great Broderick-Gwin senatorial contest. In March, 1872, he was appointed one of the state board of equalization. During all the years he was engaged in active practice. In 1890 he was elected judge of the superior court of the county of Sacramento, and served a full six-year term. He was a man of sound judgment and untiring industry, one of the safest counsellors and faithful to his clients; very slow to anger, but a lion when aroused. While he seemed morose in his disposition, still there was a vein of genuine humor in his composition. No man had a greater knowledge of the incidents of history of this state, and his "scrap books," if they are still in existence, would be a revelation to the future historian.

John C. Catlin and Harry Catlin, the sons of Judge Catlin, were admitted to the bar and engaged in the practice of the law in San Francisco.

J. W. Winans (firm Winans & Hyer) was for many years a prominent attorney in this city. He was a member of the constitutional convention. Mr. Winans devoted much time to literature, and was an elegant writer. For many years he was a regent of the state university. In 1861 he took up his practice in San Francisco and continued until his death, March 3, 1887.

W. B. C. Brown, after having served as county clerk and state controller, became a member of the bar and continued in the practice of the law until his death, April 12, 1882.

W. S. Church was city attorney for one term, then went to San Francisco. He is the author of "Church on Habeas Corpus," and some other law works.

James B. Devine, a bright young lawyer, was called to his final rest, just at the time the people began to recognize his abilities.

Judge J. W. Armstrong came to Sacramento from Amador County in 1868. He was formerly the law partner of the late United States Senator James T. Farley, of Amador County. He established the law firm of Armstrong & Hinkson. Judge Armstrong was appointed judge of the superior court of Sacramento County by Governor Stoneman. At the succeeding election he was chosen for a full term on the bench. Judge Armstrong was a man of great force of character, and somewhat aggressive in his disposition, yet broad-minded, tender-hearted and generous. He died March 21, 1896.

Judge Lewis Ramage was district judge of the old sixth judicial district. It was during his term that the noted "Tip" McLaughlin case was tried, McLaughlin being charged with the murder of Charles Lundholm. At the first trial the jury disagreed, and "Tip" was tried a second time, at which trial he was convicted of murder. By some unaccountable oversight no order was made by the court to take the defendant into custody, he being at liberty under bonds. "Tip" walked out of the court and never was captured. Judge Ramage was a very kind-hearted man, and had a great reverence for the decisions of the court of his native state, Missouri. It was often remarked by attorneys, that if counsel could produce a decision from Missouri, or something from "Smith's Leading Cases," his case would be safe. Judge Ramage, after his term as district judge was completed, returned to St. Louis, where he died a number of years ago.

John B. Weller, a pioneer lawyer, was governor and United States senator. Governor Weller was a very eloquent orator and a man of pleasing and polished manner.

Judge Robert C. Clark was state senator and afterwards county and superior judge for twenty-four years, up to the time of his death, January 27, 1883. Judge Clark was a model judge, and everybody was his friend. No man held a higher place in the hearts of the people than Judge Clark. The pleasing incidents and anecdotes during his career on the bench would fill a large volume.

D. Lee Donnelly was corporation counsel under Mayor Hassett, and at one time law partner of A. M. Seymour. He died about 1911 after a lingering sickness.

John Currey was one of the earliest pioneer lawyers of this city. At one time the law partner of A. P. Catlin, Judge Currey performed a prominent part in the history of this state. He was for many years judge of the supreme court, and chief justice of that court. Judge Currey was born in 1814, and died in 1912, at ninety-eight years of age. He always was a man of great intellectual powers, and even in his last years retained his remarkable

memory and wrote some able articles for the law journals upon great legal topics.

Judge E. W. McKinstry was in the law practice in this city in 1850. He was one of the first representatives in the legislature from Sacramento County. In 1858 he went to Napa and was elected district judge for Napa and adjoining counties. He then removed to San Francisco and was elected county judge. Later he was chosen district judge for the twelfth judicial district of San Francisco. Afterwards he was elected justice of the supreme court of California. He resigned from the supreme bench to become professor of municipal law in the Hastings Law College. Judge McKinstry died at San Jose, November 1, 1901.

Cornelius Cole was district attorney for Sacramento County, afterwards congressman, and in 1865-1866 was elected by the legislature to the United States senate. At the close of his senatorial term he located at Los Angeles, where he now resides, hale and hearty, though over a hundred years old.

Morris M. Estee was a member of the legislature from Sacramento in the session of 1863-1864, and in 1864 was elected district attorney of Sacramento County. At the expiration of his term of office he located in San Francisco in the pursuit of his profession and was retained in many very important cases. Mr. Estee was a leading member of the last constitutional convention which framed the present state constitution. Mr. Estee was at all times a dignified and sincere man. On the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, creating a United States district judgeship for that jurisdiction, in 1900 he was appointed to the office, which he held until his death, October 27, 1903.

Judge T. B. McFarland, prior to locating at Sacramento, was district judge of the fourteenth judicial district, comprising Nevada and Placer Counties. At the expiration of his term as judge he came to Sacramento and formed a copartnership with Judge A. P. Catlin, under the firm name of Catlin and McFarland. He was registrar of the United States land office, and in 1882 was appointed by Governor Perkins superior judge of this county. Prior to that he was also a member of the last constitutional convention. In 1884 Judge McFarland was elected superior judge for Sacramento County; in 1886 was elected justice of the supreme court, re-elected in 1898, and remained on the supreme bench until the time of his death, some years ago. Judge McFarland was a man of fine literary attainments and of most fascinating social qualities. To know him was ever after to be his friend.

#### Attorneys Now Practicing in Sacramento

Adams & Adams, O. W. Anderson, H. P. Andrews, Aram & Carragher, C. W. Baker, John J. Bauer, G. W. Bedeau, C. H. S. Bidwell, C. A. Bliss, Hugh B. Bradford, W. A. Brandenburger, H. E. Brown, John Q. Brown, John Q. Brown, Jr., Mark I. Burns, J. W. S. Butler, R. E. Cannell, J. W. Caldwell, J. B. Christian, T. H. Christiansen, J. R. Connelly, Raymond T. Coughlin, R. J. Coulter, Coulter & Spencer, William V. Cowan, Cyril A. Coyle, Charles H. Crocker, S. W. Cross, J. S. Daly, Donald D. DeFoe, DeLigne & Jones, Devlin & Devlin, Herbert N. DeWolfe, Sheridan Downey, Stephen Downey, Driver & Driver, Dunn & Brand, Elliott & Atkinson, F. G. Eby, Ralph W. Eckhardt, Thomas A. Farrell, George E. Foote, H. W. Funke, C. F. Gannon, Gebhardt & McGeorge, George, Hinsdale & Pigott, Irving D. Gibson, B. E. Gaddis, Gilmore & Gilmore, Frank L. Gafney, James F. Gafney, Donald R. Green, Charles B. Harris, Fred J. Harris, J. V. Hart, A. L. Hart, S. R. Hart, Charles J. Hasman, Hatfield & Hatfield, William H. Hatfield, J. J. Henderson, J. L. Henry, Roy Hibbitt, H. T. Hiatt, S. C. Hill, O. G. Hopkins, S. Luke Howe, William S. Howe, Evan J. Hughes, Hughes, Bradford & Cross, J. M. Inman, P. H. Johnson, J. Fontaine Johnson, Grove L. Johnson, J. W. Johnston, M. Johnston, William E. Kleinsorge, J. L. Knowles, W. A. Latta, Thomas B. Leeper, Del M. Lemon, R. H. Lewis, Roy Lewis, Lewis & Gaddis, John C. Marsh, Neil R. McAllister, A. H. McCurdy, W. J. McCurdy, George McCutchen, John A. McGilvray, V. A. McGeorge, Donald McKissick, C. P. McLaughlin, C. E. McLaughlin, O. F. Meldon, Joseph W. Mento, Meredith, Landis & Chester, James D. Meredith, C. F. Metteer, H. N. Mitchell, W. A. Newcomb, F. J. O'Brien, Oats & French, Mrs. V. E. Parkinson, E. Phillips, Jr., W. T. Phipps, J. O. Prewett, George L. Popert, Price & Price, J. E. Pipher, R. Platanauer, Frank A. Prior, J. F. Pullen, G. J. Raymond, W. F. Renfro, A. B. Reynolds, William Rigby, Clifford A. Russell, Robert H. Schwab, Ralph W. Smith, L. H. Shelly, M. F. Shelly, R. L. Shinn, Shinn & Shinn, William A. Sitton, Arthur L. Slee, Albert D. Smith, Ralph H. Smith, E. G. Soule, H. G. Soule, Merlin W. Stewart, C. A. Swisler, C. E. Swezy, A. R. Tabor, Frank Tade, R. P. Talbott, S. Pearle Tinsler, B. F. Van Dyke, E. R. Vaughan, Wachhorst & Wachhorst, M. S. Wahrhaftig, Ray C. Waring, Robert A. Waring, Martin I. Welsh, Percy G. West, White, Miller, Needham & Harber, Peter J. Wilkie, F. B. Wood, George A. Work, Archibald Yell, H. W. Zagoren.



**Attorneys Now Deceased**

Gen. H. W. Halleck, A. C. Peachy, Atty. Billings, Humphrey Griffith, E. B. Crocker, William S. Long, John Hereford, Al. Hereford, E. J. C. Kewen, John H. Hardy, Hal Clayton, B. F. Ankeny, James H. Ralston, F. S. Mumford, Col. E. D. Baker, Henry Meredith, Judge Silas W. Sanderson, Col. J. C. Zabriskie, P. W. S. Rayle, John R. McConnell, Daniel J. Thomas, Judge A. C. Monson, Gregory Yale, John C. Burch, Judge Charles T. Botts, D. R. Sample, Theron Reed, Judge Lewis Aldrich, George H. Cartter, Tod Robinson, Robert Robinson, J. B. Harmon, R. H. Stanley, William H. Weeks, Thomas Sunderland, Milton S. Latham, Frank McConnell, Edward Sanders, Judge W. C. Wallace, Judge W. T. Wallace, Morris M. Estee, Judge Robert F. Morrison, Murray Morrison, Col. L. Sanders, George W. Bowie, William I. Ferguson (killed in a duel by George Pen Johnston), J. Neely Johnson (once governor), William Neely Johnson, John G. Hyer, Ferris Forman, Horace Smith, Philip C. Edwards (a pioneer of 1836), Thomas C. Edwards, Henry Hare Hartley, George R. Moore, D. W. Welty, Harris C. Harrison, James E. Smith,

Judge Lewis Ramage, Joseph S. Wallis, F. H. Moore, Henry K. Snow, Henry C. McCreery, Judge Robert C. Clark, Judge John Heard, M. C. Tilden, Henry Edgerton, W. B. C. Brown, James C. Goods, Presley Dunlap, James W. Coffroth, George Cadwalader, J. G. Severance, George A. Blanchard, J. C. Tubbs, Ed. F. Taylor, Joseph W. Winans, Samuel Cross, Judge H. O. Beatty, G. W. Spaulding, S. L. Rogers, N. Greene Curtis, W. T. Hinkson, W. P. Harlow, W. B. G. Keller, Judge Matt F. Johnson, Judge A. P. Catlin, Judge John H. McKune, James L. English, Charles A. Waring, Peter J. Hopper, Judge C. G. W. French, Thomas Conger, Thomas W. Gilmer, Peter Hannon, I. S. Brown, W. R. Cantwell, Thomas J. Clunie, Henry Starr, Judge Add C. Hinkson, George G. Davis, A. C. Freeman, Henry C. Ross, Jay R. Brown, Judge Thomas B. McFarland, Albert M. Johnson, Edward Dwyer, Alvin J. Bruner, Creed Haymond, A. L. Hart, L. S. Taylor, F. D. Ryan, Jud C. Brusie, J. P. Counts, James B. Devine, Isaac Joseph, W. S. Mesick, Ed. M. Martin, Henry L. Buckley, W. A. Anderson, J. W. Adams, Charles W. Beckwith, J. Frank Brown, R. M. Clarken, W. A. Gett, W. C. Holl, S. S. Holl, C. G. Shinn, C. W. Thomas.

**CHAPTER XX****CRIMINAL RECORDS**

**I**N THE earliest days of the county's history, when there was practically no law to restrain the criminal element, and when the pioneer environment and training of those coming here were such as to make them value human life lightly, it was to be expected that crimes would be committed. During the period when the community was a law unto itself, it was naturally to be expected that crime would become rampant. As a matter of fact, in spite of the lack of legal restraint, the community at first was more free from crime than many older ones that were under the protection of the law.

In 1850, however, when the rush to the land of gold had assumed greater proportions, bringing with the other immigration a percentage of the criminal element, robbery and murder became more frequent and the operation of the law that had taken the place of self-government was so slow that people became exasperated by its delays and arose to correct

the existing evils and took the execution of justice into their own hands.

**Early Lynchings**

The first victim of the aroused sentiment was a professional gambler named Frederick J. Roe. A quarrel arose at a monte table in the Mansion House, at the corner of Front and J Streets, and he engaged in a fight with an unknown man. They were separated several times by the bystanders, but as often renewed the conflict. At length Charles Humphrey Myers, a peaceable and industrious man and a partner in the blacksmithing establishment of Joseph Prader & Company, again parted them and was fatally shot by Roe, the ball, which entered his head, not killing him immediately. He was carried into the shop, where the surgeons announced that his wound was necessarily fatal. A crowd gathered and the excitement became intense. Dr. McKenzie, who was a member of the city council, mounted a wagon

and made a vehement address, saying that crime had run rampant long enough and that the courts and officers did not seem able to prevent it. It must be stopped somehow, or honest and respectable people would have to leave the city; that the people had the remedy in their own hands, and they owed it to society that they should exercise it. David B. Milne and Ross and Taplin spoke to the same effect. A meeting was organized and Ross was chosen president. It was ascertained that Roe had been taken into custody and was in the station house, at the corner of Second and J Streets, and the meeting determined to bring him out. A man named Everard addressed it, saying that if they ever intended to rid the city of the scoundrels infesting it, now was the time. He advocated the appointment of a committee to determine what should be done, and James Queen urged the selection of a jury to try the prisoner. The crowd frequently interrupted them with cheers and shouts of "Hang him."

City Marshal N. C. Cunningham addressed the crowd, saying that he had the prisoner in custody and that he could not escape, and asked them in the name of God and of Sacramento to let him be tried by the proper tribunal, the courts of the country. He was interrupted by the cries of "No, no; they have proved useless to prevent crime and punish murder." "If he don't get justice in the courts," said he, "I will help you to get it. I pledge my honor I'll resign my office and help you; but I am an officer of the law and cannot let you have him." His voice was drowned in cries of "Let the people have a jury." Queen spoke again, saying that he was in favor of having laws and supporting them, but that they had proved inoperative, concluding, "Let us have a people's jury as San Francisco did."

C. A. Tweed was called to the chair and said he believed the prisoner was a great scoundrel and ought to be hanged, but he wanted it done according to law. He was hustled out of the chair and a man named Scranton replaced him. Justice of the Peace Bullock pleaded for law and order, but his voice was smothered by cries for a jury. A jury was chosen and all accepted except F. C. Ewer, who said he was a newspaper man and must report the proceedings impartially and Dr. J. V. Spalding was appointed in his place. The jury retired to the Orleans Hotel on Second Street, and Levi Hermance was appointed foreman and George G. Wright secretary. A committee was appointed to guard the prisoner and see that the officers did not remove him. The marshal and other officers pleaded, but it had no effect.

The privilege of a lawyer for the prisoner was proposed and was voted down. Committees were sent to the jury room to ask them

to hurry up, as they were too deliberate to suit the crowd of 2,500 people determined on lynching. The committee reported that the jury was acting fairly, but needed the protection of the people to keep the lawyers out, as they could elicit the testimony themselves. The lawyers were ordered out—and stayed out.

Tweed undertook to make the point that Myers was not yet dead, but the crowd would have none of it, and one man shouted that it was a deliberate murder that had made a widow and four orphans. "Blood for blood. He must die. All those in favor of hanging say 'aye'." He was answered by a storm of "ayes." Dr. Taylor wanted men to go with him and take the prisoner, saying that if they had him they would know where he was. A large number stepped forward, but were stopped by a cry that the jury had agreed. The verdict was read from the balcony of the Orleans and was listened to in silence. It was as follows:

"We, the committee of investigation appointed by our fellow citizens to investigate the circumstances of the unfortunate occurrence that took place this afternoon, report that after a full and impartial examination of the evidence we find that at about two o'clock p. m. this day, Frederick J. Roe and some other person, whose name is unknown, were engaged in an altercation which originated in the Mansion House, and that after said parties had proceeded to the street, and where they were fighting, Charles H. Myers, who was passing in the street, interfered with words requesting them to desist fighting or show fair play; and that immediately thereupon the said Roe called out, 'What the devil have you to say?' and drew his pistol and without further provocation shot said Myers through the head.

"John H. Scranton, W. F. Prettyman, J. B. Starr, H. H. Langley, George G. Wright, Harrison Olmstead, John T. Bailey, Edward Cronan, D. O. Mills, F. B. Cornwall, A. M. Winn, L. Hermance."

These signers composed the entire jury except Dr. Spalding, who participated for some time, but withdrew in consequence of what he considered the undue influence of the people's committee sent to the jury. As soon as the verdict was read, there was a stampede for the station house. Dr. Taylor, who had from the first urged immediate action, stated that he had conversed with the prisoner and found him penitent; that he thought the murder was without malice or deliberation and he hoped a committee would be appointed to guard the prisoner till next day, when a course of action might be determined. He was hooted down by the crowd. A. D. Rightmyer said the verdict had been murder, and he considered it the duty of all good citizens to see it carried out;



he was ready, on his part. The assembly elected him marshal by acclamation.

About nine o'clock awning posts were pulled up and made into battering rams, under the blows from which the doors of the station house soon gave way. Deputy Sheriff Harris stood in the doorway with a small posse and by remonstrance and threats to fire kept the mob at bay for a short time, but they soon crowded in and took him and his posse prisoners. Roe was found chained in an inner cell and it was found difficult to get his shackles off. As soon as that was done he was informed that he was to be hanged forthwith on one of the large oak trees that stood on Sixth Street, between K and L Streets. Arriving at the spot where a staging had been placed for the purpose, he was placed on the stage, his hands and feet tied, and Rev. M. C. Briggs was sent for. Through him Roe said that he had shot Myers in a fit of passion and had nothing more to say in self-defense, that he was an Englishman by birth, was twenty years old and had a mother and sister living in England. After the minister had concluded his duties, a noose was placed around the prisoner's neck, the rope being thrown over one of the big limbs of a tree, and many strong hands drew him up to his fate in the presence of 5,000 people. Myers was not yet dead at the time of Roe's execution.

Thus ended the first lynching in the history of Sacramento. There was another one the following year, when a convicted prisoner was reprieved by the governor.

July 9, 1851, William H. Robinson, James Gibson and John Thompson knocked down and robbed James Wilson in broad daylight, on L Street between Fourth and Fifth. More than a thousand people assembled around the jail and violent speeches were made, but it was finally decided, after a jury had been appointed and could not agree, that the parties should be indicted and tried the following Monday when a special term of court would meet. They were tried and convicted and sentenced to death, the law at that time making robbery and grand larceny punishable with death, at the discretion of the jury. Judge Willis sentenced them to be hanged August 22, and Gibson and Thompson were executed on that day on an old sycamore tree at Sixth and O Streets; but Robinson was first reprieved by the governor and afterward hanged at the same place by the people.

#### Early Crimes and Hangings

On the night of February 20, 1853, John Carroll, alias "Bootjack," one of a gang of thieves, was killed on the levee near Tenth and B Streets by his associates, who suspected him of being a traitor. One of the gang, William Durham, turned state's evidence when ar-

rested, and Jack Thompson, Barney Ackerman and Charles Stewart were sentenced to hang. A gallows was erected near Sutter's Fort on the open plain; and on April 29, 1853, they were hanged on it in presence of a large concourse. Thompson was twenty-five years old, Stewart twenty, and Ackerman nineteen.

Ah Chung, a Chinaman, was hanged between J and K Streets, just below Sutter's Fort, May 9, 1856, for the murder of Ah Let, whom he claimed was his wife, and unfaithful to him. His execution was public and was witnessed by a large number.

Samuel Garrett was hanged near Sutter's Fort, June 27, 1856, for the murder of Amiel Brickell at the Golden Eagle Hotel, April 26, 1855. Brickell had a difficulty with Garrett, relative to the daughter of the former, whom he claimed Garrett had seduced. The quarrel ended by Garrett's shooting Brickell. He was tried before Judge Monson, convicted and sentenced to hang January 9, 1856, but took an appeal to the supreme court, which affirmed the judgment, and he was again sentenced and was executed. He was married to Harriet L. Brickell, the daughter of the murdered man, by Justice C. C. Jenks, on the prison brig, the Sunday before the execution, in the presence of a large concourse. She attempted suicide by taking poison a day or two before he was hanged.

William S. Kelly was executed at the same time for the murder of Daniel C. Howe at Long Valley, Eldorado County. Mickey Free, George Wilson and Kelly went to the cabin of Howe and Ruggles, traders, on the night of July 10, 1855, for the purpose of robbery. Free shot Howe dead and Wilson shot Ruggles with a rifle, but did not kill him. Ruggles turned his side to them after being shot and asked them to kill him. Free said he would accommodate him, and stabbed him several times with a bowie knife. After Ruggles was dead, Wilson said Kelly must have a hand in the deed also, and compelled him to cut the murdered man's throat. Free was executed at Coloma, October 26, 1855, and in his confession corroborated Kelly's statement. Wilson was the principal witness against Kelly and declared that Kelly cut Ruggles' throat before he was dead. Kelly got a change of venue in November, 1855, to this county, and was tried and convicted before Judge Monson, December 20, 1855. He appealed to the supreme court, but the judgment was affirmed.

Peter Lundberg was executed April 30, 1860, at the water-works building, for the murder of John Peter Ritz. They worked for a man named Palm, and Ritz had a dispute over money with his employer. Lundberg confessed that he was induced to commit the murder and Mrs. Palm was arrested and tried, but

acquitted. One dark night Ritz called on a friend above the old gas-works, and when returning, was shot dead. The police suspected that Palm was the murderer, and Officer Burke went to his house, finding Mrs. Palm alone there. Burke turned down the light and waited and in a short time Lundberg appeared and the muddy condition of his clothes led the officer to suspect him and he was arrested.

#### The Case of William Wells

The case of William Wells, in 1860, is still talked of among old-timers, on account of the singular circumstances connected with it, and the mystery connected with his fate. Some time during that year an old man named Matthias Wetzel was murdered and robbed of a large amount of jewelry and precious stones. Wells had been arrested at Virginia City for the murder, some of the property being found in his possession. He was on his way down from Virginia City to Sacramento, in the custody of Deputy Sheriff Wharton of Sutter County and George Armstrong, a mountaineer of Virginia City. They left Marysville on July 25, for this city. They reached Nicolaus safely, but at that place Wharton went to the stage driver and told him that Whitney, the driver of the up-stage, had informed him that the morning stage from Marysville had been met on the Lisle bridge by a party of men who looked like a rescuing mob. Whipple drove into the town without his passengers and reported to the officers, saying that Wharton expected assistance and would wait until they came. Officer Deal and Whipple returned to Nicolaus and there learned that Wharton had engaged a wagon, and a man named W. C. Stoddard, to go with them, and that they had left Nicolaus by the river road to avoid the supposed mob. At about 1:30 a. m. the party arrived at a point about half a mile from Swift's bridge over the American River. Stoddard was driving, and Wharton sitting on the seat beside him. Behind them, on the bottom of the wagon box, sat Wells, Armstrong being stretched out on the bottom of the wagon, fast asleep. Stoddard said to Wharton, "We are near to Sacramento. You would better wake Armstrong up." As Wharton turned, Wells shot him in his right side, knocking him off his seat, upon the horses. Then Stoddard was shot and killed instantly, and a third shot disabled Armstrong. By this time Wharton had disentangled himself from the horses and fired at Wells, who was escaping, and who returned the fire, striking Wharton in the thigh. Wells appeared to have felt perfectly safe, as he started towards Sacramento, then went down to the river and took a row-boat, rowed back to the scene of the murder and robbed Armstrong of the money and jewelry stolen from Wetzel. He had evidently taken the key to his

handcuffs from Armstrong's pocket as he lay asleep, unlocked the handcuffs and then taken Armstrong's revolver from his belt and used it with such fatal effect. Armstrong died that day, and Wharton the next.

For several years Wells was reported as having been seen, first in one state, and then in another. In March, 1866, the officers brought to Sacramento a man whom they had arrested in Idaho under the idea that they had captured Wells. He proved to be Donald McDonald, and was freed and later was presented with \$600 by vote of the legislature, to compensate him for loss of time and damage to his reputation. The last heard of Wells was a letter received by the "Union" from a man in Idaho, stating that Wells was killed in Washington Territory in 1864, by one of a party with whom he was traveling. The theory generally accepted among the officers of Sacramento, however, was that he did not free himself from the irons and was drowned while attempting to cross the Sacramento River. He had been known as a man of low character and a loungee at Wetzel's saloon, and frequently had been arrested for petty larceny.

#### Other Murders and Executions

The next execution was that of Louis Kahl, at the water-works building, November 29, 1861, for the murder of Catherine Gerken. The woman was found strangled in her room on L Street, about midnight on January 4, preceding, and the deed had evidently been for the purpose of robbery. Officer Frank Hardy, assisted by a convict called "Jimmy from town," arrested Kahl the following afternoon at the Father Rhine house, on J Street, opposite the plaza, and the murdered woman's watch was found on his person. He could give no satisfactory reason for having it, and was tried, convicted and sentenced to hang. His case was appealed to the supreme court and sent back to the district court with directions to carry out the sentence. Kahl was a native of Germany, twenty-three years of age.

May 20, 1864, William Williams was hung in the outskirts of Washington, about a quarter of a mile from the river, for the murder of A. Blanchard. He came to California from Wales in 1854, settling in San Joaquin Township, in partnership with Blanchard. They had quarreled and dissolved partnership, but had ranched as neighbors and could not agree. A dispute about a horse resulted in Blanchard's favor. A half-witted Englishman named Joe Blake was in Williams' employ, and as Blanchard was returning home from Sacramento on the night of August 3, 1860, Williams and Blake lay in wait for him in a ditch, Williams having a pick handle and Blake a wagon spoke. Blanchard was found dead next day, with his head terribly mutilated. Wil-



liams was arrested and convicted of the murder.

B. F. Russell was murdered near Benson's ferry on the night of July 11, 1860, and George Nelson Symonds was hanged in the old waterworks building on December 4, 1863, for the murder. Symonds and Monroe Crozier had been arrested for robbery committed in Placer County, immediately after the murder, but before it was known that the murder had been committed. On July 12 they crossed the ferry with four horses saddled and bridled and their clothing was wet and their actions suspicious. When they were arrested for the robbery they had a valise containing some bloody clothes, a stencil plate with the name of B. F. Russell on it and other articles belonging to the murdered man. In October, 1860, Symonds turned state's evidence in the robbery case, and shortly afterwards Crozier escaped.

In October two bodies were found in the slough near the ferry, which had evidently been sunk there several months before, and were discovered when the water dried up. They proved to be Russell and a man named Selizer, who had started early in the season for the mines at Coso. Symonds was brought down from Placer when the bodies were found, and tried before Judge McKune March 9, 1861, convicted and sentenced to hang May 10. The supreme court granted him a new trial, which was begun June 2, 1862, and on the 6th he was sentenced to be executed July 25. He again appealed to the supreme court, which affirmed the judgment of the district court and he was sentenced for the third time and executed.

Frank Hudson, a corporal in Company I, Second Cavalry, was executed at Camp Union Agricultural Park, June 16, 1865, for the murder of Lieut. Webster Levergood, at Camp Bidwell, Butte County, on April 14. Hudson had been ordered on the double quick by Lieutenant Levergood for drunkenness in the afternoon, and in the evening Levergood was shot and died in two days. He was certain that Hudson shot him, and as the latter deserted at once there was a strong case against him. He was captured, tried by court martial, brought here and hanged.

The case of "Tip" McLaughlin, who shot and killed a man named Charles Lundholm, a barkeeper in the Railroad Exchange saloon, on the evening of June 17, 1870, excited much attention and criticism. It was alleged that Lundholm had written some slanderous stories about a relative of McLaughlin, which were published in a disreputable sheet called the "Mazeppa." McLaughlin was indicted for the murder, and the regular venire of jurors being exhausted, a special venire was summoned, which singularly was composed of the pris-

oner's friends. The prosecution exhausted all their peremptory challenges and were forced to go to trial. The jury disagreed after being out three days, and the prisoner's counsel applied for bail, which Judge Ramage refused. A writ of habeas corpus was issued by the supreme court, fixing bail at \$10,000, the court holding that the fact of the jury's disagreement indicated a grave doubt as to the crime being murder in the first degree. The second trial was held in October and the jury brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree, and McLaughlin's attorney gave notice of a motion for a new trial. The judge adjourned court till next morning at nine o'clock. McLaughlin was not given into the custody of the sheriff and walked quietly out of the courtroom. He was seen at various places around the city that night, but when court commenced next morning he was nowhere to be found, and a number of years ago he died in South America. Judge Ramage held that the order of the supreme court admitted the prisoner to bail and the bail bond provided for his appearance for judgment and the execution thereof, and that by ordering him into the custody of the sheriff he would have been placed in contempt of court.

Charles Mortimer was executed in the yard of the Sacramento County jail, May 15, 1878, for the murder of Mary Gibson. His name was Charles J. Flinn, and his brother William J. Flinn came on from Massachusetts to rescue him, and was killed by Deputy Sheriff Cross on the night of April 16, a month before Mortimer's execution. The woman, who lived on "Jib-boom" Street, was found murdered on the morning of September 20, 1872. Her face was lacerated by a blow from a broken glass, and strychnine was found in a glass of beer. Police detectives Len Harris and Nick Dole went to investigate and were accompanied by E. B. Willis, then a reporter. Willis noticed some hairs from a man's whiskers grasped in the dead woman's hand and called their attention to it. The officers suspected Mortimer and when he was arrested it was found that he had shaved and that an abrasion showed some of his whiskers had been torn out. Carrie Spencer, his companion, was also arrested and in their room some of Mrs. Gibson's property was found. A paper of strychnine was also found in Mortimer's pocket. After his conviction he made a confession, which was published, and stated that he had killed Caroline Prenell in San Francisco the May previous. As stated, his brother tried to rescue him, ringing the bell of the jail about half past one in the morning. The night jailer going out into the yard was confronted by a masked man, with his coat turned wrong side out and a revolver in his hand. He fired twice and killed the man,

whom Mortimer acknowledged to be his brother. Mortimer feigned insanity during the trial, but was hanged in the presence of about 150 persons.

John Cruse, a sailor, was murdered for his money on the night of April 7, 1874, by Domingo Estrada and Filomena Cotta, and so energetic was Chief of Police Karcher that the murderers were arrested and confessed before dark next day. Their case was appealed and great efforts were made by prominent men to induce Governor Booth to commute their sentence, but without avail, and they were hanged February 19, 1875. At the time of the execution the housetops and trees in the vicinity of the jail were crowded with spectators.

David Turley, a sheep-herder, attended a horse race near Roseville, April 1, 1875. He had been drinking and was on horseback. A farm hand named W. H. Shaw, intoxicated and on foot, applied an epithet to Turley, who drew a pistol and shot him dead. He then rode to Roseville and surrendered himself and was brought to Sacramento and tried. Creed Haymond defended him and took the ground that Turley was so much intoxicated that he was not responsible. The law, however, recognizes no such excuse, and Turley was convicted and hanged, February 25, 1876.

A murder that for many years remained a mystery was that of Joseph Scott, a policeman, who was shot on the night of December 7, 1878, about eight o'clock in the evening, on Seventeenth Street, between I and J Streets. A citizen heard the shot and saw four men running from the spot, one of whom wore a long white coat. Several years after, James Ivey, a convict in San Quentin, informed the authorities that he had heard three men confined in the prison detail the particulars of the murder, and that they had committed it. They were brought to Sacramento on the expiration of their terms and confessed that they were ex-convicts and had stolen a ride from Marysville, in company with another ex-convict named Edwards. Jumping off as the train slowed up near Twentieth Street, they started down town with the purpose of robbing the first man they met. There had been a fire at the Orphan Asylum at Nineteenth and L Streets that evening and Officer Scott had been detailed to watch the ruins. The men met him on Seventeenth Street, attempted to rob him, and when he resisted, Edwards shot him and they all ran away without searching him and caught a train to Stockton. Three of them went to Sonoma County, robbed the house of Judge W. C. Wallace and were apprehended and convicted. When their terms expired, they were brought to Sacramento and tried. They pleaded guilty, with the understanding that their punishment would be life imprisonment.

In the meantime Edwards had gone East and was confined in a state prison there.

One of the most remarkable murders in the records of crime was that of a rancher on Grand Island named A. M. Tullis, who was killed August 1, 1878, and was found dead in his orchard. He was a bachelor living alone on his ranch, and no motive could be found for the murder, as he was not known to have any enemies and no property was taken. Some little time afterwards some pieces of lumber, evidently part of a duck boat, were found in the tules on the opposite side of the river, further down, and on one of them was a calculation of lumber surface. The board was taken to the various lumber yards in this city and finally identified by a salesman as made by himself. The lumber had been purchased by a Swede named Edward Anderson, who was curious about the method of figuring, and the salesman had explained to him and repeated the figures on one of the boards purchased. The drayman who delivered the lumber stated that he delivered it at the house of Troy Dye, at that time public administrator. The neighbors stated that a boat was made in the basement of the house and an expressman took the boat to the river. Parties had seen two men passing down the river in an unpainted boat, and described them. Dye and Anderson were arrested and confined in separate cells, and both confessed fully. Dye had agreed with Anderson and a gambler named Tom Lawton to kill a number of wealthy persons in the county who had no relatives in the state, in order that he might make commissions by administering their estates, and divide them with those who killed them. Tullis was selected as the first victim, and Anderson and Lawton went to his ranch in the duck boat. They met him in his orchard and while in conversation with him, Anderson struck him with a sand bag and Lawton shot him. They then rowed across the river and started up the road, where Dye met them by appointment in a buggy, the agreed signal being that he should whistle "The Sweet Bye and Bye." They returned to Sacramento and on the same night Anderson returned to his work on a threshing machine in Sutter County. It was agreed that in case of danger a letter should be written to him, signed with a fictitious name, underscored once or more, to indicate the degree of danger. On August 8 a letter was sent to Anderson with the signature double-underscored, as follows: "John A. Parker, Esq.:

"Your child is very sick. You must come home at once. It would be well to come down in the night. It would be so much cooler for you. Call at the Doctor's new house. I will be there.

"Yours in haste,

"Charles Parker."



Anderson came down and was arrested by the officers, who were watching for him. Lawton got wind of danger and was never captured. Dye and Anderson were convicted and executed in the jail yard March 28, 1879. The defense of Dye was on the ground that several years before he had received an injury which had caused a lesion of his brain and consequent insanity, and there was a division of opinion among medical witnesses on the subject. After his conviction a sheriff's jury declared him sane.

On the afternoon of April 10, 1882, a tragedy occurred that would have caused a lynching if the militia had not been called out to protect the jail. Simon Raten, a Siberian, had been beaten in a quarrel with a man and had applied for a warrant and been refused. He procured a revolver and meeting the man on K Street, near Fourth, took a shot at him and ran away, followed by a number of people. While passing up an alley between K and L, Third and Fourth Streets, James Lansing, proprietor of the International Hotel, ran out and tried to stop him. Raten shot him in the stomach and he died that evening in great agony. Lansing had been sheriff and assessor, and had a host of friends. Excitement ran high, and several thousand people surrounded the city prison, threatening summary vengeance on Raten. The mayor addressed the crowd, urging them to let the law take its course, but to no avail. The militia were summoned and drove the crowd away, and a gatling gun was placed in the prison door, ready for action. Raten was placed on trial a month later and convicted.

At the same time Joseph Hurtado shot and killed a man named Estuardo at Front and I Streets and was convicted and sentenced to hang. The attorneys for Raten and Hurtado appealed their cases to the state supreme court, but to no avail. They then carried them to the supreme court of the United States, on the ground that any information filed by a district attorney under the provisions of the state constitution was void, and that no man could be put on trial for a felony until after he had been indicted by a grand jury. It was further claimed that the state constitution contravened the federal constitution, but the United States supreme court in an elaborate opinion held the point was not well taken and the men were resented to death. Raten meanwhile gave indications of insanity and was sent to Stockton. He was kept there in the asylum for a number of years, but was discharged some years ago as cured. On his way to Sacramento he met some Japanese and without provocation killed one of them near Hicksville. He was tried, and was recommitted at Stockton, where we believe he died. Hurtado

died of consumption in the county jail before the day set for his execution.

In March, 1888, John Lowell went from his ranch near Brighton to his other ranch in Eldorado County, about seven miles from Folsom. Not returning, search was made for him and his body was found buried under his Eldorado cabin on June 2. Three men, John Henry Myers, John Olson and William Drager, brought some horses, a buggy and harness of Lowell's to this city and sold them openly. They were arrested, made a full confession that they had gone to Lowell's ranch ostensibly to cut wood, and that while they were going out to look at the wood, one of them had shot Lowell with a shotgun, their motive being robbery. They were taken to Placerville, convicted and hung. Lowell some years before had trouble with some parties near Brighton, in which he shot and killed a man named Joseph Bowers, but was tried and acquitted.

On the morning of December 30, 1894, the community was horrified to learn that F. H. Weber, a grocer living on L Street near Thirteenth, had been brutally murdered, together with his wife. They lived over the grocery store and were found lying on the floor, their skulls cloven with a sharp instrument, and a bloody hatchet near by told the tale. Robbery was evidently the object, as the house had been ransacked. No clue was to be found by the officers, who worked assiduously, and it bade fair to be one of those mysterious affairs that are never solved. The theory was advanced by a man who had traveled in Europe and Asia, that the method of murder indicated it was probably done by a Russian or a Finn, the ax being a favorite weapon with those nationalities. But as time rolled on the mystery did not clear up, and it began to be classed as one of the cases that would always remain unsolved. The various clues that had been followed up proved false. But the old saying that "murder will out" was once more verified, although it was nearly six months before the discovery came through the drunken statement of the murderer. Ivan Kovalev was one of ten Russian convicts who escaped from the Siberian penal colony at Saghalien and were picked up at sea in a pitiable condition and brought to San Francisco by the whaling bark "Cape Horn Pigeon" in the winter of 1893. They claimed to be Nihilists and excited widespread sympathy by a recital of their terrible treatment. Later developments proved that some of them, at least, were sent to Siberia for crimes committed. Kovalev's companions were Kharlampi Nitikin and Mathiew Stcherbakov. Kovalev was arrested in San Francisco June 25, 1895, from information given to the police by a carpenter named Zakrewski,

who said that Kovalev, while drunk, in the preceding February, had confessed to him a murder. He said that Kovalev told him that he and Stcherbakov had been watching the Weber store for three days and went around to the back of the store on the night of the murder; that he went up on the back porch, where he found a hatchet, and when Weber came out with a candle in his hand, he (Kovalev) struck him on the head with the hatchet. As he did so, Weber cried out, "I'm murdered! I'm killed!" The two men then went into the house, found Mrs. Weber, demanded money and then killed her. They took some money and jewelry and left the city. Kovalev buried a little box about seven inches square, three miles from Sacramento.

In March, 1895, Zakrewski accompanied Kovalev, Nitikin and Stcherbakov to San Jose, and while there they tried to rob a little grocer, but he wielded his pocketknife so effectively that one of the robbers, supposed to be Stcherbakov, was found dead near by the next morning. When Kovalev was arrested he was identified by Mr. Weber's son Frank, as a man he had seen loafing about the store just preceding the murder. He identified the trousers Kovalev wore as belonging to his father, and the suspenders Kovalev wore as made by his sister for his father. The trial began December 5, 1895, and lasted till the 21st, when the jury, after fifteen minutes absence from the courtroom, brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. He had feigned insanity and had been tried for insanity by a jury and declared sane, after the trial began. He was sentenced on the 29th, just one year after the murder, to be hanged February 21, 1896, and the sentence was carried out at the state prison at Folsom.

Chin Hane was hanged at Folsom prison on December 13, 1895, for the murder of Lee Gong in 1893. The murder was the result of a tong war. At that time the street cars ran on Third Street to I. Lee Gong lived on the west side of the street, between I and J, and the tong headquarters were on the opposite side of the street. Suddenly a fusillade began from the tong headquarters and Lee Gong was shot down at his door. A street car containing passengers was passing at the time, and the shooting endangered the safety of the passengers. Much excitement ensued, and there were threats of "cleaning out" Chinatown, but as no white people were hurt, they soon calmed down.

While there have been a number of other executions at Folsom since, most of them were of persons from other counties. Among those sentenced from this county and hanged since the execution of Kovalev are: George Puttman, November 19, 1900; Kochichi Hidaka, June

10, 1904; Charles Lawrence, October 7, 1904; Sing Yow, January 6, 1905, and three men who were condemned for participating in the break at Folsom prison July 27, 1903. They were Joseph Murphy, Harry Eldridge and W. M. Gray.

Joseph Piraino was brutally murdered on March 3, 1908, on the Yolo side of the river a little above the town of Washington, his body being almost severed and disemboweled, leaving only the backbone and a strip of the abdomen to hold it together. He was then thrown into the river by the murderers, but his immense vitality enabled him to reach the shore, where he was found. He told the officers that he had befriended a fellow countryman, a Sicilian named Antonio Cippolo, who enticed him to go with him and two others to get some fish from a fisherman opposite the second Barnum's Slough; that they attacked him in the brush, demanding the \$120 he carried in his money belt, and stabbed him repeatedly and flung him into the river. Detective Max P. Fisher searched untiringly for Cippolo until he cornered him in the lodging house where he and Piraino had lived, and the dying man identified him as the murderer. Part of the money was found in his shoe, and Fisher so skillfully wove a web of evidence around him that he was convicted, and was hanged on April 28, 1909, refusing to the last to reveal the names of his accomplices.

### The Jail-break at Folsom Prison

July 27, 1903, thirteen desperate convicts in Folsom prison assailed the guards, captured the prison armory and escaped, carrying with them Warden Wilkinson and Capt. R. J. Murphy. They had armed themselves with "file" knives and razors. Two of them turned on W. A. Chalmers, the outer gatekeeper, and stabbed him in the arm, while the others rushed into the captain's office, captured the warden, captain and other officials and taking them as shields, demanded that the armory be opened to them, or they would slaughter all the officials. The armory was opened and they supplied themselves with rifles, revolvers and ammunition, and still holding their prisoners as shields, demanded that the main gate be opened, under the same threat, and it was done.

To the honor of two prisoners be it said, Joseph Casey, a life term, slammed the inner door, preventing a general escape, and O. C. Clark, another convict, doing twenty years for forgery, dropped down in the office and going to the warden's office gave the alarm, which was telephoned to Folsom, and the big siren was sounded. The warden and officers were released and returned to the prison, their captors having exchanged clothes with them. Chief Turnkey Joseph Cochrane had been bad-



ly stabbed, and Guard William Cotter was dead and others wounded. At Pilot Hill the convicts were overtaken by posses and J. J. Allison, a convict, was killed. On August 1 as a militia company from Placerville was trailing the convicts on a hill near that place, they were fired on from ambush and two of them, Festus Rutherford and Charles Jones, were killed and William Gill wounded. The convicts split into two bands, and posses hunted the foothills and mountains for them. Roberts was captured in a grain field near Davisville on August 5 by Deputy Sheriff John J. Hinters of this county. Roberts and Howard had come to Sacramento and passed the night at Agricultural Park, separating afterwards. Seavis, the negro convict, was captured on August 6, at Auburn, by Sheriff Keene and Deputy Coan. Fahey had a battle on the night of August 7, with Detective Max Fisher and Deputy Sheriff Wittenbrock, but got away in the dark. On August 23 Murphy was captured by officers at Reno, and Woods was captured in the same city the next day. Roy Fahey, "Red Shirt" Gordon and some of the others have never been captured.

December 30, 1904, a desperate attempt was made by seven convicts engaged on the rock-crushing plant in the prison grounds, to dupli-

cate the break of 1903, but it was a disastrous failure. Warden Yell, anticipating that such an attempt was contemplated, had given strict orders to the guards to fire on the convicts, no matter who might be killed, if such an attempt should be made. The convicts were aware of the order, but did not believe it would be carried out. They stopped the machinery by throwing a sledge hammer into the rock crusher, and when Captain Murphy went to see what was the matter they seized him and Charles Jolly, a guard, using them as shields. The convicts had cached a number of knives made from pieces of steel, with which they threatened to kill their prisoners. The convicts were Charles Carson, W. J. Finley and F. Quijada, life-termers; and D. Kelly, W. Morales, J. Quinlan and H. C. Hill. The guards began firing and in less time than it takes to tell it, Morales, Quinlan and Hill were lying dead, and the others badly wounded. Captain Murphy and Jolly, whom they had used as shields, were both wounded by bullets. Finley and Carson, being life-termers, were convicted after their recovery from their wounds, and sentenced to hang. By appeal to the United States supreme court they managed to delay their fate, but were later re-sentenced.

## CHAPTER XXI

### GOVERNMENT OFFICES

THE Sacramento Postoffice was established in the early days of the city's history, and has been the barometer of the growth and development of the municipality and the territory it serves. The facilities of the postoffice have been enlarged repeatedly in order to care for the ever growing business. The rapid extension of the city's corporate lines and the annexation of additional suburban territory, together with the establishing of a network of rural routes, have served to make the central office at Sacramento an institution of great importance to the community.

The present postmaster is Harold J. McCurry, who assumed his duties in 1922. The total receipts of the office in 1913 were \$345,263.26. The tremendous growth since then is apparent when this total is compared with that for the fiscal year ending on June 30, 1923, during which the receipts were \$715,039.74. At the present time the office force consists of sev-

enty-five carriers and eighty-seven clerks, and these are none too many for the service demanded. It is estimated that close to 90,000 are now receiving delivery service, including residents of Highland Park, Oak Park, Curtis Oaks and East Sacramento. The adjacent territory, within a radius of about nine miles, is served by seven rural carriers. In addition to the main office on Seventh and K Streets, there are nine substations where mail is collected and through which business is carried on. George M. Treichler is assistant postmaster.

At the present time, enlargements of not only the postoffice quarters, but also the United States District Court rooms, Weather Bureau, and other offices in the Federal Building, are being made at a cost exceeding \$60,000. More room is provided for the Money Order Department and other offices in the institution. The building houses the Postoffice, Internal Revenue Office, United States Land Office, Weather Bureau, United States Court, United



POSTOFFICE AND SCENE ON K STREET, SACRAMENTO





States Geological Survey, and the office of the post inspectors for this district.

The Federal Land Office dates back to the early history of California, after its admission. Formerly there were three Land Offices, located at Marysville, Stockton and Sacramento. The consolidation, however, was made some fifteen years ago, and in Sacramento has since been the office through which that line of work and research has been carried on. Congress recently confirmed the appointment of John C. Ing as registrar of the Land Office, and Grove L. Johnson, the receiver. Ing was the receiver up to the year 1912.

George E. Church is the United States deputy revenue collector in charge of the Sacramento office. The collector of the district, which includes the capital city, has his office in San Francisco.

The United States Weather Bureau station in Sacramento was established July 1, 1877, by Sergeant B. B. Watkins of the Signal Corps, U. S. A. The office was located on the fourth floor of the St. George building, on the corner of Fourth and J Streets. November 28, 1879, the office was moved to the Fratt building, corner of Second and K Streets; and June 1, 1882, it was again moved to the Arcade building, on Second Street, between J and K. February 1, 1884, it was moved to the Lyon & Curtis building, on J Street, between Front and Second; and April 30, 1894, it was removed to the postoffice building, at Seventh and K Streets, where it now is. The station was in charge of Sergeant Watkins until April 15, 1879, when he was relieved by Sergeant M. M. Sickler, who was relieved by Sergeant James A. Barwick, March 15, 1881. Sergeant Barwick remained in charge of the station, except as temporarily relieved on account of sickness or other causes, until August 18, 1901, when he was relieved by James H. Scarr and trans-

ferred to Denver, his health having failed. Mr. Scarr was relieved May 3, 1908, by T. A. Blair, who had temporary charge until relieved by N. R. Taylor, May 8, 1908. By his uniform courtesy and personal qualities Mr. Taylor has made many friends in the community, and during his incumbency has instituted great improvements in the service.

During his incumbency of twenty years Sergeant Barwick made great strides in the efficiency of the service, and is held in most kindly regard by older residents of the city. Formerly the data concerning the stages of the river, and the forecasts in winter concerning it, were published in the San Francisco office; but on May 1, 1905, the data concerning the river were transferred to Sacramento. Here the river-observation service was reorganized by Observer Scarr, who made great improvements in it, bringing it to a high state of efficiency, and these have been continued and expanded by Observer Taylor. Today all the flood stages of the Sacramento River and its tributaries are accurately forecast by him from data gathered from the stations in his district. This station now has the collection of data from the San Joaquin watershed below the mouth of the Mokelumne, embracing the territory drained by the Mokelumne, Cosumnes, Stanislaus, and Calaveras Rivers, and Mormon Slough. Observer Taylor several years ago established a number of stations for the observation and recording of the snowfall in the Sierra Nevada Mountains. This has proved of exceptional value during recent years, because of the increasing demands made upon the Sacramento River and other streams for water for irrigation, necessitating closer observation and tabulation of the snowpack in the watersheds upon which the vast valleys below must depend for water during the irrigation season of the summer months.



## CHAPTER XXII

## CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY

THE State Library was established by act of the state legislature in the year 1851, and originally was intended only as a legislative reference collection.

In 1850 the legislature took the first step toward securing a state library by enacting a law directing that the scattered books which were the property of the state be gathered together and placed in the custody of the secretary of state, who should also serve as state librarian. This was done, but no considerable addition was made to the number of volumes so collected until 1856, when 3,500 standard law books were bought, at a cost of about \$17,000, and placed in the library, which soon began to grow, and in 1860 comprised about 20,000 volumes; in 1870 it had increased to 25,000; in 1880 to 50,000; in 1890 to about 70,000. At the present time the collection consists of about 225,00 volumes in Sacramento and another 100,000 in San Francisco at the Sutro Branch. The books in this branch were given to the State Library by the heirs of the late Adolph Sutro, who made the collection, which was first made available to the public in January, 1917.

The annual income now is approximately \$130,000. Nearly every stranger in Sacramento visits the California State Library, which is housed in the Capitol building, occupying the largest part of the east wing and extending from the basement to the top floor. The present location, however, has been outgrown by the constantly growing shelves of valuable books and documents, with the result that a new library building is planned as a unit of the Capitol Extension buildings, which are to cost \$3,400,000. The new library will be to itself, at least it will occupy the main part of the structure, and ample facilities will be provided for taking care of the immense number of volumes already accumulated, and likewise for the future growth of this important state institution.

In 1899 the right to appoint a state librarian passed from the legislature to the governor, thus removing the office from political influences incident to changes in the legislature. Soon after, the State Library was greatly strengthened, and the foundation was laid for its future great work, when J. L. Gillis was

named as state librarian. His executive ability and foresight in evolving the county library system, which in recent years has grown to large proportions and won the public favor, gained for him wide recognition, not only in this state, but in other sections of the country as well. Mr. Gillis died, while at the zenith of his work, on July 27, 1917. His death came as a shock to his fellow citizens in Sacramento, and to men and women generally throughout the state. Milton J. Ferguson, who had been his assistant for nearly ten years, was named as his successor, and has very successfully carried on the work as planned by Mr. Gillis.

The work of the institution is carried on through various departments, briefly summarized as Order and Accessories, Catalogue, Law, Reference, Documents, California, Shipping, Department for the Blind, and the County Library Organization. The most original work is conducted in the last three departments named. The department devoted to California includes, in addition to all books written about the state, or by California authors, a splendid file of pioneer records, arranged in card catalogue form, and containing invaluable and priceless information concerning the social and political history of the state, written firsthand by the actual observers of the events that make up the annals of early California, and in which there is a richness of romance nowhere else to be found.

A similarly complete record is kept of the state's authors, musicians, actors and artists, together with files containing the reproductions of the canvases of California's painters, and photographs of the interesting persons connected with any part of the state's history, or any political, social, civic or other organization or society. An index to California's newspapers and magazine literature is maintained in this department.

Books for the blind are sent out over the state upon request to over 1,600 readers with sightless eyes. The resources on hand for this branch of the work now include 13,258 books in different kinds of raised type, and all of the leading magazines for the blind. To these are constantly being added additional works, writing appliances, games and new puzzles.

In no particular is the influence of the State Library more helpful than in its organization of the county libraries, of which there are now forty-two in operation, and which promise to spread throughout all the counties of the state. These county libraries, with headquarters of each maintained in the respective county seats, and branches in all the communities and school districts, build up their own collection of the books in most general demand. Books of rare or technical nature, and those infrequently needed in a county, are loaned by the State Library, which supplements in this way all the other libraries of the state. The

state librarian calls and conducts a yearly County Librarians' Convention, frequently with the various libraries, and acts as chairman of the Board of Library Extensions, which conducts examinations for the certification of county libraries.

California was among the first of all the states to recognize the great value of a strong central library, supplementing and fostering the smaller county organizations, and naturally the people of the state are proud of the good work accomplished, which will be further strengthened and augmented when finally the department is installed in its new modern home.

## CHAPTER XXIII

### CITY FREE LIBRARY

**A** LONG in the middle fifties the need for a public library began to be recognized, and in 1857 the Sacramento Library Association was organized and a good library collected, which, in spite of loss by fire, steadily increased. In 1872 the former building on I Street, between Seventh and Eighth, was erected and furnished at a total cost of \$17,000. Of this amount \$11,000 was raised by a gift enterprise, and a mortgage for \$6,000 was given. The Library opened under favorable auspices, but its existence was not as prosperous as had been expected or as was desirable. In 1879, therefore, the directors offered to donate the property to the city, to be maintained as a free library, if the city would assume the debt. When the question was submitted to the voters of the city at the election in March following, the offer was accepted. Ever since, the Library has been supported by public tax. It was decided in that early day to rearrange and recatalogue the books and periodicals, which was done, and on June 15 the City Free Library was thrown open to the public with 6,067 volumes on its shelves.

The City Library has enjoyed a steady growth in size and usefulness. Besides a large collection of books and periodicals it carries the leading newspapers on its files, which, since the erection of the new building in 1918, at the corner of Ninth and I Streets, are kept in its spacious reading rooms. Among those who have directed the affairs of the Library are: Judge S. C. Denson, William H. Mills, William C. Fitch, Samuel Howard Gerrish, Add C. Hinkson, Mrs. G. W. Hancock, Miss

Georgiana Brewster, Albert Hart, Kirke W. Brier, Francis Le Noir, A. S. Hopkins, L. E. Smith, E. B. Willis, Lauren W. Ripley, and Susan T. Smith.

In 1908 the library, under an agreement with the board of supervisors of the county, extended its privileges to all residents of the county, being the first institution of the kind to do so. Branch libraries were established in various communities. In the year 1919, the supervisors established a free county library service under Section 2 of the Library Act, and the contract with the City Library was discontinued.

The Library now contains approximately 75,000 volumes, serves 16,193 card holders, and circulates 125,000 books a year. Until 1921 the Library was under the control of a board of trustees, appointed by the mayor of the city. On July 1, 1912, under the then new city charter, the commission form of government was given supervision over the librarian, who was made subject to the commissioner of education. Again in 1921 a new city charter was adopted and the city-manager plan of municipal government was inaugurated. Through the new charter, the Library is placed directly under the supervision of the city manager. Susan T. Smith, for a number of years reference librarian of the California State Library, was appointed to succeed Lauren W. Ripley, who had held the position of librarian over a long period of years and had practically grown up with the institution.

It is planned under the new administration to extend to all parts of the city the usefulness



of the Library through the establishing of branches, designed to increase the circulation of books and the reference service. Transients may borrow books while sojourning in the city by paying a deposit. Many avail themselves of the opportunity thus offered. A large staff is maintained in the main library.

The magnificent new Library building at Ninth and I Streets was dedicated on October

17, 1918. The new structure is of brick and terra cotta and is three stories in height. The cost was \$130,000, of which the Carnegie Corporation donated \$100,000 through the activities of the Knights of Pythias, and the balance of the amount was raised by the city commission, chiefly through the efforts of the late E. J. Carragher, commissioner of education.

## CHAPTER XXIV

### E. B. CROCKER ART GALLERY, AND MUSEUM ASSOCIATION

**S**ACRAMENTO is the proud possessor of one of the finest collections of paintings and works of art to be found anywhere in the United States, a collection reputed by leading authorities and connoisseurs to be surpassed by only two other exhibitions in this country, one at the Metropolitan Museum of Art of New York, and the other at the Art Institute of Chicago.

During the years 1870 and 1873, while traveling in Europe, Judge E. B. Crocker and Mrs. Margaret E. Crocker gathered most of the 700 paintings and a great number of the drawings, etchings, etc., which formed the foundation for the wonderful exhibit which now hangs upon the walls of the original gallery and the residence annex, thrown open to the public in 1920, with practically twice the former space for the display of the almost priceless paintings and other works of art.

The collection was made during the Franco-Prussian War, when the question of price in the field of art was of less concern on the Continent, so that it was possible to obtain many exceptionally fine paintings and drawings that under ordinary circumstances never would have been permitted to leave the art galleries and private collections of Europe. During these years the E. B. Crocker Art Gallery was erected and made ready to receive the collection. In 1885, the collection, for which about \$400,000 had been spent, and the fireproof gallery, which cost close to \$235,000, were turned over by a deed of trust to the City of Sacramento by Mrs. Crocker, Judge Crocker having passed away.

The magnificent fireproof building is of the most pleasing architecture and design, and is situated in a beautiful spot at Third and O Streets, surrounded by trees and by rare flowers and plants. The original building was 122 feet long and 62 feet wide. It has three floors, the basement having originally been intended

for use as a recreation hall, in which many public functions and receptions were held, attended by many leading characters in state and national life. On the lower floor is displayed the state's mineral cabinet.

During 1920 the city commission, through appropriations approximating \$40,000, fitted up the old residence section and made it a part of the gallery through connecting walls and two wide openings. Into the new space, which practically doubled the facilities for taking care of the paintings, a large number of works of art that had of necessity been stored in the basement of the gallery were brought into the sunlight once more, and their beauty and grandeur now form a part of the great collection that is viewed by the thousands who visit the halls.

The second story, of both the old gallery and the annex, contains many of the art treasures of the world, including many productions by old masters of the Flemish, Dutch and Italian schools, as well as paintings by many eminent California artists whom Judge Crocker liberally patronized. One of the most striking of these confronts the visitor as he enters the big hall. It is an immense painting of the Yosemite Valley by Hill, and is considered the masterpiece of the artist, ranking, according to the best judges, with Bierstadt's "Heart of the Andes." There also are striking canvases by Nahl, the glowing colors revealing his individuality and portraying most vividly the early days of California.

The second and third floors are elaborately frescoed; all the woodwork is heavy, richly carved, and French-polished, while the glass is all cut and delicately etched. The floors in the old gallery are laid in Roman tiling. Mrs. Crocker subsequently had the floors of the museum section laid in fancy woods of ornamental design. The main art gallery consists of a vestibule, a main hall, and the west and

south walls. To these have been added the eastern halls, which constitute the annex. The works of art in the gallery include famous paintings by Van Dyck, Guido, Tintoretto and others of note. Aside from the wide assortment of pictorial wealth revealed in the pastoral and topical canvases, there are numerous portraits of celebrated Californians, done in oil. The studios of over 3,000 eminent artists were visited in assembling the vast collection on display here, which also includes the best examples of the engraver's and lithographer's art.

#### Gift of the Art Gallery to the City

The incidents connected with the gift of the E. B. Crocker Art Gallery to Sacramento City form a story of pleasing interest. The California Museum Association had been organized, as the outcome of a meeting held on December 5, 1884, by a number of gentlemen desirous of forming a scientific association. Its purpose was to foster art, science, mechanics, literature, the development of the state, and the encouragement of social intercourse among the members, and also to establish a repository for the collection and exhibition of natural curiosities, scientific objects, antiquities, etc. The association started with about twenty members, holding private meetings for some weeks at which papers were read. In January it had grown courageous, and resolved to erect a building for its own and public uses. Mrs. Crocker was foremost in all good works and charities in the city and was known as "Sacramento's Lady Bountiful" through her contributions to the churches and charitable objects. Learning that the association had resolved to give an art loan exhibit to secure a nucleus for its building, and had called a meeting of ladies to aid in the undertaking, Mrs. Crocker sent word that, if the association desired, the E. B. Crocker Art Gallery was at its disposal for the purpose of holding the exhibition. Her offer was accepted gladly; and in March, 1885, a strange collection of the greatest variety of curiosities of the pioneer era, of art, science, antiquity, and discovery, and of handiwork of various descriptions, contributed by the citizens of Sacramento and San Francisco, was thrown open to the public. Contributions from the latter city were made by the Alaska Fur Company, Irving M. Scott, Alexander Badlam, and a number of ladies. The exhibition was open for more than two weeks, and the fame of it went abroad through the land, bringing many visitors to Sacramento to see the collection. It was both a social and financial success.

During the continuance of the exhibit, Mrs. Crocker informed the president of the association, David Lubin, that it was her desire to present the gallery, with its collection of paintings, furniture, etc., to the association. The

announcement was made to the public and was received with the most cordial expressions of appreciation and high regard for the generous donor. The association, however, after deliberation on the magnificent offer, decided that it was wise to accept it only under a condition, self-imposed, that the citizens of Sacramento should raise a fund of \$100,000, to be permanently invested for the maintenance of the gallery and buildings, being sensible that otherwise the burden would in time become too onerous for a private association. But the accumulation of so large a fund was found to be difficult in so small a community, however liberal individuals might be in making contributions. The association therefore proposed to Mrs. Crocker that if she would transfer the property to the city, making the association a co-tenant with the city, the raising of \$100,000 would not be necessary. She kindly acceded to the plan, the proposition was placed before the people, and met with immediate favor. Finding that the city was willing to accept the trust, thereupon the association incorporated, on March 20, 1885, and Mrs. Crocker executed to the city a deed of all the valuable property involved, stipulating that it should always be managed and controlled by a joint board of trustees from the association and the city, the mayor to represent the city and the board of directors to represent the association, each corporation having only one vote. The deed of trust provided that the association might forever use the property for the purposes of its work as heretofore outlined.

The citizens were not slow in showing their appreciation of the munificence of the gift, and the unselfish spirit of the donor. They held in remembrance, also, Mrs. Crocker's generous endowment and gift of the Old Ladies' Home. Their appreciation took the form of a grand floral festival, in May, 1885, at which 3,000 school children made bountiful floral offerings to Mrs. Crocker. The lower floor of the great pavilion of the State Agricultural Society—the largest building in the state—was almost filled with the beautiful floral offerings. Nor was it Sacramento alone that testified to the high regard in which the benefactress was held. The offerings ranged from modest bouquets to spacious churches and towns, and great allegorical designs, all constructed entirely of flowers. They came from all parts of the state, from Los Angeles in the south and from Shasta in the north. People of all churches and denominations, the rich and the poor, of all clans and creeds, assembled to do honor to her. The lowest estimate of the number of people who thronged the spacious building on the night of the festival, and witnessed the ceremony of delivering the keys of the gallery to the trustees and their acceptance of the



trust, placed the number assembled at 15,000. It was a spontaneous outpouring of heartfelt gratitude and regard such as has never, before or since, been accorded to a female citizen of the United States.

On the evening of this festival, after the keys of the art gallery had been transferred to the mayor, the citizens of Sacramento presented to Mrs. Crocker a splendid oaken casket, which had been made from some of the timber taken from the old historic Sutter's Fort. It contained two volumes, one of which was bound in velvet and gold and the other in silver and velvet, both being marvels of artistic taste. The first book contained a number of pages giving a history of her benefactions, of the gift of the art gallery, and of the floral festival, displayed in the highest form of the typographical art. In addition to this each page was adorned by hand decoration in water colors. In the second volume was an account of all the steps leading up to the event, together with copies and extracts from expressions by the press, in journals all the way from New York to Sacramento. The gifts were not less unique than beautiful, and Mrs. Crocker voiced her appreciation of them with deep emotion.

The Museum Association lost no time in entering upon its work in the art gallery and improving the opportunity afforded by this magnificent gift. The first step taken by it was to organize the School of Design, and for that purpose Messrs. Weinstock and Lubin contributed \$1,000 toward the purchase of the necessary casts and paraphernalia for the school. It was opened in January, 1886, and was continued for a number of years. It developed in this city and the surrounding counties an aesthetic taste and a cultivation of artistic talent that eventually produced notable results, and many of the students afterwards earned names that stand high among the artists of California. The Ladies' Museum Association founded a number of scholarships for those who showed artistic talent but could not afford the expense of developing it under ordinary circumstances, and the opportunity was eagerly embraced by a number who in later days did credit to the institution.

During the loan exhibition the Museum Association had secured a large number of life members in this city, and a larger number subsequently in San Francisco among former Sacramentans who had not forgotten their attachment for their old home. With the revenue from these, from a small number of members who paid regular dues, and from admission fees to the gallery on such days as it was open to admission, together with voluntary contributions from generous citizens, the school became self-sustaining, and the good it did lives after it.

In 1887 the association, in conjunction with the board of trustees of the city, applied to the legislature for the custody of the state's mineral cabinet, which had up to that time been kept in the State Capitol. The legislature passed a law empowering the governor to appoint three trustees to take charge of the cabinet and locate it in the E. B. Crocker Art Gallery, without expense to the state, so that it might be more readily viewed by the people. In accordance with this act, Governor Bartlett appointed three of the directors of the Museum Association for that purpose, and the cabinet was removed and placed on the lower floor of the gallery. Mr. Irelan, the state mineralogist, consented to allow his assistant, Dr. Schneider, to be detailed to reclassify the cabinet; and when he had done so the trustees, through Dr. Pyburn, the secretary, began arranging it in cases, the work being completed on December 26, 1888. It was thrown open to the inspection of the public on the following day. The state retained its title to the property; but its custody being as explained, it is rendered a very valuable addition to the gallery. Later on, a valuable collection of minerals and natural-history exhibits and curiosities of an earlier association, which was known as the Agassiz Institute, was presented to the association.

In September, 1888, David Lubin presented to the association five exquisite pieces of statuary purchased by him in Italy. In October, 1888, the association, which had never called on the citizens of Sacramento for contributions to its support, except for the loan exhibit of 1885, determined to hold a second loan exhibition. The ladies of the city resolved to aid it, prominent among them being the wives and daughters of members of the association. They organized and were known as the Ladies' Museum Association of Sacramento, with Mrs. Mayor Gregory as president; Mrs. William Ingram, Jr., secretary, and Mrs. Albert Bonnheim, treasurer. In two months they had a membership of 138, and offered to take charge of the loan exhibition, which they did, and made it a success fully equal to the first one.

For many years, in fact almost from the time of transfer of the mineral cabinet to the art gallery, the trustees of the cabinet were H. Weinstock, J. A. Woodson, and Dr. Pyburn. The law of 1887, establishing separate trustees for the cabinet, was repealed in 1921, and there are now no trustees.

W. F. Jackson is the curator of the E. B. Crocker Art Gallery, and has been its custodian since the gift was made to the city. During the continuance of the School of Art, held under the auspices of the gallery, Mr. Jackson, who is rated among the foremost of California's artists, was the instructor.

## CHAPTER XXV

## EDUCATIONAL MATTERS

IT IS an accepted fact among the educators throughout the country that Sacramento has always kept abreast of the times in matters educational; and events of the past few years have emphasized the fact. One of the first things noted in the history of the city in the days of the first rush of immigrants to the land of gold, was the establishment of a school in the summer of 1849, when the fevered quest for the yellow metal pervaded all men's minds to almost the total exclusion of all other sentiments. And Sacramento has fully kept pace with progress along educational lines ever since, the action of the city in recently voting bonds to the amount of \$3,064,000 for new schools for her children being a patent evidence that her people are keenly alive to the importance of directing the rising generations into the pathway leading to intelligence and good citizenship. Destroyed several times by fire, grown decrepit by age, stunted by cramped quarters and needing more room for the constantly increasing number of children seeking knowledge, the school buildings have time after time risen like the Phoenix from their ashes, or given place to more modern and commodious ones. Manual training, domestic science and gymnastic training have usurped in late years the time and attention formerly given to fossilized studies and ideas and the watchword of "Progress" has shouldered out of the way the old and obsolete features that had retarded advancement. Our boys are today being fitted for the battle of life by the employment of their minds, eyes and hands in a practical way, instead of turning them out upon their struggle for a livelihood with their heads crammed with a mass of knowledge that can be utilized only in certain directions, and in a very limited field. Our girls are being trained in the arts that pertain to the home and its comforts and conveniences. The arts of cooking and sewing, which have become almost lost arts in the feminine part of the community, and on which the comfort and harmony of the household so greatly depend, have been resuscitated and given their proper place in the economy of our daily lives, and the growing generation of womanhood is being better fitted for wifehood and motherhood.

The influence for good these things will exert on the next generation can hardly be calculated and must result in a great betterment of future economic conditions. The struggle for existence is becoming yearly more arduous and our children must be so trained as to be better fitted to encounter its future difficulties. Practical education, then, is necessarily taking the place of that which in the past was largely theoretical and impractical.

The first school recorded in the history of our city was opened in August, 1849, by C. T. H. Palmer. Rev. J. A. Benton, who was the first pastor of the Congregational Church in Sacramento, has given an interesting account of the first educational ventures in Sacramento, as follows: "C. T. H. Palmer, formerly of Folsom, taught the first school, so far as I know, that was ever taught in Sacramento. He taught during the month of August, 1849, and then abandoned the business. I do not know how many pupils he had, but the number could not have exceeded ten. I purchased from him in September the benches and furniture he had used, and opened the same school again October 15, 1849, at the same place in which he kept it. The place was on I Street, in a building owned by Prof. F. Shepherd. The structure was a one-story house about 14 by 28 feet, covered at the ends with rough clapboards, and the roof and sides were covered with old sails from some craft tied up at the bank of the river. Some 'shakes' and 'pickets' were nailed over the places not covered by the sails, close to the ground. The doorway was covered by a piece of canvas fastened at the top and dropping before the opening. There was no floor but the ground, and that was by no means level. The schoolhouse stood on the brink of the slough, or 'Lake Sutter,' near the northeast corner of Third and I Streets. It was about sixty feet east of the east side of Third Street and the southern side of it encroached a few feet on I Street. I Street was not then passable for wagons. The remains of a coal-pit were located in the middle of I Street, a few yards eastward from the building. A small and crooked oak tree stood at the eastern end of the schoolhouse, close to it and near the door. A sycamore tree and some shrubs of ash and elder grew out of the bank on the northern side and close to the building.



The filling up of I Street and the advent of the Chinese now obliterate every trace of the building and its exact site. My school opened with four pupils, and increased to six, then to eight or nine. I do not think it ever exceeded twelve. By stress of weather and other circumstances I was compelled to close the school the 1st of December, 1849. That was the end of my endeavors in the way of school teaching. It is my impression that Crowell opened a school in the spring of 1850, but it might have been during the following autumn. In the spring there were enough families to make school-teaching desirable, and the weather and other circumstances were such as to make it practicable. I know of no other schools in 1849 than Palmer's and mine."

Up to 1854 the public schools had been merged into those of the county, and were under the supervision of the county assessor, by virtue of his office. The state school law provided for a supervising school committee in each city, town and incorporated village. The attempt made in Sacramento to establish a common school under that law failed and in 1852 the legislature repealed that law and passed a new one, which gave to cities and incorporated towns the control of the common schools within their limits, with a provision that if the municipal authorities did not exercise that power the county assessor should have charge of them and be ex-officio county superintendent. This act was amended April 26, 1853, and in that year the county assessor, H. J. Bidleman, appointed under the law as amended a board of school commissioners for the city consisting of Dr. H. W. Harkness, G. J. Phelan and George Wiggins.

Judging from the articles in the newspapers of that day, frequently demanding that the commissioners do their duty and open a public school, they must have been very dilatory in establishing the schools. At last, in February, 1854, the following advertisement appeared:

"Public School. The citizens of Sacramento are hereby notified that the school commissioners for this city will open a public school on the southeast corner of Fifth and K Streets, on Monday morning, February 20, 1854, at 9 o'clock. G. H. Peck will have charge of the male department, and Miss Griswold of the female department. By order of the Commissioners of Common Schools."

The school was opened on the day designated and was the first public school opened in this city. The day of coeducation had not then arrived, and two rooms were occupied, one by the boys and the other by the girls. The school opened on the first day with fifty boys and forty girls in attendance. Most of them were between seven and nine years old and the greater portion had never attended

school before. The attendance increased rapidly and on the fourth day there were ninety boys and seventy girls in attendance. It was found that the school was growing so fast that there was not room for the accommodation of the pupils and soon there were 200 on the roll. The building not being large enough to accommodate all, another school was opened in an old building known as the Indiana House on I Street, near Tenth, and the board appointed A. R. Jackson as teacher. This school in turn became too crowded, and another building was leased, on the corner of Tenth and G Streets. The girls of the I Street school were removed to this place and placed in charge of M. E. Corby. On June 19 a school for girls and boys was opened near the corner of Seventh and K Streets, W. A. Murray being placed in charge. The attendance still increasing, a primary school was opened in the rear of the Fifth Street school, in a building formerly occupied as a mechanic's shop, and the care of the pupils was confided to Miss A. E. Roberts.

And still the movement grew. In July, 1854, it is stated that there were 261 pupils attending the public schools, and 250 in private schools. The day of the children had come, and the city was becoming a city of homes instead of men only. From this time on the advance in the cause of education was rapid. October 2, 1854, the city council passed an ordinance which had been drafted by N. A. H. Ball, and which provided for the election of a city superintendent of schools and a board of education. The board was to assume the control of the city schools, which had heretofore been controlled by the county assessor.

The council elected Dr. H. W. Harkness superintendent, and N. A. H. Ball, George Wiggins and Dr. T. A. Thomas trustees or members of the board, which organized on the 1st of the following month, Harkness occupying the chair and Ball being secretary. At this meeting the board estimated the school income and expenses necessary for the ensuing year at \$22,000. A controversy arose between the county superintendent and the board, the former declining to surrender control of the schools on the ground that it would deprive him of his \$1,000 salary. The matter was finally adjusted and on December 7 the county commissioners and Superintendent Bidleman formally surrendered all the public schools in the city, the city board agreeing to liquidate all indebtedness. On the 11th the county superintendent and commissioners resigned their offices and the city board assumed full control of the schools.

In November 25, 1854, the following teachers were elected by the new board: For the Second Ward female grammar school, Miss Anderson;

Second Ward female primary school, Miss Frost; Second Ward male grammar school, G. H. Peck; Third Ward male grammar school, A. R. Jackson. The first common schoolhouse was erected on the corner of Tenth and H Streets, upon land tendered free by John H. Gass, A. B. Asper contracting to build it in fifteen days for \$1,487. It was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies, January 20, 1855. February 5, 1855, a primary school was established at Eleventh and I Streets, with Mrs. Eliza A. Wright as teacher. The board apportioned scholars to the different schools, to the number of 574. The teachers were to register the applicants and if the pupil absented himself for more than a week without good cause the board and the parents were to be notified, his name dropped and the next applicant on the list admitted. Dr. Harkness in his first report showed accommodations for only 414 pupils—157 boys, 157 girls and 100 primary scholars. Five hundred seventy-eight pupils had made application to enter, and the accommodations were insufficient, there being an average attendance of 463.

In March, 1855, the authority to elect the board was taken from the council and given to the people by legislative act, the number of commissioners being increased to six. At the first election in April, 1855, Francis Tukey was elected superintendent, and R. P. Johnson, H. Houghton, F. A. Hatch, J. F. Morse, George W. Wooley and George Wiggins commissioners. The new board organized April 11, the total salaries of teachers being at that time \$1,350 monthly. On the 15th Lee & Marshall's circus gave a benefit to the schools, netting \$321, and subsequently gave other benefits. The schools grew rapidly and on May 5 the new board elected teachers, there being ten principals and two assistants. In February, 1856, Tukey resigned as superintendent and F. W. Hatch was elected in his place, William E. Chamberlain being elected commissioner in place of Hatch. The report of Superintendent Hatch on March 18 showed that in the six grammar schools there were 199 boys and 267 girls, a total of 466; average attendance 254. In the five primary schools there were 270 boys and 234 girls; total 504, average attendance 250. Twelve of the pupils were born in California and one in China. From Illinois came 93. Early this year came W. H. Watson, who succeeded Mr. Wooley as a member of the board.

A superintendent and board of commissioners were elected in April, 1856, and met on the 11th. It consisted of F. W. Hatch, re-elected superintendent; Dr. C. Burrell, David Maddux, John F. Dreman, J. F. Thompson, A. Montgomery and C. H. Bradford. On May 12 the board apportioned \$25 a month for

the colored school, which was to be taught by J. B. Anderson. This was the first aid the colored school had received. In November J. B. Harmon succeeded Burrell. The report of Superintendent Hatch showed studies pursued in the various schools as follows: Grammar, 312; arithmetic, 612; reading, 821; spelling, 843; writing, 538; geography, 372; history, 103; algebra, 63; Latin, 28; chemistry, 39; geometry, 4; composition, 227; declamation, 151.

A new board consisting of J. G. Lawton, superintendent; Samuel Cross, R. A. Pearis, David Murray, H. J. Bidleman, P. W. S. Rayles and J. G. Simmons, commissioners, took their places. In the latter part of 1857 the building of the Franklin Grammar School, at Sixth and L Streets, now known as the old Armory, was begun. December 22 the corner-stone was laid in the presence of a large assemblage, under the auspices of the Masons. The lot cost \$4,500 and the building \$7,500.

May 4, 1858, the school directors, composed of the board of education appointed under the Consolidation Act, held their first meeting and elected Samuel Cross president and Dr. Simmons secretary. Daniel J. Thomas was appointed a director by the board of supervisors in place of Dr. R. A. Pearis, but the board of education declared the appointment illegal.

The board of education organized October 4, 1858, consisted of G. J. Phelan, A. G. Richardson, H. J. Bidleman, T. M. Morton, H. B. Osborne, G. I. N. Monell, John Hatch and G. L. Simmons; Phelan, president. Hatch did not qualify and the board of supervisors elected David Meeker to fill his place. Dr. Simmons resigned in January, 1859, and was succeeded by C. A. Hill. Early in 1859 a school building was erected at a cost of \$3,800, at Thirteenth and G Streets and named the Washington schoolhouse. Secretary Bidleman was removed May 9, and was succeeded by Monell.

A new board met October 3, 1859, consisting of Cyril Hawkins, H. J. Bidleman, J. M. Frey, G. L. Simmons, J. J. Murphy, G. I. N. Monell, D. J. Thomas and Henry McCreary. Dr. Frey was president and Monell secretary. An unsuccessful attempt was made to establish a Normal School, to be taught two days in the week. At the close of the year there were one high, four grammar, two primary and intermediate, and six primary schools in the city. Scholars enrolled, 1,031, with an average attendance of 790. Fifteen teachers were employed, one assistant and ten monitors, salaries amounting to \$1,850 a month, the board believing the monitorial system less expensive, while at the same time it gave more teachers.

The board of education for 1860 met December 3, with G. Taylor, J. F. Crawford, H. Miller, J. M. Frey, J. M. Milliken, A. C. Sweet-



ser, S. M. Mouser and J. Bithell members; Miller president and Sweetser secretary. It discharged all the teachers and monitors, graded the schools, decided that male teachers should be employed as principals of the high school and of the first grade of the grammar school. J. W. Anderson was elected principal of the Franklin grammar school and Miss Doyle his assistant. June 7, 1861, Anderson was elected principal of the high school, and Mr. Templeton to fill his place in the Franklin school.

January 6, 1862, the board organized was composed of J. F. Dreman, D. J. Thomas, W. Bidwell, H. Miller, W. H. Hill, J. M. Milliken, S. M. Mouser and Edward Collins; Hill president. In March Mrs. Folger was elected teacher of the colored school, the board voting to pay her salary whenever the building and furniture should be furnished by the parents interested. On the 3rd of March the schools, which had been considerably damaged by the flood, reopened, except the one at Sixteenth and N Streets, which was still surrounded by water. Mouser resigned and his place was filled by J. T. Peck. The schoolhouse at Tenth and P Streets was erected, at a cost of \$2,500.

The board elected in January, 1863, comprised Edward Collins, John F. Dreman, W. H. Hill, H. H. Hartley, Paul Morrill, D. J. Thomas, W. Bidwell and H. J. Bidleman. Hill was president. At the close of the year 1,093 pupils were enrolled, average attendance, 795. The graduating class numbered 215. Pupils in the colored school, 32, average attendance, 27. A building for the colored school was erected at Fifth and O Streets, but was set on fire by an incendiary and consumed with its contents. Total disbursements for the eleven schools, \$24,483.57.

In January, 1864, W. Bidwell, M. C. Briggs, J. H. Carroll, J. F. Crawford, Henry H. Hartley, Paul Morrill, O. D. Lambard and H. J. Bidleman composed the board, which elected Briggs president. When the year closed the number of schools had increased to thirteen—six primary, three intermediate, one high, one grammar, one ungraded and one colored, with 1,202 pupils in attendance, 919 of whom were born in the state. The intermediate school at Thirteenth and G Streets was opened, as also an ungraded one at Twenty-ninth and J Streets. The board, in compliance with a petition from the colored people, placed their school on the same footing as the white schools, except as to grade. The expenses for the year were \$28,660.08; receipts, \$27,276.86.

The board of 1865 organized in January, with M. C. Briggs, W. E. Chamberlain, O. D. Lambard, Eugene Soule, J. W. Avery, J. H. Carroll, J. W. Crawford and Paul Morrill. Briggs was reelected president. The Union

schoolhouse at Seventh and G Streets was completed and accepted February 7. J. L. Fogg was chosen principal of the grammar school, Mr. Templeton being made principal of the high school. The total number of pupils had increased to 1,458, of whom 870 were born in the state. The first story of the Union High School was completed May 1, and two schools moved in. Cost, \$15,786.56. Receipts, \$31,489.-35. Expenses, \$34,459.68.

In January, 1866, the new board organized, with J. W. Avery, W. E. Chamberlain, Paschal H. Coggins, John F. Dreman, G. R. Moore, O. D. Lambard, Paul Morrill and Eugene Soule, directors; president, W. E. Chamberlain. The close of the year showed 1,524 pupils enrolled, 1,010 born in the state. There were now fourteen schools in the city. H. H. Howe was elected principal of the grammar school, Fogg having resigned. A schoolhouse for colored children was erected costing \$700, and a frame schoolhouse at Ninth and M Streets, costing \$3,946, and school was opened there August 1. Receipts for the year, \$34,443.31; expenditures, \$32,136.43, receipts for the first time exceeding expenses.

The board of 1867 was composed of the same members, Paul Morrill being president. At the close of the year 1,736 children were on the rolls, 1,227 born in California and 457 elsewhere. Early in the year the Lincoln school building was erected, the cost being \$8,049.69. In March \$200 was set aside from the state apportionment for a school library. About 250 volumes were purchased and the number has increased yearly since. Lambard resigned and was replaced by John F. Crawford, and Soule resigning, David S. Ross was elected in his place. Receipts, \$33,639; expenditures, \$44,207.

In 1868 the board was: J. F. Crawford, Joseph Davis, J. W. Avery, Henry Miller, D. S. Ross, F. A. Gibbs, Paschal H. Coggins and Horace Adams. Miller was president. The year closed with 1,727 names enrolled, 920 boys and 807 girls, with an average attendance of 1,142. Born in the state 1,241. Receipts, \$43,194.68; expenses, \$48,362.

In February, 1869, the board was: J. F. Crawford, J. W. Avery, B. B. Redding, Henry Miller, David S. Ross, F. A. Gibbs, W. L. Campbell and Henry McCreary; Miller, president. The year closed with 2,200 pupils enrolled—1,128 boys and 1,072 girls; average attendance, 1,584. A wooden addition was made to the school building at Thirteenth and G Streets, but within a fortnight it was destroyed by an incendiary fire, together with the old building, and the school had to be continued in other quarters until the new two-story brick building for the school could be completed. It cost \$13,720, and was known as the Washington School. A wooden addition was also made

to the Franklin schoolhouse. In November 400 German citizens petitioned the board to introduce the German language into the schools, which was done, Arnold Dulon being elected teacher, with fifteen pupils in the high school and 190 in the grammar school. At the close of the year there were seventeen schools in the city—one high, one grammar with four grades, four intermediate, nine primaries, one ungraded and one colored. Receipts, \$78,000.94; expenditures, \$77,840.44.

In 1870 the board was composed of John H. Dreman, J. W. Avery, Henry Miller, David S. Ross, F. A. Gibbs, Daniel Brown, J. F. Montgomery and B. B. Redding, with Miller as president. H. H. Howe resigned the principalship of the grammar school and A. H. McDonald was elected to the position, two new departments being added. A two-story brick schoolhouse was erected at Sixteenth and N Streets, at a cost of \$9,000, but a few days after its completion it was set on fire and destroyed. The board immediately erected another, which was completed the following year. The yearly roll showed 1,219 boys and 1,137 girls; total, 2,356. Receipts, \$81,115.51. Expenditures, \$80,770.47.

The next board organized January 26, 1871, was composed of W. C. Stratton, J. W. Avery, E. T. Taylor, D. S. Ross, Henry Miller, Daniel Brown, J. F. Montgomery and Henry C. Kirk, Montgomery being president. The pupils increased in number to 2,458, 1,249 boys and 1,209 girls. There were now twenty schools in the city and receipts for the year were \$72,810 and expenses, \$71,351.

In 1872 the board was: Henry C. Kirk, W. C. Stratton, Henry Miller, E. T. Taylor, E. I. Robinson, John F. Dreman, C. H. Cummings and H. K. Snow; Miller, president. Judge E. B. Crocker acquired the ground on which the schoolhouse at Second and P Streets stood, and the school was removed to Fourth and Q Streets. The city donated the public square between I and J, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Streets, and the present commodious brick building, known as the Sacramento Grammar School, was erected at a cost of \$60,000, to accommodate the other grammar schools. George Rowland was elected a member of the board, vice Stratton, resigned. Underwood resigned as principal of the grammar school and A. H. McDonald succeeded him. The board decided to open a night school in the two lower rooms of the Franklin Grammar School, at Sixth and K Streets.

In 1873 the board consisted of C. H. Cummings, J. F. Dreman, James I. Felter, E. I. Robinson, H. K. Snow, George Rowland, Felix Tracy and B. B. Redding; Cummings presiding. The census showed 3,389 children between five and fifteen years of age, with

3,053 enrolled; average attendance, 1,810. Receipts, \$73,952; expenses, \$67,300.

The board as organized in 1874 consisted of C. H. Cummings, D. W. Welty, J. F. Dreman, J. I. Felter, George Rowland, Felix Tracy, George Waite and W. F. Knox; Tracy presiding. A new course of study gave two grades in the primary schools, instead of three. Intermediate School No. 5 and Primary School No. 10 were organized and an additional assistant was employed at the grammar school. The high school opened with a new corps of teachers and 118 pupils. A truant officer was employed in September with good results. Mr. Straube resigned as German teacher and A. H. Unger was elected. The receipts were \$95,041; disbursements, \$122,249, and the deficit of \$27,208 was met with borrowed money.

January, 1875, the new board as organized consisted of C. H. Cummings, J. F. Dreman, Albert Hart, W. F. Knox, T. M. Lindley, J. F. Montgomery, Felix Tracy and George S. Waite; Tracy presiding. Superintendent Hinkson reported the receipts as \$68,946.05 and the expenditures, \$57,579.72. Total number enrolled, 2,633; average attendance, 2,143; born in California, 2,134. The cost for each pupil was estimated at \$21.86. The Union and Lincoln and other schoolhouses were repaired during the year. The superintendent's report showed the schools to compare favorably with those of the other states, and the system of weekly and monthly examinations was instituted with satisfactory results.

In 1876 the board was composed of John F. Dreman, Albert Hart, F. M. Lindley, T. B. McFarland, J. F. Montgomery, A. T. Nelson, J. F. Richardson, Felix Tracy, and Secretary Hinkson. School Census Marshal's report showed an increase of 355 children during the past year. Total number of children attending school, 2,850; average attendance, 1,982; born in California, 1,843; number enrolled for the German class, 191. Expenses, \$64,894.35. The superintendent reported against making any change in text-books.

The board for 1877 organized with J. F. Dreman, J. I. Felter, H. H. Linnell, T. B. McFarland, John Stevens and J. N. Young. Felter presided. The superintendent's report showed that there were in the city 4,011 white and 71 colored children between five and seventeen years of age. Of these 2,458 were attending public schools. There were fifty-five public school classes in the city and the high school was maintained for ten months during the year. There were in all, twelve school buildings; boys enrolled, 1,627; girls, 1,496; average attendance, eighty per cent. The high school erected this year was a fine structure with four class rooms, library room, laboratory, etc.

The board of 1878 organized with J. F. Dre-



man, J. I. Felter, E. Greer, Matt F. Johnson, H. H. Linnell, John Stevens and J. N. Young as directors; Felter presiding. Sixty-eight teachers were employed, including one of French and German. Several new school rooms were rendered necessary this year by the accession of pupils. The number of pupils enrolled was 3,148. Current expenses were \$69,872. The superintendent recommended that school books be furnished to all children under restrictions that would prevent abuses. Eight additional teachers were employed and two new classes established in the grammar grades.

In 1879 the board organized with Director S. W. Butler, E. Greer, Matt F. Johnson, J. F. Dreman, John T. Griffiths, F. A. Hornblower, James McClatchy and T. B. McFarland. The latter presided. The superintendent reported the value of school property at \$198,000. Number of pupils enrolled, 3,539. Receipts, \$78,947.26; expenditures, \$74,082.94. He recommended the erection of an additional school building in the southern part of the city, the grading of teacher's salaries, and free supply of books to the pupils; of the sixty-three class rooms one had been abandoned on account of its unhealthy location. Seventy-three teachers were employed, with an average salary of \$72.83. Prof. Albert H. Unger, principal of the German classes, died this year. The night school had 100 pupils enrolled, under Professor Brier, and was reported as in a high state of efficiency.

The board of 1880 organized with Directors S. W. Butler, J. T. Griffiths, F. A. Hornblower, W. R. Knights, J. D. Lord, James McClatchy, W. D. Stalker and K. F. Wiemeyer. Griffiths presided.

Knights resigned and Felix Tracy was elected to the vacancy. F. L. Landes succeeded A. C. Hinkson as superintendent. The latter reported receipts for the previous year as \$82,380.32; disbursements, \$81,014.95; one new schoolhouse, a fine ten-class primary school on Q Street, between Ninth and Tenth, costing \$9,413, and other buildings amounting in all to \$10,733 and furniture to the amount of \$1,852 were among the items, giving ample accommodations for pupils. The sale of the Franklin Grammar School, at Sixth and L Streets, occupied only as a night school, was recommended. Total number of pupils enrolled, 3,489; teachers employed, 79, two of them being in the evening school. The principal of the high school was O. M. Adams; vice-principal, Kirk W. Brier, who afterwards became principal. A. H. McDonald was principal of the Sacramento Grammar School and Joseph W. Johnson, principal of the Capital Grammar; W. J. Hyde, principal of the night school.

Up to this time there had been four superintendents—W. H. Hill, S. C. Denson, A. C. Hinkson and F. L. Landes.

Since 1880 the boards have been as follows:

1881—K. F. Wiemeyer, W. D. Stalker, J. D. Lord, L. K. Hammer, S. W. Butler, Felix Tracy, Philip Herzog and W. S. Mesick. Mesick resigned and C. H. Stevens was elected to succeed him.

1882—John F. Slater, Philip Herzog, C. H. Stevens, W. D. Stalker, S. W. Butler, Felix Tracy, Mathew C. Cooke, L. K. Hammer; G. W. Hancock succeeded Hammer, resigned.

1883—John F. Slater, C. H. Stevens, Mathew C. Cooke, W. D. Stalker, O. P. Goodhue, Felix Tracy, George W. Hancock and S. W. Butler. Goodhue died and Elwood Bruner was elected to the vacancy.

1884—John F. Slater, C. H. Stevens, Mathew C. Cooke, J. L. Chadderdon, Richmond Davis, D. Johnson, Elwood Bruner, Frank Avery.

1885—W. M. Petrie, John F. Slater, A. Conklin, J. L. Chadderdon, Richmond Davis, Frank Avery, C. H. Stevens, E. K. Alsip.

1886—A. Conklin, C. H. Stevens, J. W. Todd, W. M. Petrie, Richmond Davis, O. W. Erlewine, John F. Slater, E. K. Alsip. Stevens resigned and B. F. Howard was elected to fill the vacancy.

1887—A. Conklin, W. M. Petrie, J. W. Todd, Richmond Davis, John F. Slater, A. S. Hopkins, H. C. Chipman and O. W. Erlewine.

1888—Richmond Davis, W. M. Petrie, E. M. Martin, A. Conklin, J. W. Todd, A. S. Hopkins, H. C. Chipman, John Skelton.

1889—J. W. Todd, A. J. Senatz, E. I. Martin, Joseph Hopley, R. Davis, A. C. Tufts, H. C. Chipman, John Skelton.

1890—H. C. Chipman, W. H. Sherburn, A. C. Tufts, A. J. Senatz, Joseph Hopley, J. N. Payne, O. W. Erlewine, Win J. Davis.

1891—O. W. Erlewine, M. Gardner, W. H. Sherburn, C. M. Harrison, J. N. Payne, R. Davis, A. C. Tufts, H. C. Chipman.

1892—A. C. Tufts, W. H. Sherburn, C. M. Harrison, Eugene A. Crouch, H. J. Davis, O. W. Erlewine, H. C. Chipman, M. Gardner.

1893—No election. Same board held office. Sherburn, president.

1894-1895—Win J. Davis, W. H. Sherburn, E. A. Crouch, J. H. Dolan, A. N. Buchanan, T. W. Huntington, D. D. Whitbeck, M. J. Dillman, P. S. Driver.

1896-1897—Win J. Davis, E. A. Crouch, J. H. Dolan, T. W. Huntington, D. D. Whitbeck, M. J. Dillman, P. S. Driver, W. H. Sherburn, A. N. Buchanan.

1898-1899—P. S. Driver, W. H. Sherburn, George B. Stack, C. A. Elliott, F. L. Atkinson, C. C. Perkins, H. K. Johnson, H. S. Ranson, E. E. Panabaker.

1900-1901—P. S. Driver, Ed. J. Kay, George B. Stack, J. A. Green, F. L. Atkinson, Herman Mier, H. K. Johnson, H. S. Ranson, E. E. Panabaker.

1902-1903—P. S. Driver, Ed. J. Kay, J. A. Green, Herman Mier, H. S. Ranson, Edward McEwen, W. M. Petrie, Howard K. Johnson, Robert Martyr.

1904-1905—Howard K. Johnson, B. M. Hodson, Daniel Flynn, J. A. Green, W. M. Petrie, John T. Skelton, L. G. Shepard, Robert Martyr, William Lampert.

1906-1907—J. A. Green, B. M. Hodson, Daniel Flynn, W. M. Petrie, William Lampert, J. M. Henderson, Jr., John T. Skelton, W. F. Jackson, L. G. Shepard.

1908-1909—W. J. Taylor, R. L. Wait, D. Flynn, J. A. Green, W. M. Petrie, T. D. Littlefield, J. M. Henderson, W. F. Jackson, W. G. McMillin.

1910-1911—J. A. Green, R. L. Wait, J. R. Garlick, W. M. Petrie, T. D. Littlefield, S. A. Smith, W. J. Taylor, Thomas Coulter, W. G. McMillin.

The superintendents since 1880 have been: Dr. J. R. Lane, January, 1882, to January, 1886; M. R. Beard, 1886 to 1890; Albert Hart, 1890 to 1894; O. W. Erlewine, elected under the new charter, February 3, 1894, was subsequently reelected and served continuously as superintendent under the commission until he resigned, being succeeded by C. C. Hughes, who still holds that position.

Under the new charter adopted in 1911, changing the government of the city to the commission form, the commissioners constituted the city board of education, Mrs. Luella B. Johnston being the commissioner of education for the ensuing year, and being succeeded by E. J. Carragher.

The new city board of education, appointed under the 1921 council, consists of the following members: James Giffen, chairman; William A. Meyer, new buildings; J. E. Lynn and Mrs. George B. Lorenz, finance, and Miss Edith White, supplies and equipment.

### The High School

The embryo of the high school was created May 22, 1855, when it was proposed by Dr. F. W. Hatch that Willson's History, astronomy, bookkeeping, Latin, French and Spanish be added to the course of study. An order to add these studies to the course was adopted at that time, but was not put in force till the following year, when the classes in these studies were taught in the schoolhouse on M Street, between Eighth and Ninth, by J. M. Howe. Eighteen girls and twenty-one boys were enrolled the first year and the remarkably high average attendance of 36.8 out of 39 was attained to May 8, 1857. Howe declined

to be examined in Greek and was succeeded by C. A. Hill. Hill resigned in August following and was succeeded by A. R. Jackson, and early in 1858 the school was removed to Fifth and K Streets, and J. P. Carleton was elected to teach French and Spanish.

May 20, 1858, Charles A. Swift was elected principal, with a salary of \$200 a month, and Professor Lefebvre was chosen to teach French and Spanish in place of Carleton. As soon as the Franklin Grammar School was completed, the high school was removed to it. In June, 1859, Professor Lefebvre left the state and was succeeded by Professor Jofre. In November, 1859, the natural sciences were added to the course by the board, and A. R. Jackson was elected to teach them. The next October Swift showed evidences of insanity and a vacancy in the principalship was declared and Jackson was appointed to the position, but refused the following April to serve longer as principal, declaring the salary insufficient, and J. W. Anderson was appointed in his place. Anderson was succeeded September 18, 1862, by R. K. Marriner and the latter resigned March 27, 1865, and was succeeded by J. L. Fogg, who served till April 29 following and was succeeded by Milo L. Templeton as principal.

The school was removed to Seventh and G Streets July 25, 1865, and in November Alexander Goddard was elected teacher of French and in April, 1871, Jourdon W. Roper was appointed principal. He resigned in April, 1872, and was succeeded by H. H. Howe, and early in the year Edward P. Howe was appointed to take his brother's place. He was followed by Oliver M. Adams, who resigned in June, 1884. W. W. Anderson was principal from that date until the close of the school year in June, 1888, when James H. Pond was elected principal. Pond resigned in 1901 to take the principalship in the Oakland High School and was succeeded by Frank Tade, who continued as principal until the close of the school year in June, 1910, when he resigned to take the principalship of the night high school and was succeeded by H. O. Williams. H. O. Williams was granted one year's leave of absence to engage in war work, Vice-Principal E. F. Berringer acting as principal; and on September 2, 1920, John F. Dale was appointed principal, which position he still holds.

The high school building at the corner of Ninth and M Streets was completed September 2, 1876, at a cost of \$10,687, and the school was opened in it January 1, 1877. An addition was made to it in 1904, nearly doubling its size, and in 1909 it was burned. In 1907-1908 a new high-school building was erected on the block between K and L, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets, which had been purchased for the purpose by the board of education from



the directors of the Protestant Orphan Asylum. The building is a fine one, the lower story being of cement, and the remainder of brick. It is four stories in height, with thirty-five class rooms, and cost in round numbers a little over \$254,500. It is strictly up-to-date, has ample apparatus for the scientific classes, and a gymnasium for the boys in the lower story. It was calculated to furnish accommodations for about eight hundred pupils, and was intended to be ample for all the needs of the school for ten years, but the growth of the city was so rapid that it was soon overcrowded. The bond issue of \$800,000 for the schools, sanctioned by the people in 1911, provided for many additions to the high-school facilities.

An elegant new high school is at present being constructed in the center of a thirty-five-acre tract on Thirty-fourth Street, U and W, which will cost approximately \$700,000 furnished. The work was started in July, and when finished it will be one of the most modern and up-to-date educational buildings of the class in the country. Not only will the regular high-school courses be taught, but also various branches of agriculture, vocational training, domestic science and other studies and educational activities will be included in its curriculum. When the new high school is ready for the opening, it is the plan to use the present high-school building at Eighteenth and K Streets for a Junior College.

Under the recent \$3,064,000 bond issue, an extensive school-building program is at present under way. Three of the schools were ready for use when the fall term opened in 1921, and others have since been completed.

### Colored Pupils

In 1873 a colored pupil applied for admission to the night school and two colored girls applied for admission to the grammar school. The question arose as to whether under the statute prohibiting the attendance of colored children at the white schools they could be admitted without endangering the receipt of the state and county moneys for the support of the schools. The board granted the requests, pending the decision of the supreme court on the constitutionality of the law.

January 7, 1874, Superintendent Hinkson served on Principal McDonald of the grammar school the following notice:

"You are hereby instructed to admit no children of African descent or Indian children into your school, and if any make application for admission, direct them to the superintendent, who will issue permits for their admission into the schools provided for them by law."

The admission of colored children to white schools had been made an issue in the election of December, 1873, and Hinkson had been elected superintendent, with W. F. Knox and George S. Wait, Democrats. J. F. Dremman, Republican, had previously voted against admitting colored children.

The notice called attention to the statute on the subject. The principal refused to obey the order and was suspended by the superintendent, and a special meeting was called, the principal stating that the orders of the superintendent were in conflict with the resolution adopted by the board, and asked which he should obey.

Director Welty offered the following resolution: "That the teachers are instructed that the paramount source of power rests with the board, in reference to the subject-matter embraced in the communication from the principal of the grammar school." The resolution was adopted by a vote of five to three, and the principal was reinstated. Director Dremman offered a resolution as follows, which was lost by a vote of three to five:

"That it is the duty of Superintendent Hinkson to redeem his pledge to the people of Sacramento City by using all legal means to prevent the admission of colored children into the white schools."

Director Knox offered the following resolution:

"That the resolution of December 29, 1873, by the board of education, admitting certain colored children into the white grammar school, is a palpable violation of the statute of the state."

Director Welty offered this in addition:

"But is in strict harmony with the constitution and laws of the United States."

The resolution as amended was adopted. The supreme court soon after declared the statute constitutional and a plan was discussed for establishing separate schools, but was deemed impracticable and colored pupils were admitted to the grammar and high schools.

### Other Matters

In 1882 a resolution was adopted by the board that thereafter, when high school exercises were held, a premium of \$20 would be offered to the young lady pupil who would attend in the least expensive and most appropriate dress. It seems, therefore, that the evil of expensive dressing on such occasions was even then prevalent.

In 1881 the Fremont Primary School at Twenty-fourth and N Streets was erected.

In 1882 a two-room frame building, the Marshall Primary, was erected at Twenty-seventh and J Streets and afterwards enlarged. It stood on one of the city blocks reserved

for plazas by General Sutter; and when the city resolved to make a park there, the school was removed and a new one erected on G Street.

In 1884 it was proposed to purchase the Perry Seminary building for a high school and \$9,000 was offered for it, but Mrs. Perry asked \$10,000. It was finally purchased for \$9,620 and used for years for the night school, but was afterwards converted into a manual training school. In February, 1890, the board of trustees asked that the Perry Seminary property be deeded to the city, but the board of education declined, saying it had no power to cede it. In 1891 a similar request was made and again denied.

In 1885 the Harkness Grammar School at Tenth and P Streets was erected at a cost of \$14,992, and the building at Tenth and L Streets, erected in 1879, named the Capital Grammar School and at first used as a grammar school, was named the Capital Primary School. In 1889 the Sutter Grammar School at Twenty-first and L Streets was erected, at a cost of \$15,444. In that year, also, the business men of the city presented twelve American flags to the board of education, with the request that they be displayed on all legal holidays, on the first day of each term and on other occasions, as the board might deem proper. Today Old Glory floats over every schoolhouse in the city and county while the schools are in session.

In this connection it may be stated that the first flag over a schoolhouse in the county outside of the city was raised in the Capital school district, on the old schoolhouse that stood on the upper Stockton road at Swiss Station, a short distance south of the county hospital, W. L. Willis being the teacher, and the school children and trustees contributing money for the flag and flagstaff. On the same day, but several hours later, a flag was raised on the American River district schoolhouse, Miss Agnes Burns, teacher. Neither district knew that the other contemplated such action, and the raising of the first two flags in the county was a remarkable coincidence. Both schoolhouses have since been demolished, and more commodious ones built on other sites to accommodate the growing needs of the districts.

In 1904 the first Chinese school was opened in the Perry Seminary building.

In the spring of 1911 the Capital Primary School, on L Street, between Ninth and Tenth, was burned, the work, it is generally believed, of an incendiary. The Lincoln Primary School, at Fourth and Q Streets, has been twice burned within the past twenty years, both fires being supposedly incendiary.

### School Districts

There now are seventy-nine school districts in Sacramento County, several having been recently consolidated. They are: Alabama, Alder Creek, American Basin, Arcade, Arden, Arno, Bates Union (combining Courtland, Onisbo, Grand Island, Vorden and Richland), Beaver Union (combining Walker and Good Hope), Brighton, Brown, Buckeye, Carmichael, Carroll, Carson Creek Joint, Center Joint, Colony, Courtland Union High, Davis, Del Paso Heights, Dillard, Dry Creek Joint, Elder Creek, Elk Grove Union (combining Jackson and Victory), Elk Grove Union High, Enterprise, Excelsior, Fair Oaks, Florin, Franklin Union (combining Goethe and Prairie), Freeport, Fremont, Fruit Ridge, Galt, Galt Joint Union High, Granite, Howard, Hutson Joint, Isleton Union (combining Andrus Island, Brannan and Georgiana), Jefferson, Junction, Kinney, Laguna, Lee, Lincoln, Lisbon, Michigan Bar, Mokelumne, Natoma Joint, Ney, North Sacramento, Orangevale, Oulton, Pacific, Pleasant Grove, Point Pleasant, Reese, Rhoads, Rio Linda (combining with Fruitvale), Rio Vista Joint, Rio Vista Joint Union (combining with Solano County), Riverside, Roberts, Robla, San Juan Union High, San Joaquin, Sherman Island, Sierra, Stonehouse, Sutter, Sylvan, Twin Cities, Union, Walnut Grove, Wilson, Washington, and in Sacramento: East Sacramento, Goldberg, Highland Park, and Sacramento City.

### Sacramento Business College

When Agesilaus, King of Sparta, gave utterance to the precept, "Teach your boys that which they will practice when they become men," he sounded the keynote of practical education and stamped the pattern for the commercial training of the present generation. This terse and epigrammatic injunction is the motto of one of the oldest and most firmly established educational institutions on the Pacific Coast. Founded February 28, 1873, by Edmund Clement Atkinson, one of the pioneer business educators of the state, it has for nearly fifty years inculcated sound business principles in the minds of the young men and young women of California, and maintained first rank among the institutions of learning of the community.

For the first twenty years of its existence, the college occupied the upper floor of the old city library building on I Street, between Seventh and Eighth, and afterwards the third floor of the Hale block at Ninth and K Streets, where it was for sixteen years one of the prominent features of the city's life. In 1909 it was moved to a commodious and well-lighted building at the northeast corner of Thirteenth and J Streets, where it continued



to expound the sound principles of business, impressing them upon the receptive minds of its students along the strongly characteristic lines laid down by its eminent founder. It is the policy of the college on completion of the course of instruction, to install its graduates in responsible positions in the commercial world. In fidelity to its announcements, it "puts thousands into business."

The college celebrated its twenty-fifth anni-

versary in 1898 by incorporating under the laws of California. Since the death of its founder, and for a short time previous thereto, it had been under the direct control of its president and manager, William E. Cogswell, for eighteen years connected with the institution in various capacities. Its present location is at 1121 Ninth Street. Since 1914 it has been consolidated with Heald's Business College, under which name it is now conducted.

## CHAPTER XXVI

### PRESS OF THE COUNTY

ONE OF the earliest accompaniments of civilization is the newspaper. The savage communicates with his fellows by breaking twigs on the trail or by smoke and other signals in the hills and on the plains. Civilized man uses more universal and widespread devices for disseminating the news. In the days of '49 the people were no less eager to hear the news than are we of the present day, who must devour the news from the daily paper while we eat our breakfast. News from the mines was no less eagerly sought by the dweller in the city than was the news from the city and the East by the miner at his claim. It was a foregone conclusion, therefore, that as soon as society was organized, the journalist should open his office and begin to supply the demand.

The "Monterey Californian" was the first newspaper issued in California and was published and edited by Rev. Walter Colton, a chaplain in the United States navy, and Dr. Robert Semple. The type was principally long primer, an old Spanish font, badly worn and battered. As there is no "w" in the Spanish language, two "v's" were substituted in words containing "w." The press was an old Ramage, which had been used by the Mexican authorities for printing their edicts and other papers. The first issue of the "Californian" was printed on an inferior quality of paper used for tobacco wrappers, and was issued in the summer of 1846. John R. Gould, of Baltimore, afterwards secretary of the Maryland Association of Veterans of the Mexican War, assisted by a boy, set the type, worked off the paper and kept the books of the office. B. P. Kooser, a corporal in the United States army, was compositor and pressman on the "Californian" in 1847, and subsequently published the "Santa

Cruz Sentinel" and was a commissioner from the state at the Centennial Exposition.

The second paper published in this state was the "California Star," the first number being issued in San Francisco January 9, 1847. It was a weekly a little larger than the "Californian" and was published by Sam Brannan and edited by E. P. Jones. The press was a tolerably good one and the "Sonora Herald" afterwards used it. On the 17th of April, 1848, Mr. Jones resigned and E. C. Kemble succeeded him as editor. The last number of the first volume was issued January 1, 1848. The first number of the second volume appeared January 8, 1848, in enlarged form and its publication was continued regularly till May 26, when the printers went to the mines and its publication was discontinued. The "Californian" having been discontinued for the same reason, California was without a newspaper from the last of May till the latter part of June, 1848.

About July 1, 1848, a few printers returned disgusted from the mines and commenced the publication of the third volume of the "Californian," and published it irregularly until August, when it recommenced its regular weekly issues under the editorial management of H. I. Sheldon. In September Mr. Kemble, who had returned from the mines, purchased the "Californian," as well as the interests of his partners in the "Star," and united the two under the title of the "Star and Californian" and recommenced where the Star had left off—Volume III, No. 24. It was the only paper then published in California and was issued weekly till the last of December, 1848, when it was discontinued. January 1, 1849, Mr. Kemble took into partnership Messrs. Gilbert and Hubbard, and began publishing the "Alta

California." They published it weekly until November 10, 1849, when it was issued tri-weekly, and after January 23, 1850, it was published daily, simultaneously with the "Journal of Commerce," published by W. Bartlett. March 4, 1849, the "Pacific News" also appeared daily. The fourth paper started in California and the second published in 1849 was the "Placer Times," at New Helvetia, Sutter's Fort, April 28, 1849, published by E. Gilbert & Company, in Sacramento, and edited by Jesse Giles. It was a weekly sheet and a small one. It was printed on sheets of foolscap size. Printing paper was very scarce in California, but the market was overstocked with unrulled foolscap, which was made a substitute. The "Pacific News" was the third newspaper published in the state, at this time, and was the first tri-weekly. It was published in San Francisco on foolscap paper, the lack of size being compensated for by supplementary sheets.

During the winter of 1849-1850, George Kenyon Fitch came by the Isthmus route, bringing with him a hand and a card press, ink, type and about thirty reams of printing paper. He proposed to five attaches of the "Pacific News"—F. C. Ewer, H. S. Warren, J. M. Julian, Theodore Russell and S. C. Upham—the formation of a company to publish a newspaper at Sacramento, and the proposition was accepted. They rented the second floor of a frame building on Second Street, between J and K Streets, and April 1, 1850, the initial number of the tri-weekly paper was issued, which was christened the "Sacramento Transcript." It was published on a folio sheet, in brevier and nonpareil type. A steamer edition, for circulation in the Atlantic States, was printed once a month, selling at fifty cents a copy, while the tri-weekly sold at twelve and one-half cents and advertisements were inserted for \$4 a square, each insertion. The six copartners accepted positions on the papers as follows: G. K. Fitch, heavy and fighting editor; F. C. Ewer, literary editor; H. S. Warren, foreman; J. M. Julian, compositor; Theodore Russell, pressman; and S. C. Upham, local reporter, business manager, printer's devil, "dead head," etc.

In its salutatory the "Transcript" uttered a sentiment that it would be well for the papers of the present day to adopt. It said in part: "The opening of a new paper is like the planting of a tree. . . . Its shade should be free to all. It should reach forth its branches to shield the innocent from the pelting storm, and, conscious of its fearless might, men should come to it for protection, and find refreshment in its shade. It should be nurtured by no unhealthy influences; it should be propped up by no interested mo-

tives; its growth should be free and unrestrained. Perchance it may wither in its youth, and no longer be the home of healthy influences. Perhaps it may be stricken in its manhood by the storms of adversity. Perchance it may flourish through the years and grow green; but of all dangers that assail it from without, the insidious influence of those who may cluster round it for their own private ends is the most withering and the most to be feared. A newspaper should never be 'used.' It is too tremendous a lever to be brought to bear for any purpose, save for the good of the public."

The day of publication of its first number was, besides being "All Fools' Day," the first election day under the new charter. There were three tickets in the field—the Democratic, the ranchers' and the citizens' ticket. The total number of votes cast was 2,943, and Hardin Biglow, the people's candidate, received a majority of 323 over all the others. The "Transcript" was the fifth newspaper published on the Pacific Coast and the first daily outside of San Francisco published in California. Ten days later the "Placer Times" came out daily.

The "Transcript" was a financial success, but Mr. Julian retired within two months and Mr. Upham a month later sold his interest to G. C. Weld, California correspondent of the New York "Journal of Commerce." Mr. Weld was a model business man and a fine writer, but died within six weeks of the time he became one of the proprietors. The paper beginning to run down, it was consolidated with the "Placer Times." A year later, the "Times and Transcript" removed to San Francisco and took a leading position as a Democratic organ, under Pickering and Fitch. It died in 1856 of a Democratic controversy.

When the "Placer Times" was started the office was not equipped with a modern plant equal to those nowadays. A lot of old type was picked up out of the "Alta" office, an old Ramage press was repaired, a lot of Spanish foolscap was secured in San Francisco, and the whole was shipped to Sacramento on a vessel named the "Dice me Nana" ("says my mamma"), the first craft to carry type and press to the interior of California, and which made the trip in eight days. An office was built for the paper about six hundred feet from the northeast corner of the bastion of Sutter's Fort, and near what is now the corner of Twenty-eighth and K Streets. The structure was a queer mixture of wood, adobe, and cotton cloth, but it answered the purpose. The paper was 13 by 18 inches in size, and the title was cut from wood with a pocket-knife. All sorts of expedients were resorted to in cutting



off and piecing out letters to round out a complement of "sorts" for the cases. The press had a wooden platen, which needed constant planing to keep it level, and the rollers were not a most brilliant success. The plant, like its owners, was a pioneer in that line, but with all its defects, it "filled a long felt want," and the merchants of the city rallied around the pioneer publisher and subscribed liberally to secure him from loss. It has been said that in this country the newspaper is the herald of progress, and the truth of the saying is well exemplified in the early history of Sacramento.

When the "Times and Transcript" were combined under the double head in June, 1851, the new paper was enlarged. The "Transcript" had been started as an independent paper, but in 1850 it came out for the Democratic party, thus being the first interior Democratic paper. The "Times" had also originally been neutral, but had also in 1850 leaned toward Democracy. When the Squatter riot excitement arose, it had been valiant in defense of the real estate owners, but under its new management it became less partisan. At the time of the consolidation G. K. Fitch had become state printer and Lorin Pickering had the city printing. This formed an advantageous basis for the fusion, Fitch retaining a half interest in the printing and Pickering and Lawrence the other half. The three were the editors. The "State Journal" became an active rival to the new paper; and in June, 1852, the "Times-Transcript" abandoned the field to its rival and removed to San Francisco, where it was published by the old firm, which was afterwards succeeded by George Kerr & Company, composed of George Kerr, B. F. Washington, J. E. Lawrence and J. C. Haswell. From them it passed to Edwin Bell and later to Vincent E. Geiger & Company. In the meantime Fitch & Company had acquired the "Alta California," and December 17, 1854, they repurchased the old "Times-Transcript" and absorbed it into the "Alta."

October 30, 1850, the Squatter Association started a paper, styling it the "Settlers' and Miners' Tribune." Dr. Charles Robinson, who had become noted for the part he took in the Squatter riots and who subsequently became the Free-State governor of Kansas, was the editor; James McClatchy and L. M. Booth were the associate editors. The type was brought from Maine by Cyrus Rowe. Except for Sundays, it was a daily for a month, but then declined into a weekly, and after another month it died quietly and took its place in the journalistic boneyard.

The "Sacramento Index" was started December 23, 1850, by Lynch, Davidson & Rolfe, practical printers, with J. W. Winans, since a

prominent San Francisco lawyer, as editor, and H. B. Livingstone as associate. It was of good size, typographically neat and a paper of rare literary ability. It was the first evening paper in Sacramento and was printed in the "Times" office. Having taken ground against the action of a vigilance committee in hanging a gambler, it lost influence. After a career of three months it died March 17, 1851, and joined the Squatters' paper in the boneyard.

Before the union of the "Times" and "Transcript," the competition between them became so fierce that the prices of advertising declined until they fell below the price of composition. At last the printers in both offices rebelled and the greater number of them quit. They held a meeting in a building adjoining the "Transcript" office, which thereby acquired the name of "Sedition Hall," and resolved to start a new paper, for which they secured as editor Dr. J. F. Morse. Buying their stock in San Francisco, they launched the "Sacramento Daily Union" at No. 21 J Street, March 19, 1851, renting rooms for it in the Langley brick building. The fate of several of the proprietors was tragic. Alexander Clark went to the Society Islands and was never heard from afterwards; W. J. Keating died a few years afterwards in an insane asylum; Joe Court was burned to death at the Western Hotel fire in this city, in the fall of 1874. The others were Alexander C. Cook, E. G. Jeffries, Charles L. Hansecker, J. H. Harmon, W. A. Davidson and Samuel H. Dosh. The latter subsequently became editor of the "Shasta Courier" and died prior to 1875.

It was nearly a year, however, before type could be procured. A lot had been ordered, but failed to arrive. J. W. Simonton having made an appearance with a full-fledged printing office, with the intention of starting a Whig paper, was persuaded to sell and his stock was purchased by the "Union" men.

The daily edition of the "Union" started with 500 copies and was rapidly increased. The paper was 23 by 24 inches, with twenty-four columns, thirteen of which were filled with advertisements. It was an independent, outspoken paper and ably edited. The edition printed March 29, 1851, was entitled the "Steamer Union," and was designed for reading in the Eastern states. April 29, 1851, the "Union" hoisted the Whig flag, at the same time declining to be ranked as a subservient partisan. S. H. Dosh soon sold out for \$600, and in June Harmon sold out for a like sum. On April 23 the paper was enlarged to the size it has since averaged, and appeared in the new type at first ordered. H. B. Livingstone became associate editor in January, 1852, and Hansecker sold out for \$2,000, the firm then

becoming E. G. Jeffries & Company. They next sold out to W. W. Kurtz for \$2,100. The first "Weekly Union" was issued January 10, 1852. February 13, Cook sold out to H. W. Larkin, and April 3, Davidson sold to Paul Morrill. In May Dr. Morse retired as editor, being succeeded by A. C. Russell, who remained until August. Lauren Upson succeeded him as editor, retiring for a time in 1853, when John A. Collins filled the place.

November 2, 1852, the "Union" was burned out in the great fire. A small press and a little type were saved and the second morning after the fire the paper came out foolscap size, but soon resumed its former dimensions. A brick building was erected for it on J Street, near Second. May 16, 1853, Jeffries & Kurtz sold to the other partners and to James Anthony, who had been in the business department of the paper since November, 1851. The firm became James Anthony & Company. Keating sold to Morrill, Anthony, Clark and Larkin, and in December Clark's interest passed to the firm. A steam engine was installed June 20, 1853, to run the press.

In May, 1858, Morrill sold his interest to J. Gray, and went to New Hampshire, remaining between one and two years, when he returned and bought back Gray's interest. In February, 1875, the firm sold out to the Sacramento Publishing Company, which also purchased the "Sacramento Daily" and "Weekly Record" and the two papers assumed the title of the "Sacramento Daily Record Union." Besides the daily issue, the semi-weekly feature of the "Record" was maintained, being issued on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Since that time, the daily has been issued on each day of the week except Sunday, which day was added in 1893, with a double or eight-page edition on Saturdays and a mammoth sheet on each New Year's Day.

Mr. Upson remained chief editor of the "Union" about twelve years. He was succeeded by H. C. Watson, who served until his death in June, 1867, and was succeeded by Samuel Seabough, who served until the merging of the "Union" with the "Record." George Frederick Parsons, editor-in-chief of the "Record," then became editor-in-chief of the "Record-Union," and continued as such until his removal to New York in 1883, when J. A. Woodson became the editorial writer. When the "Record" was consolidated with the "Union," W. H. Mills, one of the proprietors of the "Record," became the manager and remained in charge until he removed to San Francisco in January, 1883, and C. E. Carrington was appointed local managing editor, with T. W. Sheehan business manager. April 1, 1889, Mr. Carrington retired and E. B. Willis

and T. W. Sheehan were appointed general managers of the paper, the former assuming the duties of managing editor and the latter remaining in immediate charge of the business department. Mr. Willis continued as managing editor for seventeen years, the longest term of anyone who held that position, resigning to accept the secretaryship of the state commission to the St. Louis Exposition. Mr. Sheehan remained as business manager until after the paper changed hands in June, 1904, Alfred Holman becoming publisher. Mr. Holman remained as publisher until the paper was purchased by Col. E. A. Forbes in December, 1906. In February, 1908, the paper again changed hands, the Calkins Syndicate purchasing it, but becoming involved in financial difficulties caused by broadening out and assuming the proprietorship of several other papers in the state, the control passed from the hands of the syndicate. In 1910 the paper was purchased by Lewey E. Bontz, who had been superintending it for the creditors, and had been business manager from Holman's time.

C. M. Wooster, formerly owner of the San Jose "Mercury" and "Herald," bought the "Union" from L. E. Bontz and Lynn Simpson on June 12, 1918, and after running it less than a year sold out to Ben S. Allen, present owner and editor, and John S. Craig, a banker of Woodland. Craig retired a few months afterward, Allen having taken over his interest in the paper. Allen is a Stanford University graduate, and first gained his newspaper experience on San Francisco dailies. He then was sent to London as the representative of the Associated Press, and afterward was Herbert Hoover's publicity representative during the war. John A. Henshall is the managing editor and Lester F. Adams, city editor.

May 19, 1889, the publication of the "Sunday Union" was begun and it was mailed to all the subscribers for the "Weekly Union," the semi-weekly having been discontinued. The fine three-story building which was built for the "Union" in 1861, on the east side of Third Street, is now occupied by the "Union," the name of the paper having been changed from the "Record-Union" to the "Union" by Mr. Holman during his proprietorship. The building was remodeled by the Calkins Syndicate during their ownership and a splendid new press put in, besides other expensive changes.

Among the earliest of the defunct journals comes the "Democratic State Journal," the initial number appearing February 5, 1852. It was a morning paper, about the size of the "Record-Union." V. E. Geiger & Company were the publishers and Geiger and B. F. Washington were the editors. It battled valiantly for the Democratic party, supporting John Bigler in his political aspirations, while



its contemporary, the "Times and Transcript," supported William M. Gwin. Early in 1853 Washington retired, and was employed on the "Times and Transcript," and B. B. Redding, afterwards land agent of the Central Pacific Company, became editor. The destruction of the office by the great fire of 1852 greatly impeded the paper, and in June, 1853, a new firm was composed, consisting of B. B. Redding, P. C. Johnson, S. J. May and James McClatchy. In April, 1854, Johnson sold to Colonel Snowden, and in June, Mr. May sold to Redding and Snowden. All of these pioneer newspaper owners have been dead for many years.

In the fall of 1854 William Walker, who afterward became known as General Walker, of Nicaragua filibuster fame, the "gray-eyed man of destiny," became editor. Mr. McClatchy sold out to D. J. Thomas in October, 1854. Walker retired in February, 1855, and McClatchy became editor, being succeeded in a month by John White. In 1856 Snowden sold out to Redding and Thomas and in June, 1857, the party having failed to give adequate support to it, the paper was sold under attachment and bought in by the printers in the office. It resumed publication in about four weeks, with Henry Shipley & Company as publishers, and after various vicissitudes yielded up the ghost June 24, 1858. At one time it ran a column in French and was the only Sacramento paper that had a department in a foreign tongue.

In August, 1852, T. Alter began the publication of a weekly Baptist paper, with O. C. Wheeler and E. J. Willis as editors. It had its office in the courthouse and lived about a year, losing \$3,000 to its publishers.

November 17, 1852, E. Williamson & Company, with James McClatchy and D. J. Thomas as editors, started a settler Democratic daily paper, super-royal in size, and in April, 1853, S. J. May bought a fourth interest and became editor. It was burned out and started again in an old deserted kitchen bought from the county for that purpose. On July 30 it was fused with the "State Journal."

The "California Statesman," a morning paper published by J. W. Gish & Company and edited by Henry Meredith, started November 13, 1854. It was Democratic and supported William M. Gwin for United States senator against Broderick. March 1, 1855, Gish & Woodward, the publishers, sued Gwin and Hardenbergh on a claim that they had agreed to pay \$2,500 for the support of Gwin by the paper. They alleged that Gwin also agreed to give the paper the public printing. They placed their damages at \$20,000, but were thrown out of court on the ground that the

agreement was contrary to public policy. Hardenbergh then sued for possession and the "Statesman" died.

The "California Farmer and Journal of Useful Science," which had been published in San Francisco, appeared in Sacramento in May, 1855, as a weekly paper, published by Warren & Son, and J. K. Phillips & Company. In 1856 it moved back to San Francisco.

In March, 1854, Dr. Morse and S. Colville issued the first and only number of a monthly magazine called "Illustrated Historical Sketches of California," with a minute history of the Sacramento Valley. It was a good number, but the business department was poorly managed and the second number never appeared.

The "Pacific Recorder" appeared July 15, 1854, edited by E. J. Willis and issued as the organ of the Baptist Church. It was a neat semi-monthly, and in July, 1855, it became a weekly, but in March following it was discontinued.

June 8, 1855, the "State Tribune," a daily paper, appeared, edited and published by Parker H. French and S. J. May. It was professedly independent of politics, but had Democratic proclivities. In September French sold out to May and left with the Nicaragua expedition. J. N. Estill became editor August 1, and opposed John Bigler and the Democracy so vigorously that it soon became prominent as an opposition journal. French returned to the state and bought into it again, but some of the arrangements for payment were left in such form that difficulty ensued. He sold to George W. Gift, who had assigned to Monson and Valentine, who attached the paper. S. J. May and his three remaining partners set out these things in a card and issued a new "Tribune," so that on October 16, 1855, two "Tribunes" appeared, each claiming to be the genuine one. May & Company's issue was from the material of the defunct "Statesman." The other "Tribune" was published by Farwell & Company. Both papers were ardent American or Know-Nothing sheets, and each was very bitter against the other. The war lasted two weeks, when Farwell & Company's "Tribune" gave up and the "Tribune" came out with James Allen & Company as publishers, still advocating Know-Nothingism. It lived till June 1, 1856. A new paper sprang up the next day from its ashes, called the "California American," and was as radical in its Know-Nothingism as its predecessor. James Allen, J. R. Ridge and S. J. May were the proprietors. Allen at the time was state printer and was said to have sunk \$15,000 on the paper, which never was a success. He died in February, 1856.

The "Water Fount and Home Journal," a weekly paper, was issued December 15, 1855, by Alexander Montgomery & Company, with Montgomery as editor. It was the official organ of the Sons of Temperance and lived only nine months.

December 6, 1855, George H. Baker and J. A. Mitchell started an independent evening paper called the "Spirit of the Age." In June, 1856, it changed its name to the "Sacramento Age," and was enlarged, with A. A. Appleton & Company as publishers. In the summer of 1856 it was sold to the Know-Nothings and made their fight till the election was over, dying in 1857.

December 24, 1855, A. Badlam & Company started the "Daily Evening Times," a gratuitous advertising sheet 10 by 18 inches and worked on a wooden press made by the publishers. It died of inanition in March, 1856.

December 11, 1856, C. Babb and W. H. Harvey, with Paschal Coggins as editor, started the publication of a daily morning independent paper of small size, called the "City Item." It lived seven months.

Cornelius Cole & Company commenced the publication, August 15, 1856, of the "Daily Times," a morning paper, Republican in politics. It was very lively in the canvass for Fremont, and was edited with ability. It became an evening paper in November and issued a weekly, but became so weakly that it succumbed January 24, 1857. Mr. Cole, the editor, afterwards became United States senator.

The "Chinese News," which began publication in December, 1856, lasted for a couple of years, first being a daily, then a tri-weekly, next a weekly and finally a monthly. It was printed in the Chinese language, Ze Too Yune, alias Hung Tai, being editor and publisher.

The "Temperance Mirror," a quarto monthly, issued one number in January, 1857, O. B. Turrell, publisher, and W. B. Taylor, editor. It removed to San Francisco, where it died in March.

The "Daily Morning Bee" was born February 3, 1857, as an independent in politics. J. R. Ridge and S. J. May were the editors, and the proprietors were L. C. Chandler, L. P. Davis, John Church and W. H. Tobey. It was much smaller than the present "Bee," having but five columns to the page. April 6, 1857, it became an evening paper, and in the following summer Ridge retired and James McClatchy succeeded him. The firm changed in 1858 to F. S. Thompson, L. P. Davis and W. H. Tobey and the paper changed its size to seven columns. April 8, 1860, Thompson's interest was purchased by J. O'Leary and the

firm name changed to L. P. Davis & Company. December 28, 1863, C. H. Winterburn bought out Tobey; he sold his interest to James McClatchy, February 12, 1866. McClatchy bought the interest of Davis June 26, 1872, and the firm name became James McClatchy & Company. August 1, 1872, J. F. Sheehan purchased a one-third interest from McClatchy. Since that time the paper has been further enlarged and is today one of the most prosperous and profitable journals in the history of Sacramento. James McClatchy admitted his son, Charles K. McClatchy, to a partnership in the business and the firm members were then J. F. Sheehan, James McClatchy and C. K. McClatchy. On October 23, 1882, James McClatchy died at Paraiso Springs, leaving his title and interest in the paper to his wife and two sons. January 29, 1884, J. F. Sheehan sold his interest in the paper, it being purchased by the members of the McClatchy family, the firm name remaining James McClatchy & Company. From then until more recent years the paper was conducted by the two sons, C. K. McClatchy as managing editor and V. S. McClatchy as business manager.

At date of writing, C. K. McClatchy is the editor; V. S. McClatchy, the publisher; Carlos McClatchy, son of C. K. McClatchy, assistant to the editor; J. Earl Langdon, managing editor, and H. R. McLaughlin, city editor.

The paper enjoys prestige and a large circulation, has the full Associated Press day report and special service, and is regarded generally as being one of the leading and most influential papers published on the Coast. It was the first evening newspaper in California to install a fast stereotyping plant. Its equipment now includes a big battery of Linotypes and other labor-saving machinery. In the pressroom a monster press, with a capacity for printing and folding sixty-four pages at one time, is in daily operation.

In July, 1857, the "Star of the Pacific," a religious journal, Rev. A. C. Edmonds, a Universalist minister, editor and proprietor, removed from Marysville to this city. In December, 1857, it suspended animation, revived in May, 1858, and passed away that fall.

The "Daily State Sentinel," a Republican paper, was issued in small size July 27, 1857, by J. R. Atkins & Company, as a morning paper. In October C. D. Hossach & Company took hold of it and C. A. Sumner became its editor. It had bright prospects for a while, but followed to the charnel-house in 1858.

C. A. Sumner, August 22, 1857, began the publication of a sheet called the "Eye Glass," but only one number appeared.

The "Covenant and Odd Fellows' Magazine, a monthly of thirty-two pages, started August



31, 1857, with J. D. Tilson publisher and A. C. Edmonds, editor, but gave up the ghost with the tenth number, in 1858.

The "Temperance Register," H. Davidson & Company, began as a monthly September, 1857, changed to a semi-monthly in October, and on December 12 became a monthly again and then died.

A Sunday paper, the "Herald of the Morning," appeared in December, 1857, with J. C. McDonald & Company, publishers, and Calvin McDonald, literary editor. It was a spiritualistic paper and passed to the spirit land in four weeks.

The "Phoenix," afterwards the "Ubiquitous," was a scurrilous sheet, fathered by E. McGowan, issued as an occasional in the fall of 1857, and as a weekly during the following winter. The hot summer weather killed it.

The "Watch Dog," a similar publication, issued January 1, 1858, died in the following March.

During the same March, the "Sacramento Visitor," by Brown, Ingham & Company, J. Coggins, editor, a daily evening paper of moderate size and lively and independent in tone, began publication, but ceased to exist June 1, 1858.

The "Sacramento Mercury," a straight-out Democratic newspaper, began publication March 28, 1858, with H. Foushie, publisher, and W. S. Long, editor. It was about half the size of the "Record-Union" and in the summer A. Montgomery became its editor, but it died October 12, 1858.

The second "California Statesman" took the place of the old one in May, 1858, with S. W. Ravely, publisher, and A. C. Russell, editor, as a Democratic daily. It succumbed June 24, the same year.

The "Californian," second of that name, a neutral daily of small size, was edited by D. J. Thomas. It was born July 9, 1858, but lived only one week, departing July 15.

The "Baptist Circular," the third effort of the Baptists to start a paper in Sacramento, commenced in August, 1858, with Rev. J. L. Shuck as editorial manager, but only survived until the next spring.

In 1858 and 1859 the Democracy became split into two factions—the Lecompton and the anti-Lecompton. The contest between them became so hot that the anti-Lecomptonites, goaded by the assaults of Charles T. Botts from the Lecompton side, started a paper called the "Daily Register" and issued every morning except Monday. It was about the size of the "Bee." Dr. Houghton furnished most of the money and the firm was Harvey, Houghton & Company. The editors were J. C. Zabriskie and William Bausman, who held small interests. It was vigorous, but

too scholarly and not lively enough for the times and Bausman soon left it. The "Register" office was at the corner of Fifth and J Streets and the outfit and dress of the paper were good. Houghton sunk a large amount of money in it, but the second day before the general election that fall, it died a peaceful death.

The "Register's" rival, the "Daily Democratic Standard," a better paper from a purely journalistic point of view, was born February 26, 1859. J. R. Hardenbergh was its publisher and Charles T. Botts its editor. It was a morning paper, about the size of the "Record-Union" and was a vigorous exponent of the doctrine of the Lecompton faction. In July, 1859, Botts became its proprietor. Its office was on Third Street, between I and J. June 2, 1860, it ceased its daily issues, and for some months appeared weekly, with M. G. Upton and Hon. G. Gorham as editors, but soon after the fall election in 1869 it became defunct after draining the pockets of its owners.

In June, 1860, Henry Bidleman & Company started the "Daily Democrat," issued from the "Standard" office, with M. G. Upton as editor. It made a lively campaign, but died with the election.

June 24, 1860, F. R. Folger & Company put forth the "Daily Morning News," a Douglas Democratic newspaper, and the Folgers were its first editors. Later, George C. Gorham and Albert S. Evans were its editors. It continued about nine months.

The "Evening Post," published by R. W. Lewis & Company in October, 1860, as an independent paper, subsequently became Republican in politics. Small in size at first, it was enlarged, and when it was five months old W. S. Johnson & Company took hold of it. Various writers became its editors and it was discontinued in September, 1861.

The Independent Order of Good Templars began the publication of its organ, "The Rescue," in San Francisco, in 1862, removing shortly to Stockton and then to Sacramento. Its first editor was Edwin H. Bishop. He was followed by W. H. Mills, 1864 to 1871. Then came Albert D. Wood, of Vallejo, who conducted it till 1876 and was succeeded by Rev. George Morris of Dixon. It was removed successively to San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Francisco again. In October, 1855, it was brought back to this city and George B. Katzenstein became its editor. The editors of the paper were elected by the grand lodge of the order or its executive committee. It has been removed from this city since.

The "Evening Star" was started as a daily by J. J. Beebe, Alexander Badlam, G. I. Foster, J. Simpson, M. M. Estee and H. C. Bid-

well, May 25, 1864. It was an independent journal. It sunk under financial difficulties in about three months.

The "California Republican," a Democratic paper of the hard-shell variety, began publication January 4, 1863, and died a natural death that fall. The publishers were Conley, Patrick & Company, and the editor Beriah Brown, afterwards of the "Free Press" of San Francisco, which was destroyed by a mob in the early part of 1863.

The "Golden Gate," a spiritualistic weekly started by Ingham & McDonald in the spring of 1864, died soon after its birth, surviving only a few weeks.

Judd & McDonald started a gratuitous sheet called the "Advertiser," in 1860, but it lived only a few weeks.

December 23, 1866, Alexander Montgomery removed the "California Express," a Democratic journal he had been publishing at Marysville, to this city, expecting patronage from the then dominant party. He did not receive it, however, and the paper, which was issued as a morning daily, died in July, 1867.

The "Sacramento Daily Record," published by an association of printers composed of J. J. Keegan, John L. Sickler, J. R. Dray and R. E. Draper, first appeared as an independent evening paper February 9, 1867. Its first editor was Draper, who was succeeded in about a month by W. S. Johnson. He remained about a year and was succeeded by J. B. McQuillan, who gave way in a few months to R. A. Bird. The paper was subsequently sold to William H. Mills and A. D. Wood. Mr. Wood was afterwards manager of the "Record-Union." A portion of the then and subsequent "Record" editorial staff, as also a portion of the "Sacramento Union's" then and subsequent staff, afterwards composed the "Record-Union" staff. Among these was E. B. Willis, who had been a member of the "Union" staff, and also of the "Record" staff. The "Record" became a morning paper December 2, 1867. At first it was a small five-column sheet, but after being enlarged several times finally attained the present size of the "Record-Union." During the winter of 1871 and 1872 the "Record" distinguished itself by the fullest and most elaborate stenographic reports of legislative proceedings ever published in the United States, frequently printing morning after morning nineteen columns of solid nonpareil of the proceedings of the Senate and House. For several years the "Union" had published annual New Year's statistical sheets. The "Record" entered the same field January 1, 1873, and eclipsed its rival by publishing the largest and fullest holiday statistical sheet ever published in the United States up to that time.

Each year afterwards until 1906 it and its successor issued a similar mammoth paper. It was the first daily paper here to publish and maintain a semi-weekly edition. The contest for patronage and public favor was very warm between the "Record" and the "Union" for years, and until they were consolidated in February, 1875. Thereafter the consolidation was known as the "Record-Union."

The "Expositor," published by C. D. Semple, as a daily and old-line Democratic paper, appeared July 23, 1867, and died the 9th of September.

February 24, 1864, Richard Bowden published a juvenile paper, "The Young American," as a weekly. It ceased publication eleven weeks after, on the death of Mr. Bowden, who was accidentally killed.

Several other weekly papers, of a local character, were published about this time, viz.: "My Paper," "Pioneer," "Blusterer," "The Anti-Office Seeker," a lot of State Fair papers, the "Sunday Times," "Hesperian," "Students' Repository," and others.

Charles De Young, afterwards of the "San Francisco Chronicle," began the publication in the winter of 1864, of the "Dramatic Chronicle," a gratuitous daily advertising sheet of small dimensions. He removed it to San Francisco about nine months later, enlarged it and published it until the "Daily San Francisco Chronicle" grew up from it, the old "Dramatic Chronicle" being swallowed up by the "Foghorn" of San Francisco, published by J. P. Bogardus.

The "Traveler's Guide" was published as an advertising sheet weekly by L. Samuels and N. Towns in 1865. T. W. Stanwell began in the same year the monthly "Railroad Gazetteer," published by H. S. Crocker & Company.

The "State Capital Reporter," a daily Democratic paper, appeared January 12, 1868, with a glowing announcement of its plans, and nominated H. H. Haight for President of the United States. By legislative enactment it became the litigant paper, in which all summonses had to be published. While this gave it a good income, it rendered it obnoxious to the entire press of the state and made it unpopular with the people. The act of February 21, 1872, repealed the litigant act and deprived the "Reporter" of its fat job. It ceased to appear as a daily, sending out its last daily issue May 7, 1872, when the law took effect. Thereafter it issued a half sheet once a week, to run out the legal advertisements on hand and July 30, 1872, it gave up the ghost quietly. It was published by a joint-stock company and lost money for every one who touched it. At first it was controlled by John Bigler, and its first editor was Henry George, afterward of



the "San Francisco Post," who became widely known to the world as the author of "Progress and Poverty," and the chief apostle of the land theory of single tax. The paper was edited with much ability and for a long time was a vigorous periodical. J. F. Linthicum, an old editor who passed away in 1915, succeeded Mr. George, and kept up the able tone of the paper. John Bigler, ex-governor of California, who about this time had returned from Chile, where he had filled the post of minister, was editor of the "Reporter" some months before it died and conducted it with vigor and dignity. O. T. Shuck was its last editor.

The "Sacramento Democrat" was a small daily born August 3, 1871; died September 5, 1871, just after the election. It was started under the auspices of a publishing company, with Cameron H. King as editor, and its office was at the corner of Third and J Streets.

The "Locomotive" was a six-column weekly advertiser and local paper which was excellent in its way and did a prosperous business for some months with R. L. Lawrence as the manager in the spring of 1873. Its office was on J Street between Second and Third Streets. T. F. Case bought a half interest and subsequently the whole interest, selling half of it to Dr. A. P. Truesdell, who became editor. The name of the paper was changed, becoming the "People's Champion," but in the summer of 1874 it threw up the sponge and was counted among the dead ones.

The only foreign paper, with one exception, published in Sacramento prior to 1885, was the semi-weekly "Sacramento Journal" (German) published by K. F. Wiemeyer & Company, and edited by Mr. Wiemeyer. Its first number came out June 6, 1868, and it had a successful career for many years. The Sacramento office was at 314 J Street; and about 1890 Wiemeyer & Company established an office in Oakland, publishing the paper at both places simultaneously. It was Republican in tone and independent in its utterances.

H. B. Eddy early in 1873 started a small weekly paper called the "Valley World." It aimed at literary excellence, and was neatly printed and critical. Mr. Eddy died that fall, and the paper was continued for a few weeks, being ably edited by Rev. J. H. C. Bonte, rector of Grace Church and afterwards secretary of the University of California, since deceased.

The "Evening News," a daily, Sundays excepted, and neutral, was first published March 26, 1869, by B. F. Huntley & Company. Vincent Ryan, a member of the firm, did most of the writing, with Frank Folger and W. S. Johnson in the other departments. The paper died in three months.

The "Sunday Free Press" was started in February, 1873, by Beers & Company, but its initial appearance was also its last, although it was a lively number, local and jolly, and its proprietors mourned its loss for grave financial reasons.

In February, 1874, the "Sacramento Valley Agriculturist" began its existence as a monthly, with Davis and Stockton as editors and publishers. In June, 1874, it changed to a weekly and the next month it bought up the old "Champion" material and was enlarged considerably. April 15, 1875, Davis sold his interest to W. T. Crowell. The paper was devoted entirely to agricultural matters, with a city edition on Sunday mornings, and some local news. It ceased publication many years ago.

The "Occidental Star," a weekly of four pages, devoted to the interest of the return of the Jews to Palestine, began in January, 1873, and ran for about five months, with Mrs. L. I. L. Adams as proprietor.

The "Winning Way" was a weekly paper edited and published by Mrs. Clark and Mrs. Potter and devoted to the cause of woman and sociability. It was started in September, 1873, and went the way of many others in February, 1874.

"Common Sense" was published as a weekly of four pages by Dr. A. P. Truesdell in January, 1873, and discontinued in March, 1874, but was afterwards revived and published in San Francisco.

The "Mercantile Globe" was an advertising sheet published by Byron & Company, August, 1872, and changed to the Sacramento "Globe" October 18, and published by Kelly & Farland. It ran for several months, suspended, and was again started by Raye & Ford, December 5, continuing weekly until April 17, 1875, being afterwards published at intervals by B. V. R. Raye.

The "California Teacher" was started by the State Board of Education about 1877, being purchased from the San Francisco Teachers' Association. It has had a checkered existence since, with various publishers, as a state journal, under various titles.

The "State Fair Gazette" has been published by H. S. Crocker & Company for a number of years at the annual State Fair, as an advertising sheet distributed gratuitously.

The "Evening Herald" was started March 8, 1875, as a small evening paper, independent in policy. The publishers were Gardner, Larkin, Fellows and Major E. A. Rockwell, a well-known journalist of wide experience, as editor. He had formerly occupied a position on the "Morning Call" of San Francisco and had served a time in the legislature creditably.

The "Enterprise" was started as a Sunday morning paper, by Crites, Davis and Alexander, August 29, 1875. It was well conducted and vigorous, but the proprietors were handicapped by not finding a business manager to suit them and ceased publication with the ninth issue. It was printed from the old "Reporter" type.

The "Seminary Budget," an occasional publication by the young ladies of the Sacramento Seminary, was issued for some years, attaining some literary excellence and doing credit to its student editors.

The "Business College Journal" was issued occasionally for a number of years by E. C. Atkinson, now deceased.

The "Sunday Leader" appeared in October, 1875, issued by J. N. Larkin, who retained his connection with it as editor and proprietor until his decease in May, 1911, since which time his son, W. H. Larkin, who had been associated with him for some years, under the firm name of J. N. Larkin & Son, continues its publication. In 1884-1885 it was the official paper of the county. In politics it has always been straight Republican. Mr. Larkin was a veteran of the Civil War, straightforward and uncompromising, and had a host of warm friends who regretted his passing away. The "Leader" is a neat sheet, and presents a creditable appearance. John L. Davis is the managing editor.

The "Daily Sun" was started as a working-man's organ immediately after the adjournment of the legislature of 1879, which provided for a constitutional convention. It was published by a company of stockholders, with William Halley as manager. When the delegates to the convention were elected and he was defeated, he withdrew from the management. A new company was formed and J. F. Clark continued as editor for a few months, when the paper ceased publication.

The "Sunday Capital" was started in 1883 by J. L. Robinette and C. C. Goode. It was a four-page folio, independent in politics and devoted to news and literature. After about a year Robinette disposed of his interest to William Ellery Briggs, but six months later it was discontinued.

The "Sacramento Medical Times," afterwards changed to the "Occidental Medical Times," was started as a large octavo monthly in March, 1887, by five physicians and has been a successful publication. J. H. Parkinson, M. D., has been its editor-in-chief for many years and among his associates have been W. A. Briggs, William Ellery Briggs, W. R. Cluness, Thomas A. Huntington and G. L. Simmons of Sacramento; J. F. Morse, W. H. Mays, Albert Abrams, W. Watt Kerr and D. W. Montgomery of San Francisco, and

J. W. Robinson of Napa. Of late years Drs. Cluness and Huntington have been residents of San Francisco. Dr. Simmons died in 1911.

The "Daily Evening Journal" was begun July 4, 1888, by H. A. Weaver and ran until October 1 following. It was devoted to general news and literature.

Charles Schmitt issued the first number of the "Nord-California Herald," a German paper, September 5, 1885, and it has taken front rank among the German papers of the state. Mr. Schmitt came to this state in 1865, and after mining several years, became one of the founders of the Abend Post, the second German daily published in San Francisco. In May, 1868, he came to Sacramento and founded the "Sacramento Journal" (German) and continued with it till 1881. Mr. Schmitt is a ready writer of wide experience and intelligence and his paper has a powerful influence in the field it occupies.

"Themis" was an able eight-page quarto Sunday paper, published in the interest of Sacramento and devoted to dramatic and governmental criticism and miscellany. It was printed with large type and on the finest paper. It was started in February, 1889, by Winfield J. Davis, W. A. Anderson and George A. Blanchard. The editors were among the early residents of the city and county, thoroughly conversant with its history in all respects, and eminently fitted for the task they had undertaken. The paper enjoyed a reputation for exceptional literary ability, and the cessation of its publication in 1894 on account of a division of opinion between its proprietors as to the policy of the paper during the great railroad strike of that year, was regretted by a wide circle of citizens, who had enjoyed the perusal of its columns.

In the early part of 1856 Dr. Bradley established the "Granite Journal" at Folsom, Granite being at that time the name of what is now known as Folsom. He conducted the paper for several years and it became one of the most widely known papers in the state in that day of only a few newspapers. When the name of the town was changed from Granite to Folsom, the "Journal" changed its name to the "Folsom Telegraph." The paper also changed hands about the same time, William Penry, afterwards treasurer of Amador County, becoming the editor and proprietor, being succeeded several years later by William Aveling. When Mr. Aveling died, his widow conducted the paper for a time, but soon sold it to Peter J. Hopper. About 1872 John F. Howe purchased the paper and from his death ten years later until July 19, 1884, Mrs. Howe held ownership. It then passed into the hands of Weston P. Truesdell, and he published it alone until August 1, 1888, when I. Fiel joined him.



They conducted the paper until March 16, 1889, when Mr. Fiel purchased the entire interest and soon after sold out to Thad McFarland. Since the death of Mr. McFarland, May 4, 1894, his widow has been the owner. The paper was ably conducted by their son, R. D. McFarland, as editor and manager, and was enlarged from six columns to seven. Since the death of the son, a few years ago, Miss M. F. McFarland has edited the "Telegraph."

The "Fair Oaks Citizen" and the "Elk Grove Citizen" are more recent additions to the Sacramento country weekly newspaper list.

The "Galt Gazette" has been in existence for a number of years and has a fair circulation in the southern end of the county.

The "Daily Evening News" was started in 1890, by John Dormer, a well-known newspaper man of Nevada, and Wells Drury, also a journalist from the same state. Under their management the paper was published for two years. It was then purchased by John A. Sheehan and June B. Harris, who had been for many years attached to the editorial staff of the "Daily Evening Bee." Sheehan and Harris were very capable newspaper-men and the "Daily News" prospered under their management. Their financial backers became interested in a plan to have the city water-works pass into the hands of private interests, and as part of the bargain for the support of other newspapers, the "Daily News" was suspended immediately after an election at which the people voted to substitute well water for that supplied from the river by their own works. The plan was blocked and ultimately fell through.

Soon after the suspension of the "Daily Evening News," in 1893, the "Sunday News" was started by Messrs. Sheehan and Harris,

and was a pronounced success from the date of the first issue. About two years later Harris died, and his interest in the publication was purchased by Winfield J. Davis. In May, 1897, the "Sunday News" was sold to the News Publishing Company. Its size was enlarged and a large modern publishing plant was equipped for its issuance and for the printing of other important publications. Mr. Sheehan continued as its editor until his decease in 1910. He was succeeded by Emmet Phillips, his former partner and editorial associate. Phillips died in 1918, and was succeeded by John H. Miller, formerly of the "Bee" staff. George G. Radcliff, former state superintendent of the Capitol and grounds, bought an interest in the News Publishing Company, and is now president of the concern. The "Sunday News," because of the high cost of news stock and labor, was suspended in 1920. The company does a thriving publishing and printing business.

The "Sacramento Star" was started November 21, 1904, being furnished by the Scripps-McRae telegraphic service, the Associated Press franchise for the city being owned exclusively by the "Union" and the "Bee." It is under the management of E. W. Scripps, who is the owner of a large number of papers on the Coast and in the West. It started as a four-page, seven-column paper, printed on a flat press and increased successively to eight, ten and twelve pages of eight columns, in June, 1907, and subsequently. Henry White formerly was editor and E. H. Carpenter general manager. Philip J. Sinnott at present is editor and publisher of the "Star" and L. H. Larash is general manager. The paper has grown steadily in prosperity and importance.

There are several papers printed in foreign languages in Sacramento.

## CHAPTER XXVII

## CHURCHES OF SACRAMENTO

THE FIRST church organization in Sacramento was Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, of which the present St. Paul's Church is the successor. During the first rush of the gold-seekers to the Coast the worship of Mammon was predominant. It seemed as if the lust for the yellow metal had taken precedence of all the early training of the men who had joined in the mad scramble for wealth. Church-goers and members, deacons, and even in some cases ministers, turned aside from the straight path and threw off all the restraints that religion had imposed on them. It is recorded by Dr. Morse that one preacher descended to dealing monte in one of the early gambling tents, and another to playing faro. But many still remained faithful to their early training, and needed only the opportunity to avow their allegiance to the religion of Christ. The opportunity came about the middle of August, 1849, when Rev. Flavel S. Mines, of San Francisco, visited Sacramento, and for the first time a church gathering was had, and the beautiful service of the Protestant Episcopal Church was heard in the city. The place in which this and others of the earliest religious services were held, and which acquired thereby a historical reputation, was the blacksmith shop between J and K, on Third Street.

On the day following the parish was organized under the name of "Grace Church, Sacramento," at the store of Eugene F. Gillespie, by the election of officers as follows: A. M. Winn, senior warden (Mr. Winn was at the time mayor of the city and presided at the meeting); F. W. Moore, junior warden; Eugene F. Gillespie, Henry E. Robinson, E. J. Barrell, P. B. Cornwall, J. M. McKenzie, William Prettiman and J. F. Morse, vestrymen. In the early part of September, Rev. R. F. Burnham of New Jersey visited the city and preached, and was called to the rectorship of the parish. His health, however, became impaired, and he died in April, 1850. Rev. Samuel P. Morehouse was then placed in charge of the parish, and held occasional services until about the 1st of October, 1850, when Rev. Orlando Harriman of New York became the rector, but as he was attacked by typhoid fever shortly after and was left in a debilitated condition, he was able to officiate a few times

only. During his sickness Rev. Mr. Pinnell and Rev. Augustus Fitch, of New York, officiated several times. Mr. Harriman left the city and returned to his home in the East in March, 1851, and an interregnum followed lasting until 1854, during which Rev. Orange Clark, Rev. John Reynolds, Chaplain, U. S. A., and Rev. John Gungan officiated occasionally, the causes being the great fire of 1852, which destroyed the church records, and later the flood which inundated the city for several months.

In February, 1854, however, Right Rev. Bishop William Ingraham Kipp paid his first visit to Sacramento. He preached in the edifice of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and confirmed six persons. This infused new energy into the parish. July 29, 1854, the parish was legally incorporated under the name of "Grace Protestant Episcopal Church of Sacramento." A call was sent to Rev. H. L. E. Pratt, of Perth Amboy, N. J., who accepted it at a salary of \$250 a month, and held services for the first time on Monday, the 19th day of November. Bishop Kipp preached again in the same Methodist church on the morning and evening of September 24, 1854, and administered the Holy Communion to twenty-one communicants, it being the second time that sacrament had been administered by him in this city. Just previous to Rev. Pratt's coming, Hamilton Hall, on K Street, between Fourth and Fifth, had been rented by the vestry and furnished as a temporary place of worship. Services were held in this place for about a year, when a change was made to Pioneer Hall, on J Street, between Front and Second, and while still using that place, Mr. Pratt resigned, in the spring of 1856. Rev. W. H. Hill, at that time rector at Nevada City, Cal., accepted the call to succeed him. His connection with the parish began in May, 1856, and continued until June 1, 1870.

A brick structure was erected on the lot on the corner of Eighth and I Streets during the summer of 1856. It was capable of seating three hundred people and cost about \$15,000. Rev. Mr. Hill preached the opening services September 7, 1856. Mr. Hill tendered his resignation in 1870, and in May Rev. J. H. C. Bonte accepted the call. The walls of the



church built in 1856 having settled, the building was abandoned after the first Sunday in March, 1871, and April 18, 1871, Bishop Kipp laid the cornerstone of a new church on Eighth Street between I and J. A mortgage to aid in building the New Grace Church was placed on the property at the time of its erection. The church cost \$26,000, exclusive of the lot, and was mortgaged to the Odd Fellows' bank for a loan of \$10,000. For several years the interest on the loan was paid regularly, and during that time \$1,000 of the principal was also paid. In 1874, however, owing to the removal from the city of some of the wealthiest parishioners and the closing of the church for several months on account of the absence of the rector, the revenues of the church were lessened. The interest being unpaid, the debt began to increase, and in 1877 the parish had become bankrupt. The mortgage was foreclosed, and all of the property of the church was sold to satisfy creditors, and the name of the church and its organization were extinguished.

Realizing the crisis that had arisen, a number of the prominent laymen collected enough money to purchase the church from the bank, and the new parish of St. Paul's was organized March 23, 1877, and in May following Rev. E. H. Ward, of Marysville, was invited to take charge. He was succeeded January 1, 1882, by Rev. Carroll M. Davis, and he in turn was followed by Rev. John F. von Herrlich. Under his charge improvements amounting to over \$2,000 were made, and later two fine stained-glass memorial windows of beautiful design were placed in the church. The one in the chancel was the gift of Mrs. Charles Crocker, in memory of Mrs. Col. Fred Crocker, and a large side window was put in as a memorial for Mrs. Creed Haymond. These windows cost over \$1,000 each. Later Governor and Mrs. Stanford placed a memorial window for their son, Leland Stanford, Jr., who died in Rome during their visit in that city.

Rev. G. A. Ottman succeeded Mr. von Herrlich, and was in turn succeeded by Rev. C. L. Miel. Mr. Miel was very energetic and aggressive, and the work was extended under his rectorship. The church on Eighth Street, having been racked by a severe storm, was condemned. The lot was sold, and a lot purchased at Fifteenth and J Streets, on which a parish house was erected for temporary use. Later a stone church was erected on the corner of J Street, of which the present rector is Rev. William Hermitage. It is one of the few stone churches in the state, and one of the finest ecclesiastical edifices in the northern part of California. In March, 1897, Mr. Miel started a mission church at Twenty-third and K Streets, which was known as St. Andrew's,

and a few months later Rev. Mr. Johnson was put in charge by Bishop Graves. Later Bishop Moreland purchased a lot on M Street, and St. Andrew's was moved upon it and it became known as Trinity, Rev. George Swan being placed in charge. In 1909 Trinity Pro-Cathedral, a fine stone edifice, was erected on the rear of the lot by Bishop Moreland. The Good Samaritan Mission, on Seventh Street, between N and O, was opened, but was closed about a year afterwards. St. Paul's Japanese Mission was established at No. 502 M Street and was afterwards moved to Fifth Street, Bishop Moreland having purchased property there for it.

Christ Church, Episcopal, of Oak Park, is the third church for Sacramento of the jurisdiction of Bishop Moreland. Early in February, 1908, Rev. Harry Perks, the church's rector, conducted the first service of the church in Red Men's Hall, Magnolia Avenue. Interest continued, and in May of the same year the church was organized as "Christ Church, Episcopal." In September the new congregation was accepted by the Diocese of Sacramento. In July, 1910, the foundation was laid for the new church. The building has a Packard organ and is furnished with modern pews and kneelers. It was opened for worship September 4, 1910, being part of a plan which, when complete, was to include a larger church, parish house, social hall and rectory.

St. Rose's Church: Rev. Augustine P. Anderson, O. S. D., a native of New Jersey, arrived in this city August 7, 1850. He at once began the organization of the Roman Catholics, procuring a building on L Street, between Fifth and Sixth, which answered as a temporary chapel until the church could be erected at the corner of Seventh and K Streets. October 28, 1850, ex-Governor Peter H. Burnett executed a deed to Anthony Langlois, in trust for the Roman Catholic Bishop of California, for lot 8, in the block between Seventh and Eighth, and J and K Streets, and August 17, 1867, Governor Burnett deeded lot 7 in the same block to Bishop Alemany. During the terrible epidemic of cholera Father Anderson labored unceasingly, visiting the cholera hospital several times daily and seeking out the poor and afflicted in their tents, administering all the consolation and aid in his power and procuring medical assistance for those unable to pay for it. His unceasing ardor in his work weakened his system and in his exhausted condition, having contracted typhoid fever, he succumbed to it, a victim to his self-sacrificing zeal, dying November 26, 1850. By this time the frame of the new church had been erected and the roof partially completed, but a severe gale arising, the building was blown down and many of the timbers shat-

tered. Rev. Anderson was succeeded by Rev. John Ingoldsby, who completed the church, but it was destroyed in the great fire of November 2, 1852, after which a frame building on Seventh Street and Oak Avenue was used for a church until the completion of the brick basement story of the new church. Rev. John Quinn succeeded Rev. Ingoldsby in April, 1853.

October 18, 1854, the corner-stone of the brick church was laid by Archbishop Alemany, and service was held in the basement on Christmas following. The church was 60 by 100 feet; the basement, nine and one-half feet in the clear, cost \$10,500, and the church, which was completed in 1861, cost nearly \$50,000. The bell, which was placed in the tower, arrived on July 13, 1859, and weighed 2,079 pounds. The earthquake which shook the state in the winter of 1871-1872 rocked the tower so that the great bell rang. It is now in the tower of St. Francis' Church. In 1861 Rev. Eugene O'Connell was placed in charge of the northern part of the state. He resided in Marysville, as Sacramento was in the San Francisco bishop's jurisdiction.

During the charge of Rev. James S. Cotter in 1866, some improvements were made to the building, amounting to over \$15,000. He was assisted first by Rev. M. McGrath and afterwards, in 1868, by Rev. Patrick Scanlan. Father Cotter, who was a great favorite with all classes, died in this city June 18, 1868. Rev. Thomas Crimmin, another priest here, died also in this city January 20, 1867, a few hours after being stricken with paralysis. Rev. James Cassin was pastor in 1861-1862, assisted by Rev. N. Gallagher. Rev. Thomas Gibney was pastor in 1868-1870. After that time Rev. Patrick Scanlan was rector, assisted by Rev. J. McSweeney, until July, 1881, when he went to San Francisco, being succeeded by Rev. Thomas Grace from Marysville, who was assisted by Rev. William Walshe until 1886, and afterwards by Father Leonard Haupts. Father Grace in 1886 was appointed rector of St. Rose's Pro-Cathedral by Bishop Patrick Manogue, the seat of the diocese having in that year been transferred from Marysville to Sacramento. When Bishop Manogue came to build the splendid Cathedral of the Blessed Sacrament in this city, he found that Father Grace had, during his ministry, made a host of friends who became zealous assistants in the work.

The Cathedral, begun in 1886 and dedicated in 1889, is a stately and imposing structure in the later Italian style of architecture. Its dome, rising to a height of 175 feet, its arches, and arched ceiling set in frames of varied frescoes, the harmony of due proportion in dimensions, the storied windows, rare paintings, and the

statues it contains, endear both the structure and its venerable builder to Sacramento citizens of all classes. Its delicate spire, surmounted by a golden cross, that rises to a height of 216 feet, meets one's eye for miles outside the city. Its tower clock and massive dials, with its sonorous chimes, mark the hours as they pass. The building is cruciform, and is 208 feet in length by 114 feet in width, being by far the most spacious church in California, as well as the most elaborate and ornate in design. Bishop Manogue had the consolation of seeing it and his residence completed and financed before he passed away. A year after his death he was succeeded by Father Grace, who was consecrated bishop of this diocese. Bishop Grace was born in Wexford, Ireland, in 1841, of Norman lineage, being a descendant of Raymond le Gros, of the twelfth century. His death occurred on December 27, 1921; and on March 17, 1922, the Rt. Rev. P. J. Keane was made bishop of the diocese of Sacramento.

Opposite the episcopal residence at Twelfth and K Streets is the Christian Brothers' College. The brothers were induced to locate the school here by Father Scanlan in 1876, and many thousands of boys have since passed through their school. Father Scanlan, who died some years ago in San Francisco, was in charge there for many years and had a host of friends in this city.

St. Joseph's Academy, on G Street, conducted by the Sisters of Mercy, was established first in 1857, in a building connected with St. Rose's Church. There is an interesting incident connected with the coming of the little band of seven sisters, who came to San Francisco in 1854, with Mother Mary Baptist Russell as Superior, at the invitation of Archbishop Alemany. They had made arrangements to come on the ill-fated steamer "Arctic" of the Collins line, but on their arrival in Liverpool they found, to their great disappointment, that there was no room for them, and they were forced to wait for two weeks. Their disappointment was turned to rejoicing later, when the news arrived of the loss of the "Arctic," that they were not on board. They taught school in this city, visited the sick and prisoners, and when the cholera broke out, they nursed the sick fearlessly and lovingly. They hold a warm place in the hearts of the pioneers for their gentle ministrations, and their deeds should never be forgotten. The convent and school was soon moved from Seventh and K Streets to its present location, the whole block being purchased. The orphanage carried on for several years by the Sisters was moved to Grass Valley in 1870, and the large and commodious school as carried on at present was erected and incorporated as St.



Joseph's Academy in 1875, graduates of which are living all over the state, and the reputation of which ranks high among educational institutions.

Under the guidance of the Sisters of Mercy the church took up the care of homeless children in 1904, at the Stanford mansion on N and Eighth Streets, which was a gift for that purpose by the late Mrs. Jane Stanford. A school for the inmates is carried on in connection with the home. There are now several Catholic schools in Sacramento, the Sisters of St. Francis carrying on the work of teaching in some of them.

When Bishop Manogue was in charge of the diocese he extended an invitation to the Provincial Council of the Sacred Heart Province of St. Louis to establish a parish of the Order of St. Francis of Assisi in this city. Accordingly, Rev. Augustine McGlory, O. F. M., was sent here to establish the parish and arrived in Sacramento October 16, 1894. By agreement the new parish was to accommodate both the English- and German-speaking members by preaching in both languages. The northern half-block between K and L, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Streets, was acquired as a site for the several buildings of the new parish, and a small cottage was remodeled for the Fathers. The first services were held in Union Hall, Twentieth and O Streets, and on February 7, 1895, the work on the church, school and monastery was begun.

On Palm Sunday, April 7, 1895, the first services were held in the new St. Francis Church, and in the autumn of the same year, on November 5, the St. Francis parochial school was opened by the Sisters of Mercy. The corner-stone of the present church of St. Francis of Assisi was laid by Right Reverend Bishop Grace October 17, 1908. The church, which is a very handsome specimen of the California mission style, was dedicated on Sunday, October 23, 1910, by Bishop Grace. It has a seating capacity of 900, and contains forty-six stained-glass art windows from Innsbruck, Austria. Rev. Godfrey Hoelters, O. F. M., afterward was rector. At present (1923), the new St. Francis School, a fully reinforced concrete building, is under process of construction.

The First Church of Christ in Sacramento (Congregational) was organized in 1849, the first preliminary meeting being held on September 16 of that year in the original school-house which stood near the northeast corner of Third and I Streets. The chairman was Rev. J. A. Benton, and Rev. S. V. Blakeslee was secretary. A number of those present at the meeting were Presbyterians, which fact gave rise to a discussion. The question of organizing a Presbyterian church was raised,

but Mr. Benton announced that as he was not a Presbyterian, he had no authority to organize a church of that denomination. They therefore organized a church under the title of the First Christian Church of Sacramento, omitting purposely the word "Congregational" in order to preserve harmony and cooperation. As this absorbed about all the Presbyterian membership in the city, the Presbyterians did not organize a church until 1856.

A confession of faith and a covenant were adopted September 23, 1849, and temporary officers were elected. A manual was adopted early in the following year, and January 6, 1851, the permanent officers of the church were chosen as follows: Rev. J. A. Benton, pastor; James Gallup, J. W. Hinks, John McKee, Z. W. Davidson, A. C. Sweetser, deacons; W. C. Waters, treasurer; J. C. Zabriskie, clerk. May 5, 1850, an "ecclesiastical society" was formed in connection with the church, when they became able to build a church on the west side of Sixth Street, between I and J. A frame building was erected there and was dedicated on the 6th of October following. It is claimed that the laying of the corner-stone, on September 4, was the first public ceremonial of the kind ever held in the state. But the structure erected then was swept away in the great fire of July 13, 1854. The congregation sold the lot for \$1,300, and the society proceeded to erect a brick church directly opposite. The church and society were so popular that they received very substantial aid from the public, both in building the structure and caring for it afterwards. The property was sold for a good price some years ago, and Mrs. Cornelia Fratt, relict of C. E. Fratt, donated to the church a valuable lot, 80 by 80 feet, on the northeast corner of Fifteenth and P Street, where a fine church was erected.

It is a fact worthy of mention that from the organization of this church until 1890, only three pastors were in its service, Revs. J. A. Benton, I. E. Dwinell and W. C. Merrill. Since that time the pastors have been: J. B. Silcox, 1890-1892; J. B. Koehne, 1892-1894; Henry N. Hoyt, 1894-1898; J. B. Silcox, 1898-1900; C. A. Dickinson, 1900-1902; J. A. Chamberlain, 1903-1904; Henry K. Booth, 1904-1907; William H. G. Temple, 1907-1910; Arthur B. Patton, 1910-1917; Harvey Miller, 1917-1922; Harley H. Gill, 1923 to the present time.

The Sunday school of the church was organized August 26, 1849, thus being the first Sunday school established in this city. The Golden Jubilee of the church was celebrated with impressive services on the 22nd and 23rd of September, 1899. A resolution to incorporate having been adopted, the church was incorporated on June 20, 1899, under the name of the First Congregational Church of the

City of Sacramento, with William Geary, S. E. Carrington, L. Tozer, C. T. Noyes, D. W. Carmichael, P. R. Watts and A. H. Hawley, trustees. At present the trustees are: Dr. E. H. Pitts, A. R. Tabor, J. J. Jennings, E. F. Peterson, C. H. Cromer, C. H. Bills, and Mrs. Karl Zahn.

**Westminster Presbyterian Church:** The Presbyterians were the first to hold religious worship in Sacramento, Revs. J. W. Douglas, A. Williams and S. Woodbridge having preached here as early as March and April, 1849. The Presbyterians united at first with the Congregationalists, and no Presbyterian church was organized until 1865. The organization was named the First Presbyterian Church of Sacramento. The church failed to raise the necessary funds for the purchase of Philharmonic Hall for a place of worship, during the years from 1860 to 1863, and disbanded. The Sunday school, however, was kept alive by the zealous and energetic efforts of W. S. Hunt. The present church was organized January 21, 1866, under the name Westminster Presbyterian Church, and has since that time enjoyed a period of steady growth. It has a large Sunday school, a Chinese mission school, young people's society and other organizations.

Since its organization the pastors have been: Revs. William E. Baker, P. V. Veeder, A. Fairbairn, N. B. Clink, Joshua Phelps, J. S. McDonald, 1866-1869; Frank L. Nash, 1869-1872; Charles Schieling, 1872-1874; James S. McKay, 1874-1875; Henry H. Rice, 1875-1886; J. E. Wheeler, 1886-1890; R. M. Stevenson, 1890-1897; R. J. Johnston, 1897-1901; H. C. Shoemaker, 1901-1904; J. T. Wills, D. D., 1904-1914; William E. Harrison, D. D., 1914 to the present time. For many years the church edifice was at Sixth and L Streets, being built in 1866 at a cost of \$18,000, and dedicated March 24, 1867. The building was sold some years ago to the Roman Catholic denomination, and was known as Serra Hall. A new edifice was erected at Fourteenth and K Streets. The church now has a membership of 1,200.

During the various pastorates since 1886, in addition to the Sunday school, various organizations have been added to the church, as follows: Chinese Sunday School, Ladies' Missionary Society, Gleaners, Ladies' Mite Society, Christian Endeavor Society, Boys' Brigade, Junior Christian Endeavor, Bethel Mission Sunday School, Young Men's Conservatory, Loyal Sons, Loyal Daughters, and Home Department. In 1911 Charles M. Campbell, who had loyally given his services as Sunday school superintendent for twenty-three years, removed from the city, and was succeeded by John Stein. The succeeding superintendents

of the Sunday school have been A. B. Cheney, George McDougall, Byron W. Painter, and J. W. Woollett, who is now in charge.

**Fremont Park Presbyterian Church:** The Westminster Church organized a Sunday school in July, 1868, and maintained it under the name of the Bethel Sunday School. It was on Fourteenth Street, between O and P, and in March, 1882, it grew into a church, becoming self-sustaining and free from debt in a few years. The church was instituted by Rev. Dr. Thomas Fraser of San Francisco, assisted by Revs. H. H. Rice and Nelson Slater, and Andrew Aitken of Sacramento. Rev. A. H. Croco acted as pastor until July, 1883, when he resigned, and Rev. George R. Bird was called. Mr. Bird had been pastor of the Hamilton Square Presbyterian Church in San Francisco, having previous to that had charge of the First Presbyterian Church in Seattle, Wash. Until some fifteen years ago the church was known as the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church, as it was located on that street. About twelve years ago a new church edifice was erected at Fifteenth and O Streets, and it is now known as the Fremont Park Presbyterian Church.

**The First Methodist Episcopal Church:** This church was familiarly known as the "Sixth Street Methodist Church." It was first organized under another local name October 28, 1848, at Dr. Miller's store, by Rev. Isaac Owen, and seventy-two persons enrolled their names. Mr. Owen was familiarly known as "Father Owen," and was the first missionary sent by his church to California. He and his wife and baby suffered many hardships in crossing the plains, and he was nearly drowned by the carelessness of a drunken crew in capsizing a schooner in Suisun Bay. He managed to escape with the clothes he wore, which were rusty from crossing the plains, and came to Sacramento, preaching here October 23, 1849, under an oak at the corner of Third and L Streets, and organized a church. A man of great energy, he had great plans for upbuilding the church in the state. One of his dreams was a university, and it was largely through his aid and energy that the University of the Pacific was afterwards built, being the first of its kind chartered in California. As material for a church 24 by 36 feet in size had been shipped for him from Baltimore by the conference, and had come by way of the Horn, the church was soon finished and ready for use. It was plain, but as it was the first church building erected in this city, it was looked on as an elegant house of worship. Erected on a fine lot presented by General Sutter, at the southeast corner of Seventh and L Streets, fronting on Seventh



Street, it was known as the Seventh Street Methodist Church, and the society took the same name. Mr. Owen soon had a comfortable parsonage. In the flood of 1850 his church was carried from its foundations and his house rendered untenable, so he removed to San Francisco.

Later in the year he was succeeded by Rev. M. C. Briggs, who enlarged the church to accommodate the rapidly growing congregation. It was known as the Baltimore California Chapel. Mr. Briggs served this church three terms, being the only pastor who did so.

The corner-stone of a new brick edifice, 50 by 80 feet, which cost \$18,000, was laid June 22, 1852, Rev. S. D. Simonds making the address. Revs. J. A. Benton, Congregationalist; O. C. Wheeler, Baptist; and W. R. Gober, M. E. Church South, participated. It was to have been dedicated on Sunday, November 3, but a terrible fire broke out in the city on Saturday, destroying \$5,000,000 worth of property, and the new church was swept away with the rest. The society was undaunted, however, and hurriedly erected a cheap building, in which they worshiped until they could erect a frame church on the site of the Baltimore House. This was sold to the Jewish congregation in January, 1859, for about \$3,500. The society worshiped for a while in the hall over the old postoffice, until they erected the present church on Sixth Street. It is 52 by 100 feet and cost about \$25,000. It was finished in 1874, when it was raised to a higher grade, and the tower and steeple built, at a cost of about \$15,000.

The pastors of this church were: Isaac Owen, 1849-1850; Royal B. Stratton, 1851-1853; Warren Oliver and Elijah Merchant, 1853-1855; N. P. Heath, 1855; George S. Phillips, 1855-1857; J. W. Ross, 1857-1859; J. D. Blain, 1859-1861; Jesse T. Peck, 1861-1863; M. C. Briggs, 1863-1865; J. W. Ross, 1865-1868; J. H. Wythe, 1868-1870; H. B. Heacock, 1870-1873; A. M. Hough, 1873-1875; M. C. Briggs, 1875-1878; R. Bentley, 1878-1881; T. S. Dunn, 1881-1884; E. R. Dille, 1884-1887; Arnold T. Needham, 1887-1891; T. C. George, 1891-1893; C. V. Anthony, 1894; M. D. Buck, 1894-1897; J. S. Carroll, 1897-1901; W. K. Beans, 1901-1903; W. W. Case, 1903-1906; J. H. N. Williams, 1906-1907; Frank Kline Baker, 1907-1913; Irving B. Bristol, 1913-1917; Fred A. Keast, 1917-1918. In 1918 the congregation was consolidated with that of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, with Carl M. Warner, D. D., as pastor. The building was still used under his pastorate until 1920, when it passed into control of the Latin-American Mission of the Methodist Church

and Rev. Ralph Rader, the present pastor, took charge.

The church is now an All-Nations Church, having been turned over for such worship and religious work, under the guiding hand of Methodism. Under the name "American Center," the church is campaign headquarters for much practical work among the needy of all classes throughout the city. The work is carried on by a general committee of pastors and laymen, and a campaign committee under the direction of a chairman, Judge Charles O. Busick, and two division leaders, Harry Maddox and William V. Cowan, assisted by twelve captains. The American Center is a church of practical Christianity, in the down-town neighborhood of Sacramento, that endeavors to meet the needs of the down-town section of the city. It is under the direction of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but is interdenominational in its work. The American Center preaches the gospel, feeds the hungry, clothes the naked, teaches the English language to foreigners, conducts Americanization classes, secures positions for men and women, furnishes free hot shower baths, preaches the gospel on the street, cares for destitute families, conducts a Sunday school, takes care of the unemployed during the winter months, allowing men to sleep at the church, and during the winter is open twenty-four hours a day, and seven days a week. During the past two years the American Center has provided 40,000 meals for hungry men, provided sleeping accommodations for 35,000 men, provided 10,000 garments of wearing apparel for men, women and children, secured jobs for 300 men and women, free of charge, and given Christmas dinners to 2,200 men. During this time 200 men have been converted, and religious services have been conducted in five languages. Religious services are conducted regularly in English and Spanish. A Day Nursery was maintained during the summer, in which thirty-eight children were cared for, while their mothers worked.

The American Center has no creed but Christ, and draws no color line. Men of all colors, classes, nationalities and beliefs are welcome, and every one is accorded the same treatment, regardless of his religious beliefs or affiliations.

Central Methodist Episcopal Church: This society was organized with seven members as the H Street Methodist Episcopal Church, December 9, 1855, by Rev. N. R. Peck and Rev. N. P. Heath, presiding elder. Martin Grier, J. L. Thompson, A. Fowler, H. Kronkite, L. Pelton and B. Ward composed the first official board. A church edifice was erected and paid for during the first year of its existence, at a cost of \$2,000. It was dedicated June 29, 1856.

by Bishop Kavanaugh of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Rev. N. R. Peck was the pastor until 1857, being succeeded by Rev. David Deal, who was pastor for two years, and afterwards served a second term. During his pastorate a parsonage costing \$1,500 was erected, and prosperity attended the church. Rev. H. Baker succeeded Mr. Deal and was in turn succeeded by Rev. W. S. Urmy. During the pastorate of the latter the great floods of 1861-1862 occurred, and the water rose eighteen inches above the pews of the church, and Mr. Urmy and his family were rescued from the parsonage in boats. No service could be held for several weeks until the water subsided. The church suffered at this time from the business depression following the flood, and the exodus of many people from the city.

At the conference of 1863 the proposition was made to unite the two congregations, but it was not approved, and Rev. N. R. Peck was returned as pastor, and reported an increase of eighteen members during the following year. Rev. J. A. Bruner was appointed to the charge next, and served one year. During the years 1865 and 1866, both the H Street and Sixth Street churches were under one pastorate, Rev. J. W. Ross being the pastor. This arrangement was disastrous to the H Street church, nearly destroying its identity and decimating its membership, but in 1867 the old status was restored, Rev. J. M. Hinman being appointed pastor, and the church took on renewed prosperity. May 12, 1869, some miscreant attempted to burn the church by setting a fire in the bookcase and in the pulpit.

Rev. George Newton was appointed in 1869 to this charge, and kept it for three years, during which time some radical changes took place. Early in his pastorate a success was realized that seemed to justify a change, and the old church lot on H Street was sold, as well as the parsonage. The old church building was moved to a lot on the corner of Eleventh and I Streets, the present church site being a part of the lot. The building was cut in two and fitted up for dwellings. An old building which stood on the lot was fitted up for a parsonage, and plans were made for the erection of a large church building, to be a "memorial church" for Bishop Kingsley, who had died during the year at Beyrout in Syria. The plans included the erection of a chapel first; this was done and it was called "Kingsley Chapel." But the church had been too ambitious. By the close of Mr. Newton's pastorate the debt had increased to about \$8,500, and the property had become so much involved that further prosecution of the plans was impossible.

The years that followed were years of varied success and depression, and their record tells a tale of heroic sacrifices on the part of the members in striving to uphold the church and liquidate the indebtedness. It was discouraging work, but they persevered in spite of the increasing indebtedness and a decreasing membership. A revival under Mrs. Van Cott encouraged them by increasing the membership during the pastorate of Rev. J. L. Trefren, but most of these afterwards went to other churches. Revs. A. J. Wells, J. E. Wickes and David Deal succeeded to the pastorate in turn, and during the dark hours of the society they labored devotedly and made great sacrifices. At length, in 1882, Rev. McKelvey was appointed pastor. By his indomitable energy during his pastorate he succeeded in wiping out the debt, by the sacrifice of all the property except the church and the lot it stands on. He also remodeled and improved the church building at a cost of \$3,500, most of which was raised by Mrs. McKelvey outside of the membership; and the name was changed from Kingsley Chapel to the Central Methodist Church. Thus when it was reopened by Bishop Fowler the congregation had a neat church, free from debt. Rev. Mr. McKelvey was removed by limitation before an opportunity was afforded him of enjoying the fruits of his labor, and was succeeded by Rev. Thomas Filben. After four years' service Mr. Filben was succeeded by Rev. C. H. Beechgood, who gave way in 1892 to Rev. E. E. Dodge. In 1894 Rev. J. L. Trefren was returned to his former charge for three years, and then Rev. J. B. Chynoweth came, and remained for six years, the time limit having been removed. Rev. Richard Rodda succeeded him, and in 1912 was succeeded in turn by Rev. James Whitaker, who served until 1918. In October, 1918, the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Sacramento and Central Methodist Episcopal Church consolidated and took the name of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church of Sacramento. Since that time, or since September, 1918, Rev. Carl M. Warner has been pastor of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church.

A German Methodist Church was organized in this city in 1856, but debts finally accumulated until in 1866-1867 the burden became so heavy that the church was broken up.

St. Andrew's Church, African Methodist Episcopal, was organized in 1850 by Rev. Isaac Owen, at the house of "Uncle Daniel Blue," on I Street, between Fourth and Fifth. A church building was erected on the site on Seventh Street, between G and H, where the present brick church is located. The first pastor was James Fitzgerald, who served in 1851-1852.



The Methodist Episcopal Church South was organized in April, 1850, by Rev. W. D. Pollock, who was also the principal factor in the building of a frame church on the site of the brick church which succeeded it, on Seventh Street between J and K. The latter edifice was dedicated by Bishop Pierce July 10, 1859. The first building was burned in the fire of November 2, 1852, and the second cost \$4,000. Mr. Pollock was forced by ill health in the fall of 1850 to return to Alabama, where he died the following year. He was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Penman, who shortly afterwards abandoned the ministry and engaged in other pursuits. Since that time the pastors have been as follows: W. R. Gober, 1851-1852; John Matthews, from August, 1852, to April, 1853; B. F. Crouch, appointed by Bishop Soule, 1853, to April, 1855; A. Graham, 1855-1856; W. R. Gober, 1856-1858; Morris Evans, 1858-1860; J. C. Simmons, 1861-1862; S. Brown, 1862-1863; George Sim, 1863-1865; E. K. Miller, 1865-1866; T. H. B. Anderson, 1866-1868; George Sim, 1868-1869; W. R. Gober, 1869-1872; T. L. Moody, 1872-1873; C. Chamberlain, 1873-1875; B. F. Page, 1875, to fill out Mr. Chamberlain's time; R. Pratt, 1875-1876; M. C. Fields, 1876-1878; C. Y. Rankin, 1878-1879; T. H. B. Anderson, 1879-1882; F. Walter Featherstone, 1882-1883; H. C. Christian, 1883-1887; George B. Winton, 1887-1888; A. C. Bane, 1888-1890; H. Singleton, 1891-1893; T. A. Atkinson, 1893-1897; W. E. Vaughn, 1897-1901; P. T. Ramsey, 1901-1904; C. C. Thompson, 1904-1905; W. A. Ott, 1905-1906; C. T. Clark, 1906-1910. L. S. Jones succeeded to the pastorate in 1910, and served for several years; and since the close of his ministry the pastors have been the Revs. H. V. Moore, O. L. Hodgson, R. U. Waldraven, W. J. Tenton, E. H. Mowre, and E. E. Wall, the present pastor. The congregation now occupy a commodious modern edifice on the northwest corner of Fifteenth and J Streets.

**German Evangelical Lutheran Church:** In 1865-1867, Rev. Mr. Buchler, of San Francisco, and Rev. Mr. Elbert preached in this city a few times and endeavored to organize a church, but without success. Rev. Matthias Goethe, formerly of Australia, later began work in Sacramento, organized the church December 1, 1867, with twenty-three charter members, and purchased the old German Methodist Church on the corner of Ninth and K Streets (now Hale's) for \$2,400. F. Klotz, H. Winters, H. W. Schacht, F. Hopie and A. Grafmiller were elected trustees. The building was afterwards sold and the later church on the corner of Twelfth and K Streets was erected in 1872 at a cost, including the three bells, of about \$15,000.

Mr. Goethe was succeeded in 1875 by Rev. T. Langebecker; Dr. C. Taubner, 1877-1888, and Adolf Jatho, 1887-1890. In 1890 Rev. Charles F. Oehler succeeded to the pastorate, and continued the work with splendid success, building up the church to a large and prosperous membership. Soon after his arrival the debts were paid off and a parsonage erected. A new pipe organ was installed and many members were added to the church and Sunday school. Services were held in German and English. Mr. Oehler conceived the idea of establishing a building fund, to be used when the time arrived for the erection of a larger and more beautiful edifice. The fund was started by an Easter offering in 1905, Mr. Oehler having sent out a letter asking for an offering of \$1,000 and receiving \$600. The pastor, trustees, and women and other members of the church labored faithfully and increased it to \$16,000, and in 1911 a fine lot, 120 by 160 feet, was purchased on the corner of Seventeenth and L Streets, the sale of the old church property at Twelfth and K Streets netting a large sum, and then the new edifice was planned and completed. The style of the church is German Gothic and the material a fine white artificial stone. Four of the large windows are memorial windows, and the church seats more than 500 people, and has galleries in the rear and the transept. The corner-stone was laid December 10, 1911, Mayor Beard, the local Lutheran clergy and several visiting ministers participating. The German Evangelical Lutheran Church is the second oldest Lutheran church in the state of California, Rev. J. M. Buchler having begun as early as 1864 to make preparations for establishing it, but it was not organized until 1867, by Rev. Matthias Goethe.

**First Church of Christ, Scientist:** The first public Christian Science services held in Sacramento were held in Granger's Building, Tenth and K Streets, in 1890. The First Church of Christ, Scientist, here was organized in 1899, and granted a state charter in 1901. The historic church building on Fourteenth and K, known as the United Brethren Church, was purchased in 1904. Later this property was sold and a lot purchased on Twenty-third Street, between K and L. The beautiful structure erected there was finished in 1910, at a cost, including the site, of about \$35,000. The exterior is of Medusa cement, with mahogany interior finish. The four-square domed auditorium is seated with opera chairs on a sloping floor. Three large art windows and a fine crystal electrolier make it one of the best-lighted auditoriums in the United States. This was the tenth church of the denomination in California.

Christian Church, or Disciples of Christ: October 13, 1855, Elders J. N. Pendegast and Thomas Thompson conducted the first services held by this denomination in Sacramento. They met in the Methodist brick church which until a few years ago stood on Seventh Street, between J and K. John O. Garrett and R. B. Ellis were appointed elders, and Rufus Rigdon and A. M. C. Depue, deacons. A nice chapel was erected on Eighth Street, between N and O, in 1877, the cost, including the lot, being \$4,500, and the church was very largely indebted to the enterprise of Elder J. N. Pendegast for the building.

In 1896, during the pastorate of Rev. J. E. Denton, the old church became too small, and was removed to the corner of Sixteenth and L Streets, and made the basis for the erection of a new edifice, the enlargement and finishing costing about \$6,000, a debt being incurred that has since been wiped out. On the evening of July 4, 1910, the church took fire, supposedly from a rocket which fell on the roof during the celebration, and the building was burned and almost the entire contents were destroyed. A new site at Twenty-seventh and N Streets was selected, and a new edifice was erected, containing two auditoriums with a combined seating capacity of nearly 900. Rev. H. O. Breedon conducted the dedication services, which were held on December 17, 1911. The structure also contains eighteen rooms for classes and departments.

Calvary Baptist Church was first organized October 17, 1869, by Rev. Frederick Charlton, pastor of the First Church. The organization took the form of a mission Sunday school superintended by R. H. Withington and held in a schoolhouse situated on Thirteenth and G Streets. When it became necessary to have more suitable accommodations a building, 40 by 160 feet, costing \$1,000, was erected on I Street between Twelfth and Thirteenth. Another building, 38 by 65 feet, was erected in 1870 at a cost of \$2,000. In 1871 a new church was organized to accommodate members of the parent church living in that part of the city. The first deacons of this church were W. R. Strong, A. J. Barnes and R. H. Withington. The clerk was A. A. Bynon. The pastors have been as follows: J. P. Ludlow, R. F. Parshall, William Hildreth, C. F. Forbes, H. W. Read, George L. Lewis, S. B. Gregory, J. Q. A. Henry, 1881-1884; S. A. McKay, 1884; A. C. Herrick, December, 1884, to 1891; J. H. Reider, 1892 to 1896; F. M. Mitchell, 1896-1899; S. G. Adams, 1899-1904; D. M. McPhail, 1908-1912; C. H. Hobart, 1912-1920; A. W. Brown, 1920 to the present time. During Rev. McPhail's pastorate the church was destroyed by fire. A new lot was then purchased at the

northwest corner of Sixteenth and I Streets, where the present building was erected, at a cost of about \$13,000. Soon after the retirement of Mr. McPhail the proposition of consolidating with Emanuel Baptist Church was taken up, with Rev. A. J. Sturtevant to act as pastor of both churches. The proposed union did not materialize and in 1912 Rev. C. H. Hobart took charge of the work, which prospered under his leadership.

The First Baptist Church was the pioneer Baptist organization in Sacramento. As early as 1849 Rev. J. Cook, who kept a boarding-house on I Street, preached a number of times in the grove. Rev. O. C. Wheeler came up from San Francisco September 9, 1850, and while the state was being admitted to the Union he was busy organizing the First Baptist Church at the residence of Judge E. J. Willis on H Street between Sixth and Seventh. He was probably assisted in the work by Mr. Cook. Judge Willis and John A. Wadsworth were elected deacons; Madison Walthall, treasurer; Leonard Loomis, clerk; and Rev. J. W. Capen, pastor. The first public services were held the following day in the court-house on I Street. A church costing \$4,000 was built in the spring of 1851 on the corner of Seventh and L Streets, and was consumed in the fire of November 2, 1852. What was claimed to be the finest church building in the state was erected in 1854 on the west side of Fourth Street, between K and L. While costing only \$8,000, it was a very fine edifice for the price and had a main auditorium 35 by 85 feet, with a vestry 15 by 32 feet in the rear. In the great fire of July 12, 1854, it was only saved from destruction by the most strenuous exertions of the citizens. During 1877 it was sold for \$3,000 and was afterwards removed to the corner of Fourteenth and K Streets, where it was used for a number of years by the United Brethren in Christ. The present building on Ninth Street between L and M was erected in 1877-1878 at a cost, including the lot, of \$18,230.48. The corner-stone of the edifice was laid with Masonic ceremonies August 20, 1877, and opening services were held March 10, 1878. Ah Mooey, a Chinaman, was admitted into the church September 2, 1855, and subsequently was licensed to preach, his baptism being supposed to have been the first one of that nationality in California. His conversion occurred during the pastorate of Rev. J. L. Shuck, who was then an accredited missionary to the Chinese of Sacramento and later went to South Carolina, where he died in 1863. Rev. Bryant Wilson, chaplain in the World War overseas, is the present pastor.

The Siloam Baptist Church (colored) was



organized in 1856 and existed until late in the eighties.

The Seventh Day Adventist Church of Sacramento was organized February 6, 1885, with ten members, by Elder E. A. Briggs, then a resident of Oakland. The congregation had been first established at Pleasant Grove, Sutter County, and had borne the name of that town, but in October of 1887 the place name was changed to Sacramento. The members of this denomination observe Saturday as the Sabbath.

In March of 1872 an Advent Church was organized in Sacramento by Elder Miles Grant with about thirty members, but the organization existed only about four years. That congregation also observed Saturday as the Sabbath.

The Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints was established in Sacramento in 1865, and met at first in the Chinese chapel on Sixth Street between H and I, next in Graham's Hall, later in the lower hall of the Masonic Building. Finally, in 1884, the society erected a frame building, 34 by 44 feet, on the corner of Twenty-fourth and K Streets, costing \$2,100. This society has worked faithfully for the wiping out of polygamy. Among the elders who have served in the church are E. H. Webb, G. W. Harlow and J. H. Parr. The denomination also has a church on Fifth Avenue, Oak Park.

A small society of Brighamite (polygamous) Mormons were in existence in Sacramento in 1872, and for a few years afterwards.

The first Unitarian sermon preached in Sacramento was delivered by Rev. Mr. Brown, December 29, 1867, in the Metropolitan Theater. During the spring of the following year the First Unitarian Church of Sacramento was organized, and the congregation increased rapidly for a time. It went down in 1873, but was revived in 1887 and worshiped in Pioneer Hall. A lot on Sixteenth Street between K and L was purchased, on which to erect an edifice. For some years Rev. C. P. Massey (now deceased) preached occasionally. For nearly seventeen years, with the exception of the occasional sermons of Mr. Massey, the church was without a pastor; and then, in 1911, Rev. Franklin Baker assumed the pastorate and resumed the work.

Congregation B'nai Israel was formed in 1852. Previous to that there had been another organization, which met at the residence of M. Hyman, a jeweler on Front Street. Rev. Mr. Wolf officiated. The first synagogue owned by the society in this city was a small frame building on Fifth Street between N and O. This was sold afterward to the colored Baptists, who worshiped there until the build-

ing was destroyed by fire in 1861. The frame house on Seventh Street near L was purchased from the Methodist Episcopal Church for \$3,500 and was converted into a synagogue. This building also was destroyed by fire in October, 1861, and in the early part of 1864 the congregation purchased the building on Sixth Street between J and K, previously used by the First Presbyterian Church. The building was remodeled and then used for some time, but eventually was sold. The congregation now worships in a fine synagogue which they erected on Fifteenth Street between N and O.

Ebenezer Church, Evangelical Association (German), was organized in 1881, and the following year the present edifice was erected. It stands on Tenth Street between O and P. The old building, which was owned by Trinity Church, Evangelical Association, was sold in 1887, and that society disbanded many years ago. The church is now known as "The Evangelical Church."

The United Brethren in Christ have been represented in Sacramento for many years. During 1875-1876 Rev. Alexander Musselman took the first steps toward organizing a church of this denomination here. A series of meetings were held in the Calvary Baptist Church in 1876 by Rev. J. H. Becker and Rev. J. L. Field. In the fall of that year the present organization was formed. The old building known as the Fourth Street Baptist Church was purchased for \$3,000. The closing of the sale was delayed for some reason, and the society did not obtain possession of the building until November, 1877. In September, 1878, they removed it to the corner of Fourteenth and K Streets, raised the building six feet, and repaired, repainted and refurnished it, the total cost of the work being \$2,800. In 1884 a parsonage was erected on the lot adjoining on the west. The pastors have been as follows: J. H. Becker, 1877-1878; D. D. Hart, who became pastor in 1878 and died in the pulpit in 1881; J. H. Becker, for various periods; Revs. Field and Demondrum to 1883; Francis Fisher, two years; T. J. Bander, to September, 1888; J. W. Baumgardner, 1888-1890; M. S. Bovez, 1890-1892; Harvey Bell, 1892-1894; Olin Lowe, 1894-1895; Daniel Shuck, 1895-1899; T. J. Bander, 1899-1900; William Thompson, 1900-1903; Homer Gallaher, 1903-1906; T. J. Bander, 1906-1907; L. Harter, 1907-1912; G. H. Smith, 1912-1913; J. T. Black, 1914-1917; J. J. Canoles, 1918; H. H. Haller, 1919-1920; O. P. Harnish, 1921 to the present time.

Almost every denomination is represented in Sacramento.

## CHAPTER XXVIII

## FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

## Inception of Masonry in California

THE HISTORY of Masonry in California is so inextricably interwoven with the history of Masonry in Sacramento City, that we may be pardoned if we give a somewhat extended mention of its inception. The first meeting of lodges that resulted in the formation of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of California took place in the city of Sacramento. For the early history of Masonry in the state we are indebted to the deep and tireless research of old records by Edwin A. Sherman (thirty-third degree), the venerable grand secretary of the Masonic Veteran Association of the Pacific Coast, as set forth in his "Fifty Years of Masonry in California."

Even with the first explorers of the wilds west of the Rocky Mountains, came Masons as trappers, hunters and traders. Few, if any, such parties did not embrace within their ranks at least one or more Masons, fearless, energetic men, who carried in their bosoms the doctrines and secret ceremonies of the Mystic Tie, men of moral courage as well as physical, of stern integrity and fidelity to their Masonic obligations. Many a tale could be told of the devotion of these daring spirits to their distressed or imperiled brethren, and also to their comrades not bound to them by the ties of Masonry.

The first Masonic missionary, for he might well be classed as a missionary, who came to California, and returned to Missouri to bring from the grand lodge of that state the first charter for a Masonic lodge, was Peter Lassen. Long before the discovery of gold, he came here, brave, hardy and determined, and was untiring in his resolve to found a Masonic lodge here, while the country was still under the Mexican rule. Lassen was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, August 7, 1800, and there learned his trade of blacksmith. At twenty-nine years of age he crossed the ocean to Boston, and a few years after removed to Missouri. In 1839, with a party of others, he came to Oregon, and after spending the winter there, sailed in an English ship to Fort Bodega, then occupied by the Russians. The Mexican comandante sent a party of soldiers to prevent their landing, but the Russian gov-

ernor ordered the Mexican soldiers to leave or be shot down, and they retired. Lassen and his comrades were stranded and unable to get away, and appealed to the American consul at Monterey, stating that they had been denied passports and were without funds, that they wanted to proceed to the settlements or to obtain a pass to return to their own country. The appeal wound up with the characteristic statement: "Should we receive no relief, we will take up our arms and travel, consider ourselves in an enemy's country and defend ourselves with our guns."

After remaining at Bodega fifteen days, however, they managed to reach Yerba Buena and later Lassen went to San Jose, bought some land in 1841 at Santa Cruz and set up a sawmill. In 1843 John Bidwell, Lassen and James Burheim pursued a party bound for Oregon as far as Red Bluff and recovered some stolen animals. Bidwell made a map of the valley and named the streams, and on his return Lassen applied to Governor Micheltorena for a grant of land, based on Bidwell's map. He received it and selected Deer Creek, in Tehama County, proceeding there the next spring and making the first settlement north of Cordua at Marysville. He laid out a town which he named Benton City, where he proposed to start a Masonic lodge. He laid out the Lassen road for immigrants and named Lassen Peak. This was before the discovery of gold, and in 1847 he went back to Missouri to get a charter for a lodge, several other Masons having joined him at Benton City. He obtained a charter for Western Star Lodge No. 98, May 10, 1848, naming Saschel Woods, master; L. E. Stewart, senior warden; and Lassen, junior warden. He returned with the charter and an immigrant train of twelve wagons, being joined at Pitt River by a party of Oregonians who had heard of the discovery of gold, of which he had not heard until they joined him. He did not learn that a Masonic lodge had been instituted at Oregon City, September 11, 1848, under authority of the grand lodge of Missouri, or that Joseph Hull, the master, and several other Masons of that lodge were with the Oregon train. Neither party learned till long afterwards that any of the others were Masons, or that Lassen had a



charter for a lodge. He afterwards went to Plumas County, and in 1853 met his death at the hands of the Piute Indians. His body was recovered by citizens and buried at Honey Lake on his ranch, and a stone monument erected to his memory, while the county of Lassen was named after him.

November 9, 1848, Samuel York Atlee, William Van Voorhies and Bedney F. McDonald received a charter for California Lodge No. 13, from the District of Columbia, and located it at San Francisco. Connecticut Lodge No. 75 was granted a charter by the grand lodge of Connecticut, January 31, 1849. Pacific Lodge, U. D., was granted a traveling charter by the grand lodge of Louisiana, June 5, 1849, and located at Benicia, subsequently becoming Benicia Lodge. The same grand lodge also granted a dispensation to Davy Crockett Lodge at San Francisco. Illinois granted a dispensation to a traveling lodge which located at Marysville, and Wisconsin granted one to Lafayette Lodge at Nevada City. The records of Western Star Lodge were destroyed by fire, so that, although it was the oldest lodge in the state, the records of California Lodge No. 13 are the oldest extant.

Connecticut Lodge No. 75, the first one in Sacramento, is now known as Tehama Lodge No. 3, F. & A. M. In the story of its inception, as related by R. H. McDonald and Past Grand Master John A. Tutt, now deceased, long the last living Mason who helped organize the grand lodge of California, we find some interesting data. In 1849 Dr. McDonald opened an office on K Street near Sixth, and a friend of his, who was going to the mines, came to his office and said: "Doctor, when I was coming across the plains and along the Humboldt Valley in Nevada, I saw piled up on the sand by the side of the road, a lot of books, and on a card fastened on a stick, this notice: 'Help yourself.' There were a good many fine books in the heap, and among them this large red morocco-covered Bible with gilt edges. As I could not pack more than one book along with me, I took this Bible, and brought it through. As I am going to the mines, and cannot take it with me, and as you are a kind of religious cuss, I'll give it to you." Dr. McDonald accepted it.

Shortly after, in September, 1849, several written notices were found posted up around the horse-market, on the trees, calling a meeting of all Master Masons in good standing, to meet in the upper part of a building on the north side of K Street. When the meeting convened, the little garret was packed with brethren who were nearly all strangers to one another. The meeting was called to order by John A. Tutt, and someone made a motion that Dr. R. H. McDonald take the chair. Dr.

McDonald was surprised, as he did not know a single person present, but he approached the box that was used as a chair, and was confronted by a tall stranger, who also stepped forward to take it. It was an amusing scene, as they stood looking each other in the face. "Are you Dr. R. H. McDonald, and have you a monopoly of the name of McDonald?" asked R. H. "I am Dr. R. H. McDaniel," was the reply, "but am known as Dr. McDonald through a mistake in calling my name." Mutual explanations followed, and as the stranger proved to be the one nominated, he took the chair and opened the meeting. When it became necessary to ascertain who were Masons, it was discovered that there was no Bible present, and it could not be dispensed with. "Wait a minute, and I will get one," said Dr. McDonald. He went out and brought in the pioneer Bible which his friend had given him. An association was then and there formed for the relief of the sick and distressed brethren who were constantly arriving.

Soon afterwards the discovery was made that there was in existence a charter for a Masonic lodge in the hands of one of the brethren, issued to Connecticut Lodge No. 75. Upon this the association was dissolved, and on January 8, 1850, it organized under the name of Connecticut Lodge No. 75, and Dr. R. H. McDonald presented his Bible to the lodge. Today it belongs to Tehama Lodge No. 3, the successor of Connecticut Lodge. The lodge secured the upper part of the Red House, on the southeast corner of Fifth and J Streets, which was the building best suited to its purposes, at that time, but as the owner shortly afterwards rented the lower story for immoral purposes, the lodge removed with its furniture to the attic over the old market house on M Street near Second. Previous to this, however, the grand lodge of California was organized in the building first occupied, on April 19, 1850. Tehama Lodge No. 3 was chartered by the grand lodge of California. The Bible used in organizing the grand lodge of California was the same one Dr. McDonald presented to Connecticut Lodge.

The deputy grand master of New Jersey issued a dispensation March 1, 1849, to open a lodge in the territory of California, which seems to have been a sort of roving commission, with power for the master and brethren to appoint his successors in office until the next annual meeting of the grand lodge of New Jersey. It seemed to exist continuously and to assume the functions and privileges of an independent chartered lodge. The dispensation from the grand lodge of New Jersey authorized Thomas Youngs, Moses W. Personett, John B. Clark and others to open the lodge, and named Youngs as master. He con-

veyed authority to John E. Crockett and certified that fact on the back of the dispensation. Crockett, so authorized, opened New Jersey Lodge in this city December 4, 1849, and it was in active and successful operation by April 17, 1850, and chose its representatives to the convention of that date. The delegates, however, could take no part in the organization of the grand lodge, it not being an independent chartered lodge, but only a temporary creation of the deputy grand master of New Jersey. Immediately after the organization of the grand lodge of California, this lodge applied and received a charter as Berryman Lodge No. 3, which was changed shortly afterwards to Jennings Lodge No. 4.

There are very few who are aware that there were two grand lodges of California instituted for the government of the order, but such was the fact. The records of the first grand lodge were undoubtedly destroyed. There was no opportunity to examine the records of Connecticut Lodge and Western Star Lodge, which were destroyed by fire, nor of New Jersey Lodge, U. D., which is extinct, nor of Benicia Lodge, U. D., of Benicia, which presented no records to the convention. California Lodge No. 13, of San Francisco, was a regularly chartered lodge, but it was not notified of the action contemplated for the organization of a grand lodge, and as the Masonic law and custom provide that there must be present representatives from three regularly chartered lodges, the organization of the first grand lodge was irregular and illegal.

California Lodge No. 13, being notified of the action organizing a grand lodge at Sacramento, appointed a committee to investigate, and finding the state of affairs, notified the Sacramento brethren of the irregularity of their action, suggesting that the matter be begun over again. The brethren at Sacramento, finding their error, abandoned voluntarily their grand lodge, the officers of which are unknown, and joined with California Lodge for the formation of a legally constituted grand lodge. Notices were sent out to the regular lodges of A. Y. Masons of the state, for a convention to be held at Sacramento April 17, 1850, for the formation of a grand lodge.

The convention met on the 17th in this city, and Most Worshipful Master Charles Gilman of San Francisco, past grand master of Maryland, was called to the chair, and Benjamin D. Hyam of Benicia, afterwards grand master of California, was chosen secretary. Representatives of the following lodges presented their credentials to W. N. Doughty and John A. Tutt of Sacramento and John H. Gihon of San Francisco, the committee on credentials:

California Lodge No. 13, San Francisco; Connecticut Lodge No. 75, Sacramento; Western Star Lodge No. 98, Benton City; New Jersey Lodge, U. D., Sacramento; Benicia Lodge, U. D., Benicia. The committee reported the first three as regularly chartered, and New Jersey Lodge as regularly under dispensation, but that Benicia Lodge had presented neither a charter nor a dispensation. The three chartered lodges were pronounced by the convention entitled to form a grand lodge. The constitution of the grand lodge was adopted on April 19, and the following grand officers elected: Jonathan D. Stevenson, R. W. grand master; John A. Tutt, R. W. deputy grand master; Caleb Fenner, R. W. senior grand warden; Saschel Woods, R. W. junior grand warden; John H. Gihon, R. W. grand secretary.

New Jersey Lodge was granted a charter, and at the first annual meeting of the grand lodge in this city, May 7, 1850, Benicia Lodge received its charter. A dispensation had been granted to Sutter Lodge in Sacramento, and it was granted a charter. The lodges belonging to the grand lodge were given numbers as follows: California Lodge, No. 1; Western Star Lodge, No. 2; Tehama Lodge, No. 3; Berryman Lodge (Sacramento), No. 4; Benicia Lodge, No. 5; Sutter Lodge (Sacramento), No. 6. The name of Berryman Lodge was changed to Jennings Lodge No. 4. By this formation of the grand lodge, Sacramento secured in the election the deputy grand master, junior grand warden, and eight of the appointive officers, to which she was entitled, being the great distributing point for Masonic charity.

The semi-annual meeting of the grand lodge was held at Sacramento in November, 1850, during the last days of the cholera epidemic, and in its proceedings it developed that those attending taxed themselves voluntarily for charity, \$17,010.70, an average of \$205 each, and assumed a debt of \$14,425.44, an average of \$174, making a contribution of \$379 for every Master Mason in Sacramento contributing to the Masonic Hospital inside of ten months, besides answering other demands for charity of all descriptions. Those were the days when Masons' hearts and purses were opened wide at the call of distress. Fortunately for Sacramento, she has never since been so strenuously called on for relief, although even now her board of relief, composed of the masters of the lodges, is called upon to contribute large sums yearly. Never, perhaps, in the history of the world has there been an exhibition of such great sacrifice, such unselfish charity, and such devoted service to the cause of humanity as the records of the early



days of Sacramento show to have been carried out by the Masonic pioneers of the city and state, in conjunction with the offspring of Masonry—the Order of Odd Fellows—during the terrible seasons of disease and epidemic in 1849-1850.

### The Masonic Temple

In 1864 the initial steps were taken for the erection of a Masonic Temple. The first meeting of the Masonic Hall Association was held July 1, 1864. The board of directors chosen from the five lodges were A. T. Nelson, Leonard Goss, W. F. Knox, H. T. Holmes, Richard Dale, S. D. Smith, Thomas Ross, P. S. Lawson and John W. Rock, all of whom have since passed away. The association incorporated on September 17, 1864, with a capital of \$30,000, divided into 1,200 shares of twenty-five dollars each. November 1, 1864, they bought of R. D. Ferguson the old "Horse Market" at the southwest corner of Sixth and K Streets, on the trees of which, in 1849, the notices for the first meeting of Masons in Sacramento had been posted. June 24, 1865, the corner-stone of the building was laid by Grand Master William Caldwell Belcher. An excursion to Clipper Gap, where an oration was delivered by A. A. Sargent, netted \$18,000, and the hall, which was added to and remodeled in 1875, at a cost of many thousands, was long one of the finest and most valuable Masonic properties in the state. Some years ago the directors of the association purchased a site at Twelfth and J Streets. A magnificent new home has been erected on the site at a cost in excess of \$500,000, including the rich furnishings. Here all the Blue Lodges of the city and the Eastern Star are housed. The Scottish Rite order also have their temple—a very beautiful building—located at Twenty-eighth and L Streets.

### Masonic Lodges

The early history of Tehama Lodge No. 3, which was first chartered as Connecticut Lodge No. 75, and rechartered by the grand lodge under its present name January 8, 1850, has been delineated. The charter was granted to Caleb Fenner, W. M.; James W. Goodrich, S. W., and Elizur Hubbell, J. W. John A. Tutt, one of its charter members, was afterwards grand master. Two of California's early governors, John Bigler and J. Neely Johnson, were among its members on the first roll sent to the grand lodge in November, 1850; also Gen. A. M. Winn. After the lodge removed from the Red House it located in the hall over the market house at Second and M Streets, moving thence to the upper story of Stanford's building on K Street, and going, in 1854, to the third story of Bennett's building on J Street, between Front and Second. Since the

erection of the Temple, it holds its meetings there. It is a prosperous lodge, its present membership being 275.

Jennings Lodge No. 4, acting under dispensation as New Jersey Lodge, and chartered by the grand lodge of California May 7, 1850, as Berryman Lodge No. 4, of which the name was changed the same day to Jennings Lodge No. 4, resolved February 14, 1853, to surrender its charter to the grand lodge, and did so, passing out of existence. Hon. H. C. Hastings, afterwards a justice of the supreme court of California, E. J. C. Kewen, and other prominent men were members of it.

Sutter Lodge No. 6 was granted a dispensation by Deputy Grand Master Tutt April 19, 1850, with Edward J. Willis, W. M.; C. E. Thorn, S. D., and Addison Martin, J. D., as officers, and was granted a charter by the grand lodge on May 7 following. The lodge, having lost its furniture and jewels by fire, surrendered its charter, and was declared extinct by the grand lodge, May 6, 1853. E. J. Willis was county judge of Sacramento, and E. W. McKinstry, another member, was afterwards a justice of the supreme court of California.

Washington Lodge No. 20 was organized February 19, 1852, granted a dispensation two days afterwards, with Charles Dunscombe, W. M.; Jesse Morrill, S. W.; J. L. Thompson, J. W., and a charter was granted to it May 5, 1852. Its first master, N. Greene Curtis, served four terms as grand master, and it has on its membership rolls the name of Hiram Warren Johnson, besides two governors who afterwards received foreign appointments—John Bigler, United States minister to Chili, and Romualdo Pacheco, United States minister to Guatemala, and who was the second native Spanish Californian, as far as is known, to receive the degree of Masonry. There were a number of other members who became prominent in the state's history.

Sacramento Lodge No. 40 was granted a dispensation July 20, 1853, and May 3, 1854, obtained its charter, when its officers were: James Lawrence English, W. M.; John A. Tutt, S. W.; John H. Gass, J. W.; W. J. Kohlman, treasurer; W. G. Borneman, secretary; B. F. Crouch, chaplain; W. W. Stovall, S. D.; H. Greenbaum, J. D. Edwin Sherman, author of "Fifty Years of Masonry in California," was a member of this lodge. John A. Tutt, William Lawrence English and E. C. Atkinson were all grand masters. W. M. Petrie, for more than thirty years treasurer of the lodge, W. L. English, Isaac Davis and W. F. Knox have been grand high priests of the grand chapter, and grand commanders of the grand commandery of California. Davis and English

were also grand masters of the grand council.

Union Lodge No. 58 was granted a dispensation June 5, 1854, with James Ralston, W. M.; Gabriel Haines, S. W.; and Sol Kohlman, J. W., pro tem.; May 4, 1855, its charter was granted, with the same master and senior warden, W. A. Walters, as junior warden, taking Kohlman's place. The last surviving charter member was Col. Abraham Andrews of San Francisco, who died in that city on December 14, 1913. Samuel C. Denson, a former judge of the superior court, was a grand master from this lodge, and George T. Bromley, known all over the Coast for his amiable and genial qualities, was a member. He was conductor of the first train on the first railroad built in California. Benjamin Welch, another member, was a thirty-third degree member of the A. & A. S. R.

Concord Lodge No. 117 never received a dispensation. Its petition for a charter was received by the grand lodge May 14, 1857, and its charter was granted the next morning, naming John L. Thompson, W. M.; Thomas Johnson, S. W.; and Charles S. White, J. W. William H. Hevener, a past master and long the oldest member of this lodge, was given his degrees in 1859. At the time of his death he had been secretary of the lodge for several decades. The late S. H. Gerrish, who died in August, 1912, for many years secretary of the Sacramento Free Library, was a member of this lodge.

Masons from all parts of northern California gathered in Sacramento on October 16, 1921, and organized Capital City Lodge No. 499. The officers of the new lodge were designated as follows:

Dr. Samuel J. Wells, master; Mark H. Raynsford, senior warden; Oliver A. Hartwell, junior warden; Dr. Alexander Orr, treasurer; J. C. Sawyer, secretary; Rev. W. C. Whitaker, chaplain; Albert P. Johnson, senior deacon; George W. Holmes, junior deacon; George M. Pottle, marshal; R. R. Wortz, senior steward; George S. Bolles, junior steward, and Harry E. Salt, tyler.

#### Royal Arch Masons

Sacramento Chapter No. 3, R. A. M., was instituted October 5, 1852, with the following officers and charter members: Isaac Davis, H. P.; J. H. Bullard, K.; Joel Noah, S.; T. A. Thomas, C. of H.; Charles Duncombe, P. S.; J. Ball, R. A. C.; J. P. Gouch, M. Third V.; G. Haines, M. Second V.; J. Wilcoxson, M. First V. The other charter members were: A. B. Hoy, T. W. Thayer, John L. Thompson, Jesse Morrill, William Reynolds, I. N. Brice-land, A. Hullub, Cyrus Rowe. The chapter at present numbers 374 members.

Sacramento Council No. 1, Royal and Select Masters, was instituted April 10, 1858, with the following officers and charter members: Isaac Davis, T. I. M.; John A. Tutt, D. I. M.; George I. N. Monell, P. C. of W.; G. E. Montgomery, R.; N. Greene Curtis, treasurer. Other charter members were: Jesse Morrill, T. A. Thomas, G. Haines, H. H. Hartley, O. H. Dibble, A. G. Richardson and J. Wilcoxson. It has at present 287 members.

Sacramento Commandery No. 2, K. T., was instituted July 5, 1853, with the following charter members and officers: Isaac Davis, E. C.; Jesse Morrill, G.; T. A. Thomas, C. G.; C. I. Hutchinson, A. B. Hoy, John L. Thompson, Charles Duncombe, J. P. Gouch and James M. Stockley. It numbers over 270 members.

In 1869 the Scottish Rite branch of Masonry was introduced in Sacramento, Jacques de Molay Council No. 2, Knights Kadosh, being instituted on May 13 of that year. Palestine Lodge of Perfection No. 3 and Alpha Chapter No. 1, Rose Croix, were also instituted about the same time; but the interest in the Rite dying down, they were discontinued in 1873. Interest was revived again April 3, 1895, by the institution of Isaac Davis Lodge of Perfection No. 4 and Palestine Chapter Rose Croix No. 6, October 25, 1901; and Sacramento Council No. 5, Knights Kadosh, instituted on the same date, followed. Sacramento Consistory No. 7 was instituted March 17, 1905. The order is in a most prosperous condition. It belongs to the southern jurisdiction of the United States of America. In the late eighties, or early nineties, a spurious order of Scottish Rite endeavored to obtain a foothold in Sacramento, but was short-lived.

#### Women's Orders of Free Masonry

Naomi Chapter No. 36, Order of the Eastern Star, was instituted May 3, 1879, the membership increasing within a few weeks to forty. It is the senior chapter in the city, and boasts of the largest membership. The officers and charter members were: Mrs. E. M. Frost, W. M.; J. N. Young, W. P.; Mrs. M. J. Cravens, A. M.; E. C. Atkinson, secretary; W. H. Hevener, treasurer; Mrs. A. J. Atkinson, chaplain; Miss H. A. Palmer, C.; Miss M. A. Stanton, A. C.; Mrs. A. Coghlan, Adah; Mrs. G. Van Voorhies, Ruth; Mrs. M. E. Parsons, Esther; Mrs. E. M. Hartley, Martha; Mrs. C. P. Huntoon, Electa; Mrs. M. F. McLaughlin, W.; J. T. Griffiths, sentinel.

Columbus Chapter No. 117, O. E. S., was instituted August 8, 1892, with eighty-three charter members.

Sacramento Chapter No. 190, O. E. S., was instituted March 7, 1901, with seventy-one charter members.



Adah Chapter No. 301, O. E. S., was instituted in 1911.

Jewel Court, U. D., of the Royal and Exalted Degree of Amaranth, was instituted August 27, 1910, the grand officers of the order conducting the installation. The first officers were: Royal matron, Eliza Higgins; royal patron, Frank Kleinsorge; associate royal matron, Lulu E. Adams; honored secretary, Estella Labadie; honored treasurer, Frances Just; honored conductress, Addie De Coe; honored associate conductress, Ellen Bowden; honored herald, Frankie Carlaw; honored marshal in the East, Mary N. Martin; honored marshal in the West, Alice E. Teal; honored prelate, James T. Martin; Lady Truth, Bertha Peart; Lady Faith, Elsie Lindgreen; Lady Wisdom, Elsie Kleinsorge; Lady Charity, Margaret Z. Kelly; honored warder, Agnes Hummell; honored sentinel, Henry Lindgreen. The court received its charter April 12, 1911.

#### **Freemasonry Among the Colored**

The colored people have what they claim are lodges of Freemasonry, working under charters obtained from other jurisdictions, but not recognized by the white Masons as being regular.

Philomathean Lodge No. 2, F. & A. M. (Colored), worked under a charter obtained from England. It was organized November 6, 1853, and secured quite a large membership.

St. John Chapter, R. A. M. (Colored), was organized in 1873.

Adah Chapter No. 2, O. E. S. (Colored), was instituted in 1871 with twenty-nine members. Dr. R. J. Fletcher was the leading spirit in Colored Masonry among the colored people, and was instrumental in establishing the Grand Chapter O. E. S. (Colored), which was instituted in this city December 27, 1882.

Chinese have a sign stating that they have a Masonic lodge on Third Street, and are said to use some of the symbols of the order, but whether they have any of the esoteric work is not known. It is known, however, that there are Masonic lodges in China.

#### **Independent Order of Odd Fellows**

General A. M. Winn has the credit of introducing Odd Fellowship into Sacramento as early as August, 1849. There were a number of Odd Fellows in the city at that time, and General Winn effected an informal organization among them for the purpose of affording relief to the sick members of the order, as well as to others. Their noble deeds should never be forgotten, for they spared neither time, work, nor money in relieving the distress and sickness that were so prevalent at that time. The Masons joined with them in the work and

erected a joint hospital. The complete organization of the first Odd Fellows lodge, however, did not take place until January 28, 1851, when Sacramento Lodge No. 2, I. O. O. F., was instituted, with Horatio E. Roberts, N. G.; G. H. Peterson, V. G.; George G. Wright, secretary; and Lucius A. Booth, treasurer. The other charter members were Samuel Deal, M. Kaliski, Robert Robinson, N. C. Cunningham, M. C. Collins and William Childs. The meetings were held at first in the rooms of the Freemasons. The lodge numbers about 200 members.

Eureka Lodge No. 4, I. O. O. F., was organized January 7, 1852, with the following officers and charter members: George I. N. Monnell, N. G.; Thomas Sunderland, V. G.; A. P. Andrews, secretary; William Watson, treasurer; John Turner, R. S. N. G.; R. Porter, L. S. N. G.; W. H. Tilley, R. S. V. G.; W. H. Hall, L. S. V. G.; Thomas M. Davis, Warden; A. J. Lucas, conductor; also David Hall and Jesse Morrill.

El Dorado Lodge No. 8, I. O. O. F., was organized September 24, 1852, with officers and charter members as follows: J. F. Cloutman, N. G.; J. L. Polhemus, V. G.; L. D. Kelly, R. S.; George W. Chedie, treasurer; A. B. Armstrong, L. Korn, James Levi, Thomas B. Moore, Joseph S. Korn, James S. Scott and W. Prosser.

Capital Lodge No. 87, I. O. O. F., was instituted June 10, 1859, by District Deputy Grand Master Samuel Cross, with the following first officers and charter members: E. F. White, N. G.; C. M. Mason, V. G.; John McClintock, secretary; and Amos Woods, treasurer; the other charter members were: E. M. Heuston, G. A. Basler, C. B. Steane, Lewis Shuck, Thomas B. Byrne, James Bowstead, M. M. Estee and F. K. Krauth.

Schiller Lodge No. 105, I. O. O. F., was organized on June 26, 1862, with officers and charter members as follows: S. J. Nathan, N. G.; Joseph Schwab, V. G.; Charles Schwartz, secretary; Charles Dohn, P. S.; L. C. Mendelson, treasurer; Lewis Korn, H. Theilbahr, Anton Wagner, A. Meier, George Ochs, F. Gotthold, Jacob Klippell, Louis Greenbaum, Peter Kunz and George Guth.

Industrial Lodge No. 157, I. O. O. F., was organized April 24, 1869. The officers and charter members were as follows: G. W. Carroll, N. G.; J. M. Ripley, V. G.; J. A. Seamon, R. S.; G. A. Stoddard, P. S.; John Rippon, treasurer. Other charter members were G. B. Dean, T. P. Ford, I. C. Shaw, Charles Noyes, C. C. Ault, H. C. Wolf, J. M. Anderson, M. Phelan, B. F. Huntley, S. H. Gerrish, Royal Preston, W. F. Emerson, R. McRae, J. L. Gerrish, P. Bolger, G. F. Pattison, W. D.

Hammond, J. S. Philbrick, George Landon, M. Favero, E. E. Masters, W. C. Gent, John Thomas, Add Crandall, J. C. Carroll and F. Woodward.

Pacific Encampment No. 2, I. O. O. F., was organized July 29, 1853, with eight charter members: Matthew Parden, P. C. P.; C. C. Hayden, P. C. P.; Thomas W. Davis, P. H. P.; W. H. Watson, P. H. P.; John F. Morse, P. Robinson, A. J. Lucas and Walter Prosser.

Occidental Encampment No. 42, I. O. O. F., was organized November 14, 1871. S. S. Nixon, P. L. Hickman, J. F. Clark, F. H. McCormick, R. Davis, Nelson Wilcox and W. M. Ruse were the charter members.

Grand Canton Sacramento No. 1, Patriarchs Militant, I. O. O. F.: June 14, 1875, fifty Odd Fellows organized Sacramento Battalion, Company A. The first officers were: A. H. Powers, commander; H. A. Burnett, first lieutenant; A. Menke, second lieutenant; J. A. Hutchings, secretary; G. M. Mott, treasurer; F. Hogeboom, first sergeant; James S. Scott, second sergeant; J. H. Miller, standard bearer; P. E. Platt and J. H. Stebbins, color bearers.

The Sovereign Grand Lodge, at a regular session in September, 1882, made a provision for the uniformed bodies of Odd Fellows and passed laws and regulations for them, to be known as Degree Camp of Uniformed Patriarchs. January 30, 1883, Sacramento Degree Camp No. 1, Uniformed Patriarchs, was organized with forty-three members and elected the following officers: Ed. M. Martin, commander; Frank Hogaboom, vice-commander; William A. Stephenson, secretary; Nelson Wilcox, treasurer; H. A. Burnett, officer of the guard; W. E. Platt, picket; F. P. Lowell, banner; Charles Cooley, guard of tent. The first two initiates in the state were W. F. Norcross and J. Carlaw.

In September, 1885, the Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., reorganized the military branch and changed its name to "Cantons of Patriarchs Militant, I. O. O. F." It also adopted a complete set of laws, with a complete list of military officers, to be under the Sovereign Grand Lodge. In accordance with this change, March 8, 1886, Grand Canton Sacramento, No. 1, Patriarchs Militant, I. O. O. F., was organized by Gen. C. W. Breyfogle, with eighty members. It elected officers as follows: W. N. Sherburn, commander; Elwood Bruner, lieutenant; S. A. Wolfe, ensign for Canton No. 18, both cantons to compose Grand Canton No. 1, which elected W. A. Stephenson, clerk, and Nelson Wilcox, accountant.

Rising Star Lodge No. 8, Rebekah Degree, I. O. O. F., was organized December 22, 1871, with seventy-one members. Its first officers were: William S. Hunt (P. G.), N. G.; Mrs.

Ellen Gilman, V. G.; Martha A. Hunt, R. S.; Mrs. W. Roth, P. S.; Julia Patterson, T.

Germania Lodge No. 38, Rebekah Degree, I. O. O. F., was organized April 27, 1876, with charter officers as follows: A. Heilbron (P. G.), N. G.; Mrs. Anna C. Greisel, V. G.; Mrs. Julie Fisher, R. S.; Mrs. Fredericke Neuman, F. S.; Mrs. Amilie Meckfessel, T.; also, C. F. G. Salle, P. G.; F. Fisher, S. Morris, P. G.; Mrs. Dora Morris, John Bolze, P. G.

Capital City Rebekah Lodge No. 160, I. O. O. F., was instituted September 3, 1890, by Grand Master John Glasson, with eighty charter members. The membership at present is 507. The first officers were: Della Pettit, N. G.; Alice Seadler, V. G.; Mary Murray, recording secretary; Mary Moore, financial secretary; Annie McCaw, treasurer.

Sacramento Rebekah Lodge No. 232, I. O. O. F., was instituted March 29, 1898, with twenty-six charter members, and the membership at present is 264. The first officers were: Laura Label, P. N. G.; Rose E. Schmitt, N. G.; Rose E. Futterer, V. G.; Lavinia Broughton, recording secretary; Emma E. Reinerman, financial secretary; Katherine Futterer, treasurer. The appointed officers were: Annie M. Schmidt, Ward.; Carrie Gruhler, Cond.; Gustave Kortstein, O. G.; Josie Reinerman, I. G.; Mary A. Mayhen, R. S. N. G.; Amelia Meckfessel, L. S. N. G.; Carrie Popert, R. S. V. G.; Josephine Lakin, L. S. V. G.; Ida A. Olmstead, chaplain.

Oak Park Lodge No. 5, I. O. O. F., was instituted April 29, 1905, by District Deputy Grand Master David F. Fox, with Weeden G. Conklin, P. G.; James McDougal, P. G.; Frank L. McGrew; William H. Dymond; W. A. Bird; William E. Cole, P. G.; Alexander Orr; and M. A. Jenkins, charter members. The first officers were: James McDougal, A. P. G.; William E. Cole, N. G.; William H. Dymond, V. G.; W. G. Conklin, secretary; Alexander Orr, treasurer. Twenty-four candidates were initiated on the night of its institution. The membership at present is 193.

Union Degree Lodge, No. 3, I. O. O. F., was organized October 7, 1853, with a number of members, but was discontinued some time during the eighties.

The Veteran Odd Fellows Association of Sacramento was organized in 1873 by a call of several veteran Odd Fellows in this city. In order to be eligible for membership one must have been an Odd Fellow for twenty years and be a member of some lodge, in good standing. The Odd Fellows' General Relief Committee consists of three members from each lodge, to attend to the wants of transient members of the order who may be in need. The Odd Fellows' Temple Associa-



tion was preceded by the "Hall Association," which was incorporated June 25, 1862, with a capital stock of \$60,000, afterwards increased to \$80,000, and purchased the St. George Hotel building at the corner of Fourth and J Streets, fitted it up, and kept it for several years as an Odd Fellows lodge and business block. July 26, 1869, the trustees of the lodges and encampment met and organized the present Temple Association and purchased a lot for the erection of a temple. The result was the erection of the fine four-story building at Ninth and K Streets, which was at that time the finest structure in the city, with the exception of the Capitol. The association also owns a fine plat in the City Cemetery, adjoining the Masonic Cemetery plat.

Sacramento Lodge No. 2189, G. U. O. of O. F. (Colored), was organized on July 14, 1881, with thirty-one members. The first officers were: F. T. Bowers, P. N. F.; E. Brown, N. F.; D. A. Johnson, P. N. G.; B. A. Johnson, N. G.; R. J. Fletcher, V. G.; H. H. Williams, E. S.; R. H. Small, P. H.; Q. H. Guinn, W. T.; R. C. Ferguson, W. C. The executive authority for this order was derived from the national body, under a subcommittee of management located at Philadelphia and acting in harmony with the order in England.

#### Knights of Pythias

The Knights of Pythias erected a fine hall at the northwest corner of Ninth and I Streets, which was dedicated July 4, 1889. It is 40 by 90 feet, four stories high, and fitted up for the lodge, drill and lecture rooms, and a banquet hall.

Sacramento Division No. 7, Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, was instituted in October, 1882, with fifty-four charter members. The first officers were: James A. Davis, commander; John W. Guthrie, lieutenant commander; Theodore Schumacher, herald; Frank H. Kiefer, recorder; George H. Smith, treasurer; George B. Katzenstein, sentinel; Joseph T. Keepers, guard; Charles E. Leonard, standard bearer.

Sacramento Lodge No. 11, K. of P., was organized December 2, 1869, with a large membership, the following being the officers: G. W. Wallace, C. C.; J. H. Sullivan, V. C.; S. Pearl, prelate; Frank W. Marvin, K. of R. and S.; R. W. Jackson, M. of F.; J. E. Goods, M. of E.

Columbia Lodge No. 42, K. of P., was organized April 21, 1877, with J. W. Guthrie, P. C.; A. J. Vermilya, C. C.; P. J. Spacher, V. C.; S. A. Wolfe, P.; John McFetrich, K. of R. and S.; O. H. P. Sheets, Jr., M. of F.; Robert Pettit, M. of E.; W. E. Lugg, I. G.; W. E.

Oughton, O. G.; also, J. Stubbs, M. Odell, J. Goddard, William Neidhart and W. Kay.

Confidence Lodge No. 78, K. of P., was organized August 28, 1882, with officers as follows: J. F. Lucas, P. C.; J. A. Baker, C. C.; A. V. Boyne, V. C.; F. H. Kiefer, prelate; A. J. Plant, M. at A.; W. B. Rodgers, K. of R. and S.; J. H. Smith, M. of E.

Three of the Sisters having heard that Mrs. C. L. C. Lawrence, S. M. of R. and C., would pass through Sacramento on her way to Los Angeles, where she was to institute the first temple of Pythian Sisters, conceived the idea that as long as Sacramento was the capital of the state, they should have the first temple of Pythian Sisters there. A committee met Mrs. Lawrence at the train and persuaded her to stop over and institute this temple. This was on the morning of December 17, 1889. On the evening of the same day, the first temple of Pythian Sisters in the state of California was instituted in this city, in Castle Hall, corner of Ninth and I Streets. California Temple No. 1 had a charter membership of fifteen Sisters and eight Knights. Georgia Guthrie, who died July 22, 1909, was the first M. E. C. of the temple and was also the first grand chief of the order in this state. Of those who signed the charter at the institution of the temple the following are still members: Sallie Wolf, Mary Alvord Fitzgerald, Alice Brissell, and Mrs. Josephine Hogan. California Temple has the honor of having had six Sisters elected to the highest office in the state, that of grand chief. They were as follows: Georgia Guthrie, Sallie Wolf, Wessie Katzenstein, Mary Alvord Fitzgerald, Maude Berry Sheehan, and Mrs. Anna Barrett.

#### Independent Order of Red Men

Cosumnes Tribe No. 14, I. O. R. M., was organized October 19, 1867.

Red Jacket Tribe No. 28, I. O. R. M., was organized October 7, 1869, with officers as follows: S. Pearl, sachem; M. T. Brum, Sen. Sag.; F. Cushing, Jun. Sag.; W. T. Crowell, C. of R.; George A. Putnam, K. of W.

Owosso Tribe No. 39, I. O. R. M., was organized March 25, 1871, with sixty-six charter members. The first officers were: Matthew E. Johnson, sachem; Ed. M. Martin, Sen. Sag.; A. C. Freeman, Jun. Sag.; Will J. Beatty, C. of R.; Daniel E. Alexander, K. of W.; George Y. Yount, financial secretary; George A. White, prophet.

Red Cloud Tribe No. 41, I. O. R. M., was instituted November 13 and 18, 1871, with over seventy names on the charter list. The first officers were: Thomas Sullivan, sachem; R. A. Renwick, Sen. Sag.; W. Harper, Jun. Sag.; J. J. Carter, C. of R.; William Huller, K. of W.; W. A. McNaughton, F. C.

Wenonah Council No. 2, Degree of Pochontas, I. O. R. M., was organized in October, 1887, with forty-one members.

Juniata Council No. 5, Degree of Pochontas, I. O. R. M., was organized July 9, 1888, with twenty-nine members.

Sacramento Stamm No. 124, U. O. R. M., was organized October 18, 1888, with charter members and officers as follows: K. F. Wiemeyer, O. Ch.; F. Engehardt, U. Ch.; C. Schmidt, B. Ch.; R. Nobel, secretary; J. Suverkrupp, treasurer; George W. Derman, W. Kuhnle, Charles Sold, George Schmeiser, Charles Boettcher, and W. Braun.

#### Ancient Order of United Workmen

Union Lodge No. 21, A. O. U. W., was organized February 9, 1878, with thirty-eight charter members, and the first officers were: M. T. Brewer, P. M. W.; C. B. Kellogg, M. W.; T. W. Sheehan, F.; George T. Bush, O.; E. J. Gregory, R.; Felix Tracy, receiver; John F. Farnsworth, Fin.; Robert Frazer, guard.

Sacramento Lodge No. 80, A. O. U. W., was instituted February 8, 1879, with a large list of charter members. The first officers were: John F. Farnsworth, P. M. W.; James M. Henderson, M. W.; Edward I. Robinson, O.; George B. Katzenstein, R.; M. R. Beard, Fin.; C. H. Stevens, receiver; John W. Guthrie, G.; W. H. H. Willey, I. W.; W. I. Wallace, O. W.

Lily of the Valley Lodge No. 11, Degree of Honor, A. O. U. W., was organized in 1882, with thirty-three charter members.

#### United Ancient Order of Druids

Walhalla Grove No. 6, U. A. O. D., was organized August 10, 1866, and incorporated June 13, 1874. The charter members and officers were: Anton Menke, N. A.; C. H. Krebs, V. A.; Theodore Even, secretary; Jacob Keeber, treasurer; C. C. Hayden, M. Kestler and J. Acker.

Union Grove No. 6, U. A. O. D., was organized in 1885. Capital City Grove No. 66, U. A. O. D., was organized April 14, 1887, with thirty-six members. Fidelity Grove No. 31, U. A. O. D., organized in 1878, was consolidated with Walhalla Grove, May 1, 1888. Sacramento Druidic Circle No. 1, was a society for women, instituted April 7, 1872, but was soon permitted to dissolve.

#### Native Sons and Native Daughters of the Golden West

The Native Sons of the Golden West is an order originated by Gen. A. M. Winn in San Francisco in 1875. He had thought, while acting as marshal of a procession July 4, 1869, that a company of young Californians would make an interesting part of the procession. The idea was in harmony with the times, as

the rapid growth of the order soon proved. It soon became an influential fraternal and beneficial society. The designation of each local organization is "parlor," indicating its refined and social character. The order celebrates annually the anniversary of California's admission into the Union. Its founder was the first mayor of Sacramento, and his body was buried in the Pioneers' plat in the City Cemetery, where a monument to his memory was unveiled on Thanksgiving Day, 1887.

Sacramento Parlor No. 3, N. S. G. W., is one of the oldest parlors in the state, having been organized March 22, 1878, with the following officers and charter members: Benjamin O'Neil, president; John C. Luce, first vice-president; Edward B. Carson, second vice-president; James P. McGinnis, third vice-president; Edward R. Knox, R. S.; William Rider, F. S.; Clarence E. Parker, treasurer; David M. Maddux, marshal; Henry Steinmiller, Thomas W. O'Neil, and Martin Coffey, executive committee. Other charter members were: H. C. Chipman, Joseph Maddux, George Steinmiller, Thomas O'Brien, William O'Brien, Joseph J. Maguire, Fred Kidder, George Adams, and John Feeney.

Sunset Parlor No. 26, N. S. G. W., was instituted January 21, 1884, with forty members. Both Sacramento and Sunset Parlors are now large and prosperous.

Calafia Parlor No. 22, N. D. G. W., was organized in November, 1887, with 109 members and now has a large membership.

La Bandera Parlor No. 112 and Sutter Parlor No. 117 were instituted in 1900.

#### Benevolent Protective Order of Elks

The Elks have a strong lodge in Sacramento, with an elegantly equipped home on J Street between Eighth and Ninth. Recently the hall was remodeled at a considerable expense. The lodge is in a very prosperous condition.

#### Other Orders

California Lodge No. 1580, K. of H., was organized April 22, 1879, by Harmon Gregg, with forty charter members, the following being the first officers elected: Grove L. Johnson, P. D.; Edward F. Aiken, D.; Norman S. Nichols, V. D.; John N. Larkin, A. D.; Israel Luce, C.

Unity Lodge No. 2088, K. of H., was instituted March 1, 1880, with thirty-nine charter members.

Harmony Lodge No. 399, K. and L. of H.; Equity Lodge No. 1219, K. and L. of H., and Olive Branch Lodge, K. and L. of H. were organized later.

Pioneer Council No. 54, American Legion of Honor, the first council in the state, was



instituted December 18, 1879, with thirty-eight charter members. J. M. Henderson was the first commander and Mrs. N. S. Butterfield, vice-commander.

Court Capital No. 6742, A. O. F., was organized January 17, 1881, with forty-three charter members, Henry Longton, C. V. Court Sacramento No. 6861, A. O. F., was organized June 30, 1882. Court Sutter No. 7246, A. O. F., was instituted later. The Foresters of Sacramento were the first in the state to erect a building of their own. It is located on I Street between Seventh and Eighth.

Friendship Council No. 65, O. C. F., was organized February 21, 1882, with twenty-five members. Sacramento Council No. 96, O. C. F., was organized September 4, 1884, with about fifty charter members.

Division No. 1, Ancient Order of Hibernians, was organized January 31, 1870, P. A. Murphy, priest. It was re-organized later. Division No. 2, Ancient Order of Hibernians, was organized in the eighties, but was soon discontinued.

The Young Men's Institute, Branch No. 11, one of the first to organize in the state, was started August 8, 1885, at old St. Rose's Hall, where the present postoffice building stands. There were fifty charter members, which soon increased to 100. D. J. Long was president, R. E. Murray first vice-president, Joseph McGuire second vice-president, T. T. Wiseman recording secretary, Benjamin Neary financial secretary, and James O'Reilly, treasurer. Branch No. 27, Young Men's Institute, was organized in their hall May 7, 1886, with thirty-one charter members and T. W. O'Neil president. Young Ladies' Institute No. 17 has a large membership.

Etham Lodge No. 37, I. O. B. B., was organized June 23, 1859, by Grand Lodge Deputy Jacob Vogelsdorff, with Joseph Davis as president.

The first organization of the Hebrew Benevolent Association was in December of 1851 and the society was incorporated in February, 1854.

Governor Leland Stanford Camp No. 11, Sons of Veterans, was organized July 11, 1887, with eighteen members. Among the first officers were P. H. Dodge, captain; William Kellogg, first lieutenant; and William H. Larkin, second lieutenant.

The Veterans of the Mexican War were organized at the Orleans House June 5, 1876. The first officers elected were as follows: John Domingos, president; Fred Chamberlain, vice-president; Peter McGraw, treasurer; and Joseph Sims, secretary. Joseph Sims was the last surviving charter member, so far as the writer knows. He is now deceased.

The Sacramento Turnverein was organized June 2, 1854, with Theodore Steudeman, president; George Meyer, vice-president; J. W. Lehmann, secretary; Phil Kitz, treasurer; H. Lux, first turn leader; J. Knauth, second turn leader; R. Nobel, steward; and twenty-three other members. In 1859 the society erected a brick building on K Street between Ninth and Tenth, costing \$14,000 and known as Turner Hall. This was sold in 1919 and a new hall was rented at Thirteenth and K Streets.

Benbow Lodge No. 229, Sons of St. George, organized in March, 1887, was designed to take the place of the British Mutual Benefit and Social Society, which had been organized in 1877, but had gone out of existence. The society admitted to membership Englishmen and the sons and grandsons of Englishmen. It was discontinued, as was Victoria Lodge No. 1, Daughters of St. George. They have been replaced by Victoria Lodge, which is prosperous.

The Robert Burns Scottish Benevolent Association was organized in November, 1871, to relieve the natives of Scotland who might be in need. It was succeeded by the Caledonian Society of Sacramento, incorporated in November, 1888, and which admits as members Scotchmen and the sons and grandsons of Scotchmen.

The Independent Order of Good Templars found its way to California in 1855, a lodge being organized in Santa Cruz on the 22nd of February of that year. Sylvan Lodge No. 2 was instituted in Sacramento September 16, 1856, and in 1860 a convention was called here for the purpose of forming a grand lodge. It was instituted May 29, of that year. The order grew rapidly throughout the state and for many years the headquarters of the grand lodge was in Sacramento. The "Rescue," the official paper of the order, was published here. Sylvan Lodge is now the oldest on the Coast. Capitol Lodge No. 51, I. O. G. T., was organized December 12, 1861, became extinct in 1876, but April 2, 1879, an entirely new organization with a new charter was formed, which assumed the same name and number. The I. O. G. T. Bands of Hope (juvenile organizations) were formed in this city and known as Sacramento No. 56, Capitol No. 91, and California No. 163. Several divisions of the Sons of Temperance and a Father Mathew Total Abstinence Society also were organized here and flourished for some years, but were finally absorbed by other temperance organizations.

Sacramento Grange No. 12, Patrons of Husbandry, was organized December 4, 1867, with the following officers and members: W. S. Manlove, worthy master; I. N. Hoag, worthy

overseer; E. F. Aiken, worthy lecturer; J. Holland, steward; G. F. Rich, assistant steward; R. Williamson, chaplain; A. S. Greenlaw, treasurer; William Haynie, secretary; R. S. Lockett, G. K.; Mrs. W. S. Manlove, Ceres; Mrs. I. N. Hoag, Pomona; Mrs. E. F. Aiken,

Flora; Mrs. J. Holland, lady assistant steward. The other charter members were: Amos Adams and wife, T. K. Stewart, William Kendall, and A. P. Smith. Sacramento Pomona Grange was instituted about thirty-five years ago.

## CHAPTER XXIX

### ASSOCIATIONS AND CLUBS

#### Sacramento Pioneers

**T**HE PIONEERS of Sacramento early recognized the desirability of an association of the first comers to the Coast. January, 25, 1854, about seventy persons met at Jones' Hotel on J Street, between Front and Second, for the purpose of organizing a pioneer association in Sacramento. Joseph W. Winans was elected chairman, and Samuel Colville, secretary, of the meeting. A committee was appointed, consisting of R. P. Johnson, Samuel Colville, J. W. Winans and R. M. Folger, which reported on the 27th of January a constitution. It was adopted and, with some alterations made later, is the law which now governs the body. The association met February 6, 1854, for the purpose of electing officers, to serve until September 9, 1854. The following were elected: Joseph W. Winans, president; J. B. Starr, J. N. Nevett, D. J. Lisle, Richard Rust, J. B. Mitchell and William M. Carpenter, vice-presidents; Samuel Colville, recording secretary; N. A. H. Ball, corresponding secretary; B. F. Hastings, treasurer; H. E. Robinson, Volney Spalding, C. C. Sackett, R. P. Johnson, W. C. Waters, James Haworth, and George Rowland, directors.

The charter members of the association were as follows, although a number of those at the first meeting signed their names later in the year, but too late to be charter members, the roll having closed in January:

James Anthony, James Alexander, H. B. Bonnell, E. J. Barroll, Frank Bush, Jr., Gordon Backus, J. B. Blanchard, Charles H. Bradford, M. D. Corse, George Cadwalader, Edward Crowell, John H. Carroll, Samuel Colville, William Chesley, James H. Culver, John L. Craig, George Chedwick, Robert M. Folger, Gilbert Griswold, Justin Gates, Jr., John G. Hyer, James Haworth, J. L. Howard, C. W. Hoyt, W. P. Henry, H. W. Harkness, C. C. Hayden, James C. Hedenburg, Thomas H.

Jackson, E. B. Kenyon, W. F. Kennedy, Edward McCarty, C. Morrill, James B. Mitchell, Jesse Moore, G. W. Mann, M. K. Murphy, Samuel J. May, David Oliver, H. H. O'Callahan, Gregory J. Phelan, Henry E. Robinson, S. B. Robbins, George Rowland, Charles Smith, Jacob S. Shaber, A. C. Sweetser, Charles S. Sackett, Charles H. Shaw, James B. Starr, John Tingman, Joseph W. Winans, William Wolfersburger, John Wood, Jonathan Williams, J. C. Zabriskie, R. P. Johnson, N. A. H. Ball, B. F. Hastings, Volney Spalding, J. N. Nevett, D. J. Lisle, Richard Rust, J. H. Culver, A. C. Latson, A. C. Morse, J. F. Morse, Charles A. Swift.

The present officers of the association are: George Putnam, president; and J. G. Patterson, vice-president and secretary.

In order to explain this list, it will be necessary to recite the series of events which led to the adoption of a new constitution and the admission of a younger set of members. The original constitution had been amended a number of times, so that confusion as to its provisions arose. In the meantime the roll had been steadily growing less, as the members passed away. An association known as the Sons and Daughters of the Sacramento Society of California Pioneers had been formed in 1891, the first officers being: William M. Sims, president; Leila J. Lindley, vice-president; Annie Luther, secretary; Matie Johnston, treasurer; P. C. Farnsworth, marshal; directors, Gussie Carroll, Minnie Richardson, Leila J. Lindley, Florence McKune, W. E. Osborn, William M. Sims, C. E. Mack, Jr., W. A. Gett, Jr., and H. M. LaRue, Jr. The society incorporated July 28, 1891.

At this time the roll of the Pioneers was steadily growing smaller, and by the end of the century the disposition to be made of the valuable property belonging to the association became an important question, and one involving much thought. The Sons and



Daughters of Pioneers signified their willingness to make an arrangement through which they would ultimately take over the property when the last Pioneer had passed away. The idea met with favor in the eyes of some of the Pioneers, while others opposed it. Finally, January 30, 1909, when only ten of the Pioneers remained, they agreed to form a new organization, with a new constitution, and the present one was adopted. It provides for two classes, the first to consist of those whom the original society had declared eligible to become members, and the second to consist of the sons, daughters and lineal descendants of the members of the Association of Pioneers in good standing. Under this constitution the Sons and Daughters became members of the Association of Pioneers April 25, 1909.

The Pioneers' membership has dwindled to two: Col. Dan Burns, now living in San Francisco, who came to Sacramento in 1849 when a baby; and Cornelius Cole, now a resident of Los Angeles. Ex-Senator Cole is over a hundred years old now, but is still active.

Following is a complete list of the presidents of the society, with the respective dates of their terms of service: Joseph W. Winans, 1854-1856; A. C. Monson, 1856-1857; John F. Morse, 1857-1859; James Queen, 1859-1860; A. C. Monson, 1860-1861; John H. Carroll, 1861-1862; N. L. Drew, 1862-1863; Gregory J. Phelan, 1863-1864; R. H. McDonald, 1864-1865; Justin Gates, 1865-1866; William F. Knox, 1866-1867; Isaac N. Hoag, 1867-1868; James McClatchy, 1868-1870; Charles N. Ross, 1870-1871; Isaac Lohman, 1871-1872; Albert Leonard, 1872-1873; Edward F. Aiken, 1873-1874; Asa P. Andrews, 1874-1875; G. K. Van Heusen, 1875-1876; N. D. Goodell, 1876-1877; Homer P. Osborn, 1877-1878; George A. Putnam, 1878-1879; John S. Miller, 1879-1880; W. C. Felch, 1880-1881; James McGuire, 1881-1882; A. H. Powers, 1882-1883; J. H. McKune, 1883-1884; George W. Chesley, 1884-1887; Powell S. Lawson, 1887-1890; H. M. LaRue, 1890-1891; William Johnston, 1891-1892; J. M. Stephenson, 1892-1894; W. W. Light, 1894-1895; William Turton, 1895-1896; Joseph Sims, 1896-1897; W. C. Farnsworth, 1897-1898; E. Twitchell, 1898-1899; A. C. Sweetser, 1899-1900; Felix Tracy, 1900-1901; D. Megowan, 1901-1902; F. Hotchkiss, 1902-1903; W. R. Strong, 1903-1904; H. M. LaRue, 1904-1907; D. Megowan, 1907-1908; Joseph Sims, 1908-1912; George Putnam, 1912 to present time.

The Association meets in Pioneer Hall, which building was erected by it in 1868, on Seventh Street, between J and K; and later it purchased a building adjoining it on the south and fitted it up with a banquet hall and

parlor. It also collected a museum of relics of the early days, containing many interesting objects.

### The Sutter Club

The Sutter Club is the leading organization of its kind in Sacramento, comprising among its members the most prominent business and professional men of the city. The first president of the organization was Newton Booth, who prior to his selection had served as the governor of California and also had been a United States senator. The club was incorporated February 2, 1889, having as its purpose the promotion of social and business intercourse among its members. It has elegant and commodious quarters on the second and third floors of the California National Bank building, Fourth and J Streets.

The club takes a leading part in all civic and other matters appertaining to the best interests of the city, and is in a flourishing condition. The officers and directors at present are: Emery Oliver, president; H. E. Hardley, vice-president; J. T. Pigott, secretary; Dr. Gustave Wilson, Geo. W. Peltier, J. S. Chambers, Dr. W. J. Taylor, C. F. Prentiss, F. B. McKeivitt, Geo. B. Sanford, R. T. Burtis, and H. J. McClatchy, directors. W. H. Devlin was the president of the club for a number of years, and was succeeded by Fred W. Kiesel, who recently retired as the head of the organization.

### The Tuesday Club

The Tuesday Club is one of the prominent organizations of Sacramento, and, being officered and directed by some of the most intellectual women of the city, it has exerted a strong and beneficial influence on the progress of the city. It was organized in 1896, and Mrs. William Beckman was elected its first president by the seventeen charter members. The launching of the club was enthusiastically received, and within two months the membership had increased to over fifty, making it necessary to procure a hall for the meetings, which, in the beginning, had been held in Mrs. Beckman's parlors. From this nucleus the club of today has developed, numbering, at the present time (August, 1923), 531 members.

For four years the club had social reunions, musical programs, and series of lectures on miscellaneous subjects. In addition to this program it then began its public work by sending to the board of city trustees a petition requesting it to pass an ordinance prohibiting the granting of any more saloon licenses in the residence portion of the city. The board passed the ordinance, which remained in effect. The membership increased rapidly, and the club became recognized as a center of social and mental culture, whose purpose is to en-

courage all movements for the betterment of society at large, to further the education of women, and foster a broad public spirit in the community. It was deemed advisable to divide the club into small departments in order to facilitate study along different lines, to suit the diverse tastes of its members.

In the fifth year, work of a philanthropic nature was taken up and proved in every respect a success. The club made an enthusiastic campaign which resulted in carrying the bonding of the city for the new high school, and in completing the club's work, already begun, for the introduction of manual training in the schools. Through the energy of the club, also, domestic science is taught in the city schools. It gives liberally to the Travelers' Aid Society, and is foremost in helping financially all objects of a charitable nature. From its infancy the members began to devise methods for the improvement of the city, and a recommendation came from the club's department for the formation of an improvement club. The suggestion was approved, with the result that, in combination with other women's organizations, the Women's Council was organized, which now numbers more than 11,000 earnest, active women, who work for the betterment of the city and county. The Women's Council now includes the membership of thirty-four associated clubs.

In 1900 a committee from the club requested the purchase by the trustees of a park known as East Park, as a playground for the children and for the use of the citizens. The plan met with opposition from many, but by energy, persistence and persuasion the result sought was accomplished. The park was purchased for \$12,500, rechristened McKinley Park, and is now valued at \$200,000, a good investment for the city, not only from the standpoint of the children's welfare, but also financially. In 1892 the club established three traveling libraries, being the second in the state to distribute to the dwellers in remote districts this means of knowledge and culture. In 1903 the club, with the idea of owning its own clubhouse, formed a corporation among its members, calling it the Tuesday Club House Association, to which the club donated \$300 as a nucleus for a building-fund. Thereafter the energy of the association was bent toward securing sufficient funds for the purpose, and with such success that the club has for some years been housed in its beautiful \$30,000 building on Twenty-eighth Street, opposite Sutter's Fort.

Mrs. Nell Siddons Hall is now the club's president.

### The Saturday Club

No list of representative institutions of Sacramento would be complete unless it contained a history of the inception and progress of a club that, by its enterprise and executive management, has made its name and that of Sacramento known to the whole United States and to many lovers of music in Europe.

The musical life of Sacramento is represented by the Saturday Club, a magnificent organization of women, formed for the stimulation of musical interest in the community. From a charter membership of sixty it has swelled to a membership of 1,600, and its further rapid growth has been limited only by the present accommodations for its recitals. It is said to be one of the best-managed women's clubs in the United States. The club was organized through the efforts of Mrs. Irving Bentley, now of San Francisco, and Miss Emily Thompson, now the wife of Dr. James Pond of Oakland. A charter membership of forty active and twenty associate members was enrolled, with Mrs. Frank Miller as president; Mrs. Charles McCreary, vice-president; and Miss Emily Thompson, secretary and treasurer. These officers, with Mesdames George E. Pratt, R. I. Bentley, B. F. Howard, and Charles Neale, and Miss Minnie Clarke, composed the first executive board. Of the sixty charter members, only two, Mrs. Albert Elkus and Mrs. Robert Hawley, have retained their active membership during the thirty years of the club's existence. Mrs. Robert Hawley is the present president of the club.

The social side dominated during the first two years of the club's life, the associate membership being limited, and the meetings being held at the homes of the members. The first meeting was held at Mrs. McCreary's on December 9, 1893. At the beginning of the third year, the by-laws were changed, and the meetings were held in public halls, a more democratic spirit supplanting the exclusiveness that had formerly prevailed. Membership tickets were made transferable and people of all callings were made eligible to enjoy the programs. Since then the club has been steadily increasing in strength, broadening its field of work and widening its influence. It has outgrown every available meeting place in the city, so that it has several times been forced to close its membership roll.

The membership of the club consisted originally of two classes, active and associate; but four years after its organization a student class was added, limited to fifty, who must be studying with a teacher of good repute. The standard set for these pupils is very high, and the club has educated several hundred girls in



this way. The list is always full, and often there are as many as forty waiting to get in at the end of the season.

The club is purely an organization of women, and for fourteen years no names of men appeared on the prospectus except as participants in the programs. A limited number of men have since been admitted to associate membership, and a Men's Auxiliary was also formed, made up of local musicians who had given and were still giving valuable assistance to the club. During the first six years of its existence, the programs were given almost entirely by its active members; but since that time a series of artists' recitals have been given each season. As many as twelve artists' recitals are often given, which, with the nine Home Days given by members of the club, make an interesting season. It is the only club in the United States that gives its members the privilege of hearing the great artists without assessments. In the Saturday Club the membership tickets admit to all recitals. The club has also a study course for its members, conducted by prominent musicians of this Coast. In 1911, Albert I. Elkus gave a course of twelve lectures on music, with musical illustrations.

Among the most famous artists of the world who have appeared under the patronage of the club are: Moriz Rosenthal, Mme. Bloomfield-Zeisler, Camilla Urso, Katherine Ruth Heyman (a Sacramentan), Edward McDowell, Mlle. de Lussan, Madame Schumann-Heink, Josef Hofmann, Wilhelm Heinrich, Nordica and the Russ Orchestra, David Bispham, the Kneisel Quartette, Mary Louise Clary, Denis O'Sullivan, the Westminster Choir, Jan Kubelik, Claude Cunningham, Ossip Gabrilowitsch, Johanna Gadschi, Herbert Wither- spoon, Bruce Gordon Kingsley, Teresa Careno, Fritz Kreisler, Emilio de Gorgoza, Josef Lhevinne, Antonio de Grassi, the Flonzaley Quartette, Antonio Scotti, Jaroslav Kocian, Rheinland Von Warlich, the Russian Symphony, Tettrazzini, Arthur Hackett, Alice Gentle, Sophie Braslau, Albert Spaulding, the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, Henri Scott, May Peterson, Chamber Music Society of San Francisco, Mabel Garrison, Efrem Zimbalist, Leopold Godowsky, Harold Bauer, Evan Williams, Alma Gluck, Zoellner Quartet, Olga Steeb, Barrère Ensemble, Maud Powell, Frances Alda, Florence Macbeth, Percy Grainger, Frances Ingram, Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Caroline Lazzari, Alfred Cortot, Salzédo Harp Ensemble, Anna Case, Mary Jordan, Mischa Levitzki, Philharmonic Orchestra of Los Angeles, Leo Ornstein, and Freida Hempel. The program for 1923-1924, the most ambitious offered by the club during its exist-

ence, includes the names of Amelita Galli-Curci, Tita Schipa, Queena Mario, Ferenc Vescey, Josef Schwarz, Ethel Leginska, and Horace Britt, and the London String Quartet.

The Artist Recitals are always looked forward to with great anticipation by the entire membership, being both delightful and profitable, and an incentive to the active and student membership; but it is the Home Days that keep the club spirit alive. The program on Home Days is given by the active membership, each member appearing twice during the season; and a program analysis is given by one of the literary members. The club has always paid the artist talent all that the treasury would allow, and when a famous Californian revisits the Coast, he or she is invited to make application for a date. Through its activities, the club has undoubtedly done more for the musical life of Sacramento than any other influence. It is difficult to appreciate the musical apathy that prevailed in the city before its inception. Famous artists came here a few times, and met with disappointment. Two years before the club was organized, De Pachmann played to an audience of thirty people.

The club is recognized throughout the United States as one of the leading musical organizations of the country. It is conducted on the highest artistic plane, and numbers many able musicians in its membership. By a writer in the Philadelphia "Etude," its constitution and by-laws have been recommended "to every club about to organize or desirous of being more successful than it is."

Among workers who have given long and active service are: Mrs. Albert Elkus, for many years a member of the board and president for some years, who was paid the courtesy of election as honorary president. She is the mother of the composer-pianist, Albert Elkus, and is a pianist of great ability, having played with the Scheel Orchestra in 1895. Mrs. Frank Miller was the club's first president, and was re-elected three times. Mrs. William Ellery Briggs was president for three terms. Miss Maud Blue, now Mrs. Eugene Pitts, was the club's youngest president, and held office for two years. Mrs. J. A. Moynihan presided over the club for three years. Mrs. Francis Moeller was secretary for five years, and was one of the vice-presidents when she passed away in February of 1912. Mrs. Louise Gavigan was the president from 1910 to 1913; Mrs. Edward H. Norman, 1913-1916; Mrs. Charles Mering, 1916-1918; Mrs. Robert H. Hawley, 1918 to the present time. These, as well as many members not named, have been faithful workers for the welfare of the club.

### Young Men's Christian Association

The Young Men's Christian Association was organized on October 3, 1866, and elected officers as follows: N. N. Denton, president; H. B. Eddy, secretary; and M. L. Templeton, treasurer. Twenty-six names were enrolled at the time of organization. At a subsequent meeting on October 22, 1866, at the Congregational Church, the organization was completed by electing other officers, as follows: Sparrow Smith, corresponding secretary; George Wick, librarian; H. W. Earl, registrar; G. W. Bruff, Seth Babson, A. Aitken, J. M. Ripley, G. W. Bonner, board of managers; and the following vice-presidents: Frank Miller (Congregational Church), G. R. Forshoe (Sixth Street Methodist Church), A. Aitken (Presbyterian Church), C. Emery (Baptist Church), and Henry Garrett (Christian Church).

The association died down in 1877 and 1878, but was soon after revived. Its headquarters were at No. 309 K Street, the St. George Building, and on the west side of Sixth Street, between K and L.

A splendid new building costing \$200,000 was erected by the association in 1912, on the northeast corner of Fifth and J Streets, where all its departments are conducted. The association has a strong and growing membership, and its influence is widely felt. Charles M. Brownell is the general secretary.

### Young Women's Christian Association

In 1891 nine women of Sacramento met at the suggestion of Mrs. G. A. Stoddard for the purpose of organizing a branch of the Young Women's Christian Association. It was the first organization of its kind in California; and the first year more than 200 members were enrolled. The first officers were: Mrs. Mary J. Mayhew, president; Mrs. G. A. Stoddard, vice-president; Miss Marie Carrington, secretary; and Miss Minnie Bashley, treasurer.

At the present time the officers of the association are: Mrs. F. B. Gillett, president; Mrs. W. F. Sperry, vice-president; Miss G. Louise Flaa, secretary; Mrs. C. B. Bills, treasurer. The officers, together with the following ladies, constitute the board of directors: Mrs. H. W. Funke, Mrs. A. B. Taylor, Mrs. George Yoerk, Mrs. S. F. McAnear, Mrs. J. Thebaut, Mrs. Jack Leam, Mrs. Frederick Evans, Mrs. Frank Belhouse, Mrs. Mary Ball, Mrs. Tucker, Miss Anita Nathanson, Mrs. C. E. Jarvis, and Mrs. Weida.

During its thirty-two years of service in Sacramento, the association has ministered to many girls through its various departments. Perhaps its most important service has been given through the boarding-homes for girls, which have been maintained steadily through

the years. Other departments of the work, which have varied from time to time, are the cafeteria, educational programs, gymnasium, travelers' aid, girls' clubs and religious work.

The association management maintains a home for young women at 1517 M Street. The residence accommodates twenty-two girls, and seldom is a room vacant. As the housing facilities are entirely inadequate to the demand, a large room registry file is kept, which serves a double purpose. It accommodates the housewife with one or two rooms to let, and it accommodates the girl who comes to the association looking for a room. At present 200 rooms are listed. Every room has been inspected by a worker, and can be intelligently recommended.

On the rear of the lot at 1517 M Street the board of directors have recently had erected a bungalow club house. Here meetings of many kinds are held, the most frequent being those of the grade- and high-school girls' clubs of the Girl Reserves.

The board of directors employ a staff of six secretaries: a General Secretary, Business Secretary, Travelers' Aid and Membership Secretary, Activities and Room Registry Secretary, Girl Reserve Secretary and House Secretary. These paid workers promote the work of the various departments and committees. In addition to the Boarding-Home and Girl Reserves, already mentioned, one of the most outstanding pieces of work undertaken is that carried on in the travelers' aid and emergency department. Telegrams are received and sent north, south, east and west in regard to travelers who are met on trains here in Sacramento and assisted to their various destinations. In this work every age, nationality and human condition are met and assisted.

The property at 1517 M Street is being purchased by the board of directors; and it is their earnest hope and expectation that before many months have passed they will be able to so enlarge their plant that they can offer the young women of Sacramento adequate housing facilities, club rooms, dining-rooms, gymnasium, swimming-pool, and all other reasonable advantages so necessary in the busy lives of girls today.

### California State Fair

The California State Agricultural Society goes back to the year 1854, when Sacramento held its first annual state fair. During the month of September, 1922, the sixty-eighth successful exposition was held in the capital city.

The California State Fair has grown until it is declared by officials who have made a study of such annual events to hold second place in the entire United States, both in size and in value of the products exhibited, being



surpassed only by the Minnesota State Fair, which excels by reason of greater state appropriations for adequate buildings and space for exhibitions. At an expenditure of over \$300,000 several years ago, the State Fair Grounds were considerably enhanced by the erection of a magnificent fireproof Horticultural Building, in which each year are shown the products from the leading producing counties of California, including the rich horticultural, agricultural, and dairy exhibits, and displays of minerals and other specimens. The fruit display in 1921 was declared by the leading authorities of the country to be the best ever assembled in any country on the globe. The livestock exhibit, with animals worth approximately \$2,000,000, also was a big feature of the sixty-seventh annual exposition. Each succeeding year the quality of the exhibits is improved and a larger number of entries in all classes are made.

In 1854, a bill was introduced into the legislature incorporating the society. At that time mining was the leading and almost the only industry in the state, and W. S. Letcher said, in reporting favorably on the bill, "It is a measure the provisions of which will act upon every interest, affect all classes of our citizens, and touch with electric power every branch of industry throughout the state." The bill was approved May 13, 1854, and the sum of \$5,000 a year for five years was appropriated for the support of the society. The first fair was held at San Francisco October 4, 1854, and the amount of premiums given was \$4,000.

A convention was called and met at Sacramento April 25, 1855, being attended by the foremost agriculturists throughout the state, and addressed by distinguished citizens. The second state fair was held at Sacramento and \$6,550 was paid in premiums. It was held in the assembly chamber of the State Capitol, and all the exhibits were displayed on two tables, each fifty feet long, and two oval tables for the cereals. The Sacramento "Daily Union" stated, while speaking of the exhibits at the fair, that a Durham bull had arrived from Sutter County. Two apples from San Jose and two seedling peaches from Coloma were also mentioned. General Hutchinson in his address proudly asserted that 2,000,000 bushels of various grains had been produced in the Sacramento Valley.

At the fair in 1854, horses, cattle, swine, sheep and poultry were in the animal show opened at the Mission. At the second fair in Sacramento the cattle show was at the Louisiana Race-track, a place afterwards widely known and now well remembered by old Sacramentans. The three succeeding fairs were held respectively at San Jose, Stockton and Marysville. In 1859, the fair was again held

at Sacramento, the cattle show being on the blocks between O and L, Eleventh and Twelfth Streets. An evidence of the early determination of stock-breeders to procure the best and highest-bred strains is shown in that at this fair Mr. Peterson of Alameda sold a French merino ram for \$1,500, and a ram, "Crystal Palace," that took first prize at the World's Exposition in Paris, for \$1,500. Besides these, he sold thirty French merino rams and ewes for \$12,000, a total of \$15,000 for thirty-two head of sheep. In 1860 the state fair was permanently located at this city.

Up to this year the society possessed no stock grounds, but in 1861 six blocks of land were purchased by Sacramento citizens and presented to the society. The streets were closed and a high brick wall enclosed about twenty acres. Stalls and stables for about 400 animals were constructed, and a half-mile track laid out. In 1862 the people of Sacramento raised enough money to purchase six more blocks for the society. The streets were closed and a five-mile track constructed. It became the favorite drive with owners of fine horses, and Governor Stanford, among others, was led into racing and breeding fine stock. This track was on a level at the time when Governor Stanford's horse "Occident" made his famous time of 2:16 $\frac{1}{4}$ , and he suggested that the outer side of the track be raised in order to keep up the momentum of speed while the horses were turning curves. The society had no money for the work, so Governor Stanford ordered it done at an expense of \$2,000, refusing reimbursement. He asked, however, that the society annually offer an "Occident Stake," which has been done since, this race for colts being one of the features of the fair.

In 1859 the citizens of Sacramento by an almost unanimous vote taxed themselves one-quarter of a cent and purchased the quarter of a block on the northeast corner of Sixth and M streets, for building a pavilion for the society. On July 1 the corner-stone was laid, and the building, which still stands, was accepted on September 1. It was used as an agricultural pavilion till the second one was built in 1884. The second pavilion was built on Fifteenth Street, between M and N, in the Capitol Park, and was in use until it was condemned, about fifteen years ago, and torn down. The old race-track was sold about eighteen years ago, and is now covered with fine residences. The new grounds of the society were purchased beyond the county hospital and buildings erected there. The pavilion on Fifteenth Street was in the shape of a Greek cross, each part being 400 feet long, and cost \$80,000, Sacramento city donating half the amount. To the earnest and intelligent work done by the society, California owes a great share of its

improvement in stock, and in fruit-raising, grain-raising and other branches of agriculture, which have brought it to a front rank among the states of the Union.

The officers of the State Agricultural Society at present are: H. A. Jastro, Bakersfield, president; T. H. Ramsay, Red Bluff, vice-president; Charles W. Paine, Sacramento, secretary; Fred W. Links, Sacramento, assistant secretary. Directors: I. L. Borden, San Francisco; Ralph W. Bull, Arcata; T. H. Dudley, Santa Monica; Ellis Franklin, Colfax; Fred H. Harvey, Galt; H. A. Jastro, Bakersfield; E. Forest Mitchell, Belvedere; John M. Perry, Stockton; George W. Pierce, Davis; T. H. Ramsay, Red Bluff; and George C. Roeding, Fresno.

#### **Sacramento Valley Development Association**

The Sacramento Valley Development Association was formally organized at a meeting held at Woodland, Yolo County, January 15 and 16, 1900. The suggestion of such an organization for the valley was evidently made by C. W. Thomas, an attorney of Woodland. He passed the suggestion on to Gen. Will S. Green with the request that the Colusa County board of trade call a meeting of delegates from the various counties and municipalities of the valley for the purpose of discussing the creation of such an organization. General Green, realizing the need, prevailed upon the Colusa County board of trade to issue such a call, and the meeting at Woodland was the result. The records show that six counties (Colusa, Yuba, Sacramento, Sutter, Glenn and Yolo) were represented by delegates at that meeting. The meeting was called to order by C. W. Thomas, and D. H. Arnold of Colusa and George Clark of Woodland were elected temporary chairman and temporary secretary. Among those who took a prominent part in this first meeting were: C. W. Thomas, Gen. Will S. Green, Robert T. Devlin, George V. Martin, Marshall Diggs, Dr. D. P. Durst of Woodland, Frank Miller of Sacramento, Hon. F. D. Ryan of Sacramento, James M. O'Brien of Marysville, Hon. George W. Pierce of Davis, J. O. Coleman and Col. E. A. Forbes of Marysville. At this meeting Gen. Will S. Green of Colusa was elected president, and acted in that capacity until his death July 3, 1905. Soon after this meeting at Woodland the office of the association was moved to Colusa, and F. E. Wright of that place was elected secretary.

The call for the first meeting held in Woodland invited delegates to attend the meeting of the Sacramento Valley Irrigation Convention. The second meeting was held at Oroville, where permanent organization was finally perfected and the name changed to the Sacramento Valley Development Association.

The greatest difficulty confronting the organization in its early days existed in the raising of funds for its support. General Green personally visited the counties of the Sacramento Valley and appealed to the several boards of supervisors for an appropriation of fifty dollars each. The delegates from each county paid their own expenses for several years, and the lack of funds made it practically impossible for the association to accomplish any work which required the expenditure of any sums of money. Its moral influence, however, was great, and its first efforts were directed towards an educational campaign in the Sacramento Valley so that those already living here might know the opportunities and advantages that this district possessed in comparison with other sections of the world. One of the first undertakings of the association was to confer with the owners of the Glenn ranch in Glenn County and induce its subdivision into small farm tracts. Efforts were directed to securing reports from the United States Department of Agriculture upon the various lands of the valley and the possibilities for irrigating the same. The Geological Survey was induced to send experts here for the purpose of mapping the sites for storage reservoirs, and thus was started the study of the water-control problems of the Sacramento Valley.

As the organization grew the need of additional funds was apparent, and a custom was inaugurated which exists at the present time, that each county should contribute to the support of the organization a fund equivalent to one-half cent on each one hundred dollars of assessed valuation.

In 1909 the need of extensively advertising the Sacramento Valley was evident, and the association undertook to raise an advertising fund of \$50,000 a year for five years, or a total of \$250,000. This fund was raised for three years, a magazine was established and published for six years, and \$95,000 was spent in this way. The organization has grown to be recognized as one of the largest factors of public improvement on the Pacific Coast. Its work is extensive, consisting of the installation and maintenance of exhibits at various points throughout the American continent, issuance of literature, advertising in publications throughout the United States and various other lines of activity.

Soon after the death of General Green, Hon. Marshall Diggs, who had been closely identified with the enterprise since its inception, was elected president, and still holds that office. In August, 1903, the office was moved to Sacramento, where a building especially built for the purpose near the Southern Pacific depot is occupied. W. A. Beard of Oroville was



selected as the secretary-manager, and still fills that position. The officers of the association at present are: Marshall Diggs, president; Newton Cleveland, E. Franklin, C. H. Dunton, Ernest Weyand and W. A. Beard, vice-presidents; W. A. Beard, general manager; C. F. Dillman, treasurer; Miss M. Sexton, secretary. Directors: Morris Brooke, Sacramento; Newton Cleveland, San Francisco; A. L. Conard, Red Bluff; Marshall Diggs, Sacramento; C. H. Dunton, Sacramento; H. C. Flournoy, Quincy; E. Franklin, Colfax; Floyd Forbes, Marysville; I. J. Proulx, Willows; B. F. Rush, Suisun; Louis Tarke, West Butte; Ernest Weyand, Colusa; and W. A. Beard, Marysville. The organization embraces the counties in the Sacramento Valley watershed and is representative of the valley's commercial organizations.

#### Chamber of Commerce

The Sacramento Chamber of Commerce has grown into a live, throbbing, influential commercial organization that is generally considered by the leading boost bodies over the country to be the most ably conducted of any in the West, and surpassed by few in the United States. The growth of the Chamber was accelerated and its greatest activities were launched during the administration of Harry S. Maddox, secretary-manager, who was in office during the memorable campaigns of 1919 for clear water and more schools, two big factors in the city's constructive program. The success of these campaigns is largely to be credited to the organization, so ably led by Secretary Maddox, with the assistance of President Charles E. Virden and the wide-awake board of directors.

During 1920 Arthur S. Dudley, who had been the assistant secretary and active manager of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, succeeded Mr. Maddox, who resigned to take up other work which soon led to his selection by Governor Stephens as the state market director. Mr. Dudley has made good from the start. Through his live methods he has awakened the public spirit of Sacramento, which for years had lain dormant as regards many community activities, and has forged

together the most progressive men and women of the city into a full-fledged fighting-force for the building of a greater Sacramento. He almost immediately set at work to erect a new home on the lot owned and kept up at continual expense through the payment of taxes and interest, without deriving any material good in return except in the increased value of the property; and in December, 1921, the hopes of the officers, directors, and members of the Chamber were realized, when the organization moved into the new \$85,000 home on Seventh Street, adjoining the "Sacramento Bee" building. The new home is elegantly furnished and has every facility for carrying on the various activities of the boost body. When the building was occupied, it was free from debt, and the lot was also paid for.

The following were the officers and directors in office during 1921, prior to the advent of the new board during the fall of that year: Charles E. Virden, president; Mitchell W. Nathan, vice-president; Charles B. Bills, treasurer; and Arthur S. Dudley, secretary-manager. Directors: C. B. Bills, L. F. Breuner, F. E. Conner, Herman Davis, C. F. Dillman, Albert Elkus, J. C. Havely, Fontaine Johnson, J. C. Hobrecht, Chris R. Jones, Carl A. Lamus, J. E. Lynn, M. W. Nathan, Charles E. Virden, H. E. Yardley, Wilson D. Bennett, Fred W. Dawson, W. E. Hibbitt, H. G. Krebs, Ben Leonard, Royal Miller, A. W. Norris, Dr. J. H. Parkinson, Fred C. Weil, and Clinton Harber.

The present (1922) officers of the Chamber are: C. E. Virden, president; L. F. Breuner, vice-president; C. B. Bills, treasurer; A. S. Dudley, secretary-manager; and Irvin Engler, assistant secretary. Directors: Ben Leonard, H. E. Diggles, Milton J. Ferguson, George D. Hudnutt, Alex Kaiser, H. J. McCurry, Mrs. J. D. Meredith, John H. Miller, S. W. Russell, L. S. Upson, H. G. Krebs, J. H. Parkinson, Clinton Harber, E. S. Carpenter, F. A. S. Foale, E. A. Gammon, Fred J. Johns, J. E. Lynn, C. B. Bills, L. F. Breuner, W. A. Hicks, W. F. Purnell, Herman Davis, W. E. Hibbitt, F. E. Conner, C. E. Virden, A. M. Bullock, W. I. Elliott, H. E. Yardley, J. H. Stephens.

## CHAPTER XXX

## HOSPITALS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS

IN AN earlier chapter reference was made to the suffering in 1849 and 1850 of the inhabitants of Sacramento and the immigrants who came across the plains or around the Horn in search of gold. Some of them had lost their stores of provisions or exhausted them. Some had started without calculating on the conditions they would find here. Some had been despoiled by the attacks of Indians, and, losing their horses or cattle, had been obliged to abandon part of their wagons and stores. And some of those coming by both of the routes had been attacked by scurvy on account of the scarcity of vegetables, and were in wretched condition when they arrived here. The generosity of General Sutter afforded the impoverished strangers temporary relief, but more than temporary relief was needed where there were so many destitute and suffering.

The situation in Sacramento was graphically set forth by Dr. Morse in his history. He says: "At this time Sacramento was a nucleus of attraction to the world. It was the great starting point to the vast and glittering gold fields of California, with the tales of which the whole universe became astounded, and which men of every clime and nation sought to reach, without a moment's reflection upon the cost or hazard of such an adventure. The only consideration upon the part of 100,000 gold-seekers who were preparing for emigration to California was dispatch. Time wasted on prudential outfits, upon the acquirement of means beyond the passage fee to San Francisco, and peradventure a little spending money to dissipate the impatience of delay, was as well wasted in any other way. What were a few dollars that required months to accumulate in the Atlantic states, to the gleaming ounces that California gave weekly as compensation to the simplest labor?"

"All that men seemed to wish for was the means of setting foot on California soil; few were sufficiently provident in their calculations to provide anything beyond the mere landing at San Francisco. Out of the thousands who landed at the above place in the interval referred to, not one in 100 arrived in the country with money enough to buy him a decent outfit for the mines. Such was the heedlessness with which people immi-

grated to this country during the incipient progress of the gold-seeking fever. In all parts of the world vessels of every size and condition were put up for the great El Dorado, and as soon as put up were filled to overflowing with men who had not the remotest conception of the terrible sufferings they were to encounter. Along the entire coast of the American continent, in every prominent port in Europe, in nearly every maritime port in Asia, and in nearly all the islands in the world, were men struggling with reckless determination for the means of coming to California. The savings of years were instantly appropriated, goods and chattels sold at ruinous sacrifices, homesteads mortgaged for loans obtained upon destructive rates of interest, and jewelry, keepsakes and pension fees pledged for the reimbursement of a beggarly steerage passage for thousands of miles to the town of San Francisco.

"These are facts with which the world is now familiar, and this being the manner in which people embarked for the Eureka state, it can be easily imagined how those landed who survived the untold and unutterable suffering endured from port to port. From the 1st of August, 1849, the deluging tides of immigration began to roll into the city of San Francisco their hundreds and thousands daily; not men robust and hearty by a pleasant sea voyage, but poor miserable beings, so famished and filthy, so saturated with scorbutic diseases, or so depressed in spirits as to make them an easy prey of disease and death, where they had expected naught but health and fortune.

"Thus did mining adventurers pour into San Francisco, nine-tenths of whom, for a few months, took passage to Sacramento. However debilitated they might be, however penniless and destitute, still this, the great focus of mining news, the nearest trading point for miners situated on a navigable stream, was the only place that men could think of stopping at for recuperative purposes. Hence, from Cape Horn, from all the Isthmus routes, from Asiatic seaports, and from the islands of the Pacific, men in the most impoverished health were converging at Sacramento. But these were not the only sources of difficulty



to Sacramento in 1849; for at the same time that the scurvy-ridden subjects of the ocean began to concentrate among us, there was another more terrible train of scorbutic sufferers coming in from the overland roads, so exhausted in strength and so worn out with the calamities of the journey as to be but barely able to reach this, the Valley City.

"From these sources Sacramento became a perfect lazarus-house of disease, suffering and death, months before anything like an effective city government was organized. It must be remembered that in proportion as these scenes began to accumulate, men seemed to grow indifferent to the appeals of suffering, and to the dictates of benevolence. The more urgent and importunate the cries and beseeching miseries of the sick and destitute, the more obdurate, despotic and terrible became the reign of cupidity.

"In the month of July, 1849, these subjects of distress and the appeals of misery became so common that men could not escape them; and if there had been the utmost attention paid to the exercise of charity and protection, it would have been impossible to have met the demands of the destitute, sick and dying as a commensurate sympathy would have dictated. Such was the difficulty with which facilities for the care of the sick could be procured, that even the few who had money could not purchase those comforts which even the poorest in the Atlantic states can enjoy. Dr. Craig's hospital at the Fort was the most comfortable place, but such were the necessary demands for boarding and nursing that men could not avail themselves of such care. Soon after the establishment of this hospital, Drs. Deal and Martin opened another hospital in one of the bastions of the old Fort. This led to a reduction of the cost of hospital board and attendance, but still it was too dear a comfort to be purchased by more than one in five of the accumulating invalids of the town. The sick of the city were in consequence thrown upon the exclusive attention of a society which had become so mammon-ridden as to be almost insensible to the voice of want. Not only were the victims of scurvy evolving a general distress, but also those who supposed themselves acclimated were beginning to feel the sweeping miasmatic fevers which were peculiarly severe during this first season."

#### Early Hospitals

The first organized efforts to relieve the suffering were made by the fraternity of Odd Fellows, individual members of which formed an informal organization. Gen. A. M. Winn was elected president, Mr. McLaren, secretary, and Captain Gallup, treasurer. They devoted

themselves untiringly to the sick and suffering, and an immense amount of relief was dispensed. Still men sickened and died and often were not even wrapped in a blanket for burial. Coffins were from \$60 to \$150 apiece and could not always be procured, but the association spent thousands of dollars for them.

The cholera made its appearance on the 20th of October, 1850, and raged for nearly a month, the death roll of which can never be known. The stricken city was nearly depopulated for a time. In April, 1850, the Freemasons and Odd Fellows together built a hospital, the board of trustees being elected by both orders.

Dr. Dow had a "Thompsonian Hospital and Botanic Medicine Store" on K Street, between Second and Third. The price of admission per day was from five to twenty-five dollars, "according to trouble and expense."

Drs. T. J. White and C. D. Cleveland had a large hospital at the corner of Ninth and L Streets that would accommodate 100 patients, and Drs. James S. Martin and B. R. Carman conducted the "Sutter's Fort Hospital" inside of the Fort. Drs. Morse and Stillman also had a hospital at the corner of Third and K Streets.

Besides these, there were several physicians, first at Sutter's Fort and afterwards in the city, who received boarding patients, but very few sick persons had the means with which to pay the prices asked.

#### County Hospital

It became necessary, therefore, at an early date, to establish a public hospital, at which all cases could be taken in and cared for. This was done, the first one being opened in the business part of the city, Drs. J. F. Montgomery, Johnson Price, George W. Williams and Proctor being among the first physicians connected with it. The city directory of 1853 contains the announcement, "Drs. Johnson Price and George W. Williams, Physicians to the County Hospital, corner of I and Seventh Streets." About that time Proctor and Price established a hospital on Second Street, between I and J, with seventy-five or eighty beds, and entered into a contract with the county for keeping the poor, numbering about fifty, and charging very high prices. Three of four years afterwards the county, having meanwhile built itself a hospital on the corner of Tenth and L Streets, endeavored to break the contract, but Price and Proctor sued and obtained judgment against it. This county hospital was erected on the northeast corner of the present Capitol Park. It was torn down and removed shortly after it was vacated, soon after the Civil War.

Dr. Montgomery was the county physician again in 1857; 1858-1859, Dr. G. L. Simmons; 1859-1860, Dr. Montgomery; 1861, from November, Dr. G. J. Phelan; 1869, from September, Dr. Montgomery; 1870, Dr. A. C. Donaldson, with Dr. G. A. White as assistant.

The county then purchased some land from James Lansing, about sixty acres on the upper Stockton road, a mile south of the city limits, paying about \$11,000 for it. Here the county erected a fine building and removed to it about seventy-five patients from the old one. This hospital was burned October 5, 1878, and the patients were removed to the "Old Pavilion," on the corner of Sixth and M Streets, and cared for temporarily, until the new one was built, in 1879, which was more commodious and better arranged than the first one. It was built on the "pavilion" plan, with four wings radiating from the central structure, and cost about \$65,000. The farm provides fruit, vegetables, milk and various other things for the use of the inmates. Recent extensive improvements have been made, including a new fire-proof concrete building and home for nurses. The old building is now used as an administration building, and the elderly people are also housed there.

Dr. G. A. White became county physician in 1872, and continued as such until 1904, with the exception that in the spring of 1879, the homeopaths were put in charge of the hospital, Dr. George Pyburn serving for three months, and Dr. George M. Dixon the succeeding four. Dr. Laine, regular, finished out the unexpired term. Dr. White stood in the front rank of the surgeons of the state, and brought the hospital up to a high state of efficiency. In the year 1904, he was succeeded by his son, Dr. John L. White, who met with a tragic automobile accident at Twenty-first and M Streets on the night of March 31, 1917, which resulted in his instant death. In a very few years he had amassed considerable wealth from his lucrative surgical practice, which gained a state-wide name for him.

#### White Hospital

On January 12, 1910, Dr. J. L. White, as owner and manager, opened the White Hospital at Twenty-ninth and J Streets, with several four-bed wards, and in addition to these, thirty private rooms. For years he was superintendent of the County Hospital, and was considered one of the most successful surgeons in northern California. The approximate value of the hospital was \$90,000. The annex was completed in May, 1911, with twelve rooms on the upper floor for patients. The hospital rapidly found its way into public favor and is in a very prosperous condition.

Since Dr. White's death, his widow has continued the White Hospital under efficient management, although its increasing business has caused the institution to outgrow its facilities. Mrs. White now has architects preparing plans and specifications for a new hospital.

#### Southern Pacific Hospital

In the early days of the Central Pacific's history, the road ran through a sparsely settled country, with the towns few and far between, and of small size. Accidents in the railroad man's life are frequent. In those days most of the road's employees were new men on the Coast, and but few of them had relatives that could take care of them when disabled. It remained then, in most cases, for the company and their comrades to take care of them. These calls for donations were frequent and burdensome, and the company finally concluded that it would be best and most humane for it to build a hospital where the employees could be treated and cared for when sick or disabled, whether they had means or not. Sacramento was the place chosen for the hospital and an old residence was leased for the purpose. In 1869 the Central Pacific Hospital was built at a cost of \$64,000. It was of four stories, 60 by 35 feet, with two wings, 35 by 52 feet, and a kitchen twenty-four feet square. It had six wards, besides eight private rooms for patients, and contained a library of 1,500 volumes. The executive and medical staff was excellent. It was supported by a monthly contribution of fifty cents each from each officer and employee, which entitled them to free medical treatment in case of sickness or injury while in the employ of the company. It proved of very great benefit to the employees. In 1900 it was removed to the Charles Crocker residence on F Street and Eighth; and the construction of a new hospital was begun in 1911 on Second Street. This was completed in 1912, and has since been used chiefly as an emergency hospital, most of the ordinary cases being sent to the company's hospital in San Francisco.

#### Protestant Orphan Asylum

Early in 1858 the necessity for caring for orphan children was discussed, and an association for that purpose was formed, but it did not prove of long continuance and the matter was dropped for some years. In 1867, however, the governor and a number of citizens were interested, through the efforts of Mrs. Elvira Baldwin, in the care of a family of seven children orphaned by the death of their mother, a poor woman. This resulted in the awakening of a new interest in the subject, and the organization of a society for the care



and maintenance of destitute orphans in the county, and ultimately in the state, was effected. Mrs. I. E. Dwinell was the first president of the organization, which rented and furnished a building at Seventh and D Streets, where fourteen or fifteen children were immediately placed in the care of Mrs. Cole, the first matron. The association erected a building the next year on the block between K and L, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets, where the old high-school building now stands. The building was considerably damaged by fire on December 7, 1878, but was soon repaired and another and better building was added to it, making it commodious and well-arranged. The year previous, a neat school building had been erected, and the school was made part of the city public-school system and placed under the care of the city board of education. No children except the inmates of the institution were allowed to attend the school.

Many noble women have devoted much time and money to the welfare and upbuilding of the institution. Among them was Mrs. Sarah E. Clayton, who was president of the society in 1877-1878, and traveled nearly 5,000 miles in fifteen years, caring for orphans who were afterwards furnished with homes through the efforts of the society. In 1905 the property was sold to the city of Sacramento for high-school purposes, and the institution was removed to a site on the lower Stockton road, just beyond the William Curtis Park.

#### The Marguerite Home

The first of the monuments to the memory of Mrs. Margaret Crocker was the home for aged women known as the Marguerite Home, the second being the gift of the Crocker Art Gallery to the city. The home was situated at Seventh and I Streets, and was originally the residence and grounds of Capt. William Whitney, comprising a half-block on I Street. A fine building was added to the residence, making twenty-eight large bedrooms, with parlor, reception room, office, kitchen, laundry and dining-room. Everything was done for the comfort and convenience of the inmates. The rooms were well lighted and ventilated, and the house was heated by hot-air pipes. The grounds were well shaded by fine trees and were kept in good order by the trustees of the institution.

The Marguerite Home was dedicated February 25, 1884, the sixtieth anniversary of the birth of Mrs. Crocker, the occasion being celebrated by a reception given to the older citizens of Sacramento at the home. After the congratulations were over, Mrs. Margaret Crocker made the presentation of the home to the trustees in the following words, which

explain the purpose and status of the gift:

"Frank Miller, Albert Gallatin, John H. Carroll, Gustavus L. Simmons and Charles McCreary:

"Gentlemen:

"Herewith I deliver into your possession a deed in trust for certain money, real and personal property, by means of which I propose to establish a home for aged and indigent women in Sacramento, to be known as the 'Marguerite Home.' I have the honor, gentlemen, to solicit your acceptance of this trust; the deed expresses my intentions without placing restrictions on your mode of management.

"Knowing your intelligence and ability, and having full faith in your character and in your disposition to aid in all benevolent purposes, and believing you to be in full accord with my views in respect to the especial objects in my regard in this gift, I have left, as you will see upon a careful examination of the deed, to your discretion and superior knowledge and to your kind and earnest efforts, which I most heartily invoke, the success of this trust."

Mayor John Q. Brown, Dr. G. L. Simmons and Hon. Joseph Steffens made appropriate responses to the tender of the generous gift. The deed, in addition to the property purchased for the home, dedicated also \$50,000 as an endowment fund, besides \$12,000 as a further aid to the maintenance of the home. While the money was apportioned to the support of the inmates, the trustees, anxious to extend the benefits of the institution to a wider range, concluded to take for life such worthy and respectable women as might desire to enter the home and as were able to pay the expenses incident to their maintenance.

The Home in recent years has been abandoned, and the property has been disposed of.

#### Other Hospitals

From time to time other hospitals have been provided for the care of the sick, which, while not, strictly speaking, charitable institutions, are for the alleviation and cure of the ills of suffering humanity, and may therefore be spoken of under this head. All "water cures" and "health institutes" are hospitals, and after the rush of the gold-seekers to this state was fairly on, it is surprising how quickly all the Eastern institutions of that class were established on the Coast, although not on an extensive scale. There is no record as to when the first water-cure hospital was established in this city, but it was probably in the early fifties. We find Dr. T. P. Zander in 1857 advertising one at the southwest corner of Fifth and K Streets, and later a Dr. Burns estab-

lished one which afterwards became the Pacific Water Cure and Eclectic Health Institute. This fell later under the management of Dr. M. F. Clayton, a graduate of the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio, who carried it on until his death, when Mrs. Clayton took charge of it for a number of years, being succeeded in its active management by her daughter, Mrs. A. J. Gardner. In 1910 the institution was closed, and the fine structure known as the Hotel Clayton was erected on its site.

#### **Mater Misericordiae Hospital**

The care of the sick is one of the chief objects of the order of Sisters of Mercy, and as Sacramento for so many years could not lay claim to any institution for the care of the sick except those of the city and county and the railroad hospital, the Sisters, in 1895, with very little money, but with great faith in God's providence, purchased the half block between Q and R, Twenty-second and Twenty-third Streets, of the late Dr. G. L. Simmons for \$12,000 on a mortgage note. The two small buildings known as the "Ridge Home," on Twenty-second Street, were a small beginning, and poorly equipped; but their faith was rewarded by the appreciation of the public, and in 1896 the large building now known as the Hospital Mater Misericordiae was erected. It was later enlarged, and porches were run all around it, making it one of the best-equipped and best-patronized hospitals on the Coast, with four elegant operating rooms of the latest pattern.

The Sisters now are planning an extensive hospital on J Street in the vicinity of Forty-seventh, which will cost over \$500,000. Plans are being drawn for the new hospital, which will have the very latest facilities, including operating rooms, X-ray laboratory, radium laboratory, and other departments.

#### **The Igo-Flitcroft Hospital**

The Wentworth-Igo Hospital was opened on September 1, 1900, and represented a cost of \$13,000. It was originally located at 2515 I Street, and later at 1525 L Street. Dr. Wentworth died in 1901, and Miss Louise Igo continued the management of the hospital up to 1902, when she severed her connection with the institution to take up further medical studies. She graduated from the medical college of the University of California, and in March, 1910, reopened the Louise Igo Hospital at 1525 L Street. She married Arthur Flitcroft, who is now the manager of the institution. Dr. Igo and her husband went to Europe, where they made a study of the best hospital facilities, with a view to the erection of a new hospital building, on their return,

at a cost of \$250,000 or more, to be the best-equipped of any similar institution in this part of the state. Since their return the Igo-Flitcroft Hospital has been opened at 3014 M Street.

#### **The Home of the Merciful Savior**

The Home of the Merciful Savior, conducted for many years on J Street as a non-sectarian place for the treatment of crippled and invalid children, through the fostering of the Episcopal Church, was discontinued several years ago, the addition of a children's wing having been made to the County Hospital, which serves all its purposes.

#### **Other Benevolent Institutions**

The Howard Benevolent Association of Sacramento was organized in a time of great tribulation and distress in this city. The rush of gold-seekers in 1849 had brought with it much of disease and poverty, and the Masons and Odd Fellows had risen nobly to the occasion and dispensed charity with open hands and willing hearts, counting not the cost when they could alleviate distress. In later times, when the floods and fires brought poverty and suffering, another organization arose. This one was formed solely for the relief of the sick and destitute, and well and faithfully did it play its part. No one will ever know how much it did for the needy, for those who disbursed its funds never boasted of their deeds, and most, if not all, of the original members have passed away. The name of the Howards, however, should always be held in reverence by every citizen of Sacramento.

The first steps looking to the organization of the society were taken as early as December 21, 1857, N. A. H. Ball being the leader in the good work. The officers elected for the first year were: George W. Mowe, president; L. A. Booth, James P. Robinson, John McNeill, R. A. Pearis, James E. Perkins and N. A. H. Ball, directors; James M. Kennedy, secretary; and John S. Bien, treasurer. The income of the society was derived from membership fees, voluntary contributions, donations by the legislature, and various other sources. None of the officers except the steward received any salary. During the floods of 1861-1862 the association had its headquarters at the Old Pavilion on M Street, as stated in a previous chapter, and assisted hundreds of homeless people. For many years it distributed to the needy about \$4,000 a year, and numbered about thirty active members, who elected the directors.

The Catholic Ladies' Relief Society, No. 1, has been in existence for many years and has



faithfully looked after the needs of the destitute and sick of their denomination.

### Cemeteries

The New Helvetia Cemetery, which lies south of and adjoining McKinley Park, just east of Thirty-first Street, is the oldest burying-ground in Sacramento, and is embraced in the original plat of Sutter's Fort. Ten acres here were donated to the city for burial purposes by Gen. John A. Sutter, about the first of December, 1849. The first person buried in the cemetery was Major Cloud, a paymaster of the United States army, who was killed in 1847 some distance southeast of the fort, by being thrown from a horse; the second was Miss Susanna Hitchcock, who died early in 1849 at the new diggings on the Stanislaus; the third was James McDowell, who was shot in Washington, just across the river from this city. Many interments were made here in 1849 and 1850, during the times when sickness and cholera were so prevalent.

The board of city park directors in 1916 took over the old cemetery property and transformed it into an open park. Lately a sprinkling system has been installed, and the lawn is now kept fresh and green throughout the year. It is a broad, well-kept lawn, with drives. The graves of the dead buried there have not been disturbed, although no interments have been made in the grounds in several years.

The City Cemetery was located south of Y Street in 1850, on the southern boundary of the city, on Tenth Street. It originally comprised about twenty acres, but the area has been largely increased by additions. It is beau-

tifully adorned with trees, flowering shrubs and plants, and many fine monuments are to be seen there. The Freemasons, Odd Fellows, Red Men, Firemen, Pioneers, Printers, Veterans of the Mexican War, and other organizations have plats within the enclosure, as has also the state, where a number of state officials were buried. This cemetery is owned by the city, and is controlled by a superintendent elected by the board of trustees.

The Hebrew Cemetery is under the control of the Congregation B'nai Israel, but is owned by the Hebrew Benevolent Society. A chapel has been erected on the grounds, which are enclosed by a wall.

St. Joseph's Cemetery belongs to the Catholic diocese of Sacramento, and was consecrated by Archbishop Alemany in 1865. It is located at Twenty-first and Y Streets, and is well kept by the superintendent.

East Lawn Cemetery is the most modern of all the city's cemeteries, having been opened by a private corporation in 1904. It is located on a knoll which is part of the farm formerly owned by Governor Booth, on the M Street road, or Schley Avenue, as it is called, a short distance east of the former city limits, but now far within them since the annexation of the eastern suburbs. It occupies a beautiful site and will, in time, be one of the finest in the state. It was furnished with a furnace for cremation some years ago.

In recent years, the Odd Fellows' Lawn Cemetery, a very beautiful resting-place for the dead, has been established on Tenth Street south of the City Cemetery. Still more recently, the Masonic Lawn Cemetery has been established just south of the Odd Fellows' burial grounds.

## CHAPTER XXXI

## COUNTY RED CROSS CHAPTER

THE WAR brought about the formation of a very active Red Cross chapter in Sacramento County. The first steps for the organization of the chapter were taken on April 9, 1917, at a meeting held in the office of John S. Chambers, then state controller. The Home Service Section of the Civilian Relief Department, with Simon J. Lubin as chairman, and the Canteen Service, of which Albert Elkus was chairman, did excellent work. From the time the chapter was established until the present, a total of 10,333 men with their families have been given service of various kinds, and \$24,730.12 has been expended in financial relief. The Production Committee, under the chairmanship of Mrs. W. E. Briggs, turned out large quantities of knit garments for the boys overseas. The Canteen Service, both during the war and after the armistice was signed, performed good work at the railroad stations, where soldiers passing through were provided with sandwiches, fruits, nuts, postal cards, and other articles and gifts. Albert Elkus was director of the Canteen Service; Mrs. J. D. Brennan, wife of the superintendent of the Southern Pacific, commandant; Miss Edith White, assistant. A total of 87,609 men were served by the Canteen from June 10, 1918, to December 2, 1919. There were 132 women and girls in the canteen, with teams of eighteen and twenty working every day. When the Canteen Service was discontinued on the last-named date, the records showed a contribution of \$20,000 to the relief fund. This includes profits made in the Red Cross shop.

The Motor Corps of the Red Cross did valuable service during the influenza epidemics of 1918. Its ambulances were in almost constant service. In conjunction with the work done in the city of Sacramento, must be mentioned the cooperation of the branch chapters in the principal towns and communities of the county, under the direction of Herman Davis.

In June, 1920, the initiatory steps toward the establishment of the American Peace Time Program in the county were taken, through the formation of a Public Health Service Committee, with Mrs. W. E. Briggs as chairman, and Mrs. A. E. Coolot, Rev. Harvey V. Miller, Miss Amy Steinhart and Mrs. Robert T. Devlin as the other members of the committee.

This department is now actively functioning. Mothers' educational conferences are being held in the newly equipped offices on the ground floor of the Labor Temple, corner Eighth and I Streets. The Home Service activities are also still carried on, and have considerably increased with the return of the soldiers from the war zone. This department also is giving service in filing various claims of the soldiers against the government; in assisting them to reestablish themselves in employment, and in rehabilitation generally.

John S. Chambers, who has taken a deep interest in the work, was chosen as the chairman of the executive board, and F. B. McKevitt, vice-chairman. The board at present consists of the following: George W. Peltier, chairman; Mrs. C. von Hoffman, executive secretary; Dr. E. L. Southworth, treasurer; John T. Pigott, D. D. Sullivan, F. B. McKevitt, John S. Chambers, Mrs. A. E. Coolot, Mrs. W. E. Briggs, Mrs. R. T. Devlin, Mrs. J. H. Christian, Mrs. Minnie O'Neil. Those in charge of the Home Service are: John T. Pigott, Mrs. A. E. Coolot, Mrs. C. K. McClatchy, Mrs. W. E. Briggs, Mrs. M. Beard, and Mrs. C. von Hoffman, secretary.

There were thirty-one Red Cross nurses enrolled in or near Sacramento during the World War. Besides these, twelve others went overseas, while ten others were designated as Home Defense Nurses, and all served faithfully. Of the twelve who went to the aid of the wounded on the battlefields, two died "over there."

The overseas nurses were: Iva V. Ansell, 60 Eleventh Avenue, Sacramento; Myrtle Brendel, 702 Twelfth Street, Sacramento; Ellen Peacock, Sacramento County Hospital; Kate T. Radford, 1016 N Street, Sacramento; Opal J. Raney, Sacramento County Hospital; Mary F. Ward, 1315 F Street, Sacramento; Anastasia Miller, American Red Cross, Sacramento; Maud Evans, died of disease overseas; Eunice Smythe, died overseas; Bessie Rogers, moved from Sacramento; Stella Ricketts, moved from Sacramento; Christine Peterson, moved from Sacramento.

Enrolled Red Cross Nurses: Margaret M. Anderson, 714 Fourteenth Street, Sacramento; Frances Brown, 1828 H Street, Sacramento;



Pearl M. Bennett, Hotel St. Francis, Sacramento; Florence M. Boyce, 907 First Street, Woodland; Sara E. Bailey, Yuba City; Mrs. M. P. Bartlett, 1224½ O Street, Sacramento (member local committee); Vesta Brown Teutschel, 3026 K Street, Sacramento; Mildred H. Blasingame, 1237 P Street, Sacramento; Margaret Chisholm, 3205 Forty-second Street, Sacramento; Margaret Collins, 2915 U Street, Sacramento; Myrtle E. Daley, 3301 First Avenue, Sacramento; Mabel C. Darrington, Yuba City; Estelle S. Edson, 1620 O Street, Sacramento (member local committee); Grace G. Grey, Sacramento Hospital, Sacramento; Blanche Hoffman, 3601 Second Avenue, Sacramento; Helen R. Kilgariff, 2317 M Street, Sacramento; Mrs. Rose Kellar McGrew, 652 Fourth Street, Woodland; Mrs. Grace Laycox Henderson, 1518 Fourteenth Street, Sacramento; Clara Lundberg, 910 Seventh Street, Sacramento; Alpha Musso, 609 O Street, Sacramento; Catherine A. O'Connor, 714 Fifteenth Street, Sacramento (member local committee); Lucy O'Connor, 714 Fifteenth Street, Sacramento; Kathryn O'Connor, 1926 Tenth Street, Sacramento; Theresa M. O'Connor, Roseville; Hazel Jean Ogden, Woodland; Cora A. Paessler, 2623 J Street,

Sacramento; Annie C. Pilliken, Folsom; Katherine I. Rogers, 1615 Eighth Street, Sacramento; Mrs. E. P. Harris (Leah Rhodes), Winters; Elsie T. Radford, 1016 N Street, Sacramento; Hazel A. Reese, 1728 G Street, Sacramento; Mary P. Rypczynski, 1224 G Street, Sacramento; Mrs. Hazel Smith Harris, care of Dr. J. B. Harris, Sacramento; Mrs. Nellie B. Sexton, 331 Twenty-first Street, Sacramento (member local committee); Miss Agnes Selkirk, Maydestone Apts., Sacramento; Ivy May Woodworth, Sisters' Hospital, Sacramento; Mary A. Ribzinski, 914 Twenty-fourth Street, Sacramento (chairman local committee).

Home Defense Nurses: Martha A. Adams, 1420 Twenty-second Street, Sacramento; Clara L. Conroy, 714 Fifteenth Street, Sacramento; Mrs. George E. Chappell, 2650 Twenty-first Street, Sacramento; Clara L. Keber, Sisters' Hospital, Sacramento; Theo M. Labhard, 2301 H Street, Sacramento; Mrs. J. H. Miller, 1608 Twenty-second Street, Sacramento; Mary Elizabeth McCarthy, 714 Fifteenth Street, Sacramento; Minnie L. Sawyer, 1721 Twelfth Street, Sacramento; Mrs. Wilfred Tetreault, 1119 Eighth Street, Sacramento; Miss Gertrude Hoey, Mayhews.

## CHAPTER XXXII

### SACRAMENTO COUNTY WAR WORK

THE PEOPLE of Sacramento County subscribed liberally, both in dollars and in man-power, to the prosecution of the government's program in the World War. This is attested by the success of the Liberty Bond drives, which netted close to \$30,000,000, and by the response to the call to arms throughout the county, every section of which contributed, both by enlistment and in the draft, its full quota of loyal sons, who fought—and many of whom died—in order that the liberties of the nations might not be crushed beneath the iron heel of a militaristic aristocracy. In addition to the Liberty Bond purchases, the city of Sacramento alone subscribed a fund aggregating \$1,240,000 for war work. Of this latter sum, more than half was donated toward local charities and through philanthropic organizations.

Every section of the county was represented in this patriotic war work, the people responding liberally in various helpful ways that

contributed materially toward the winning of the war. Nor was their response to the call for sacrifice made in dollars alone. From their ranks a comparatively large number of men, and not a few women, enlisted in their country's service and actually took part in the great conflict. Many of these never returned, and today their graves are green on the sunny fields of France. Of those who went out from Sacramento County, ninety-one who served in the United States Army and seven who joined the United States Navy—one of these a member of the American Marine Corps—made the supreme sacrifice.

The honor-roll of those who enlisted from this county never to return was given out by Adj.-Gen. J. J. Borree of the state of California at Sacramento, based upon lists furnished his office by the United States War and Navy Departments. All not otherwise indicated enlisted from Sacramento City. They are as follows:

United States Army: Eugene D. Anderson, John L. Anderson, James T. Arthur, Norman Perry Ash, Jack Atwater, Robert L. Bagwill, John W. Bahney, Ernest O. Billings, Guiseppi Bolla, Clinton L. Bonser, Robert Vincent Bowsher, Franklin C. Buffington (Freeport), Nola M. Brown, George W. Carey, George M. Carlson, John B. Casajus (Courtland), Charles F. Chesson (Fair Oaks), Lee Hong Chew (Locke), Thomas J. Connelly, Lauren E. Davis (Courtland), Thomas S. DeHaven, Patrick Dillon, Norman E. Doan, Gerald L. Ebner, Ralph E. Erickson, Kenneth Evans (Fair Oaks), Joseph Fernandez, Archibald W. Frazer, George Fritz, Frank J. Gabriel, John Gabrielli, William H. Gass, Charles W. Gray, Pietro Guidi (Walnut Grove), William H. Hanvey, Chester Hardcastle, Cledith Lavern Hastings, Charles Huffington, Antoine Joffre, James C. Judd, Mike Kasnestis, Matheos D. Krokos, Edward F. Kunstle, Samuel Ladeen, Frederick L. Lambert, Fred Larsen (Walnut Grove), Garland (Francis) Lent, George Lippi (Galt), Oscar H. Low, Hugh T. McAlister, Sidney C. McCrary, Mishu Marcus

John L. Marianto, Roy Benton Maxwell, John Michael, Forrest Millard, George Miller, Arthur D. Munger, John F. Newton, Maurice J. O'Connell, James Sarsfield O'Neill, Victor S. Patta, Lawrence L. Patterson (Slough House), Fred A. Perry, Ballard B. Powell, Edward A. Reinlander, Edward Reynolds, David A. Ritchie, Porter L. Sanders, Harold C. Shorow, George S. Simington, Archie L. Smith, George H. Smith, Joseph F. Smith (Galt), Wallfred R. Smith, Philip W. Stafford, John M. Stephenson, Edward Stone, Archie D. Suggett, Frank J. Sullivan, Eldred A. Sutherland, Richard W. Townsend, James Vincent (Folsom), Everett A. Vosler, Gustav A. Wahl, Ernest W. Wall, Hugo F. Wallner, Leslie E. Walton (North Sacramento), Thomas R. White, Mark N. Wightman (Elk Grove), Basil C. Williams.

United States Navy: George G. Harvey, George Cameron Neale, Fred Thomas Reynolds, Louis Baptiste Schuler, Clarence Joseph Startzman, Lillie Catherine Todhunter.

United States Marine Corps: Rex Whitfield Ish.

## CHAPTER XXXIII

### COUNTY MILITARY ORGANIZATION

**B**EFORE California became a state the militia had been provided for. On April 10, 1850, the first legislature passed an act providing for the organization of the state militia into four divisions and eight brigades, the 1st Division to consist of Sacramento, Trinity, Shasta, Butte, Yuba, Sutter and Eldorado Counties. The legislature reserved the right to elect the generals. The next day that body met in joint convention and elected major-generals as follows: Thomas J. Green, John E. Brackett, David F. Douglass and Joshua H. Bean. It also elected as brigadier-generals, J. H. Eastland, A. M. Winn, Robert Semple, Gen. McDonald, John E. Addison, D. P. Baldwin, Thomas H. Bowen and J. M. Covarrubias. May 1, 1852, another law was passed organizing the militia into seven districts, and the 7th District was composed of Sacramento, Placer, Sutter and Eldorado Counties. April 25, 1855, an act was passed creating six divisions and twelve brigades. The 4th Division was composed of Sacramento, Amador, Eldorado, Placer, Nevada and Sierra Counties. The 1st Brigade of the division was composed

of Sacramento, Amador and Eldorado Counties. May 9, 1861, another act regarding the militia was passed, but it did not affect Sacramento as regarded its brigade position. April 24, 1862, the law passed organized the militia into one division and six brigades. It made the 4th Brigade comprise the counties of Sacramento, Yolo, Sutter, Eldorado, Amador, Placer, Nevada, Yuba and Sierra. April 12, 1866, Alpine County was added to the 4th Brigade.

In August, 1862, James Collins was appointed brigadier-general, commanding the 4th Brigade, and was commissioned on the 30th. He died in Nevada City July 18, 1864, and Josiah Howell was appointed to succeed him, receiving his commission July 25, 1864; he resigned November 14, 1874. W. L. Campbell was appointed to the position December 1, 1874, and received his commission on the same day. He resigned November 19, 1875. Governor Pacheco appointed Wentworth T. Crowell to succeed him November 27, 1875, but the Democratic senate refused to confirm him, and he held the office only until his successor was



appointed. His successor was J. G. Martine, who was appointed to the command April 4, 1876, and resigned on April 8. His resignation was caused by a severe attack on him by some of the newspapers in the district. Crowell resumed command and continued in the office until March 3, 1877, when he resigned.

M. S. Horan was appointed March 3, 1877, and commissioned on March 5. He resigned November 4, 1878, and T. J. Clunie was appointed by Governor Irwin December 30, 1878, to fill the vacancy, but the Republican senate did not confirm him. John F. Sheehan was appointed January 15, 1880, commissioned on the 17th, and resigned in May, 1882. Lewellyn Tozer was appointed May 19, 1882, but the subsequent Democratic senate refused to confirm him. John T. Carey was commissioned February 10, 1883.

The 4th Regiment of Infantry, N. G. C., was organized in 1864, with E. R. Hamilton as colonel; B. Eilerman, lieutenant-colonel; and James Adams, major. The regiment was reorganized in December, 1865, when L. L. Baker was elected colonel, and the remaining officers continued in the same positions. August 22, 1866, Hamilton was again elected colonel; James Adams, lieutenant-colonel; and John F. Sheehan, major. In pursuance of special order No. 44, issued July 8, 1868, the regiment was mustered out of service and the companies were ordered to remain unattached until further orders.

The 4th Regiment was reorganized under special order No. 7, dated February 7, 1872; and in March following, C. V. Kellogg was elected colonel; B. Eilerman, lieutenant-colonel; and H. F. Page, major. Kellogg and Eilerman resigned in July 1874, and W. T. Cromwell was elected colonel, and H. W. Thain, lieutenant-colonel. This regiment was disbanded and mustered out of service March 31, 1877. It was immediately reorganized as the 1st Battalion of Infantry, and Thomas J. Clunie was elected the commander. He was subsequently succeeded by Creed Haymond, and when the latter resigned, he was succeeded by T. W. Sheehan. When Sheehan became brigadier-general, J. W. Guthrie was commissioned colonel.

The militia did not monopolize all the military glory and fame. From the early days volunteer companies had been formed, and many names well-known in the early and subsequent history of the city were found upon their rolls.

The Sutter Rifle Corps was organized June 27, 1852, with B. D. Fry, captain; M. D. Corse, first lieutenant; John L. Brown, second lieutenant; and W. Bryerly, third lieutenant. The company was noted especially for its liberality on all public and private occasions. In 1853,

it paid \$1,200 for choice of the first seat at Catherine Hayes' concert, and presented the ticket to General Sutter. Those were the days when men's hands were open to their friends, and their purses also. M. D. Corse, the first lieutenant, afterwards became captain of the company, and also held other offices in the city. In 1857 he returned to the East, and his name as "General Corse" finally adorned the list of Sheridan's prisoners in 1865.

When the governor in 1856 called on the militia for duty against the vigilance committee in San Francisco, the Sutter Rifles met on June 4, and voted to respond to the governor's call. E. E. Eyre was at that time lieutenant commanding; H. S. Foushee, second lieutenant; and John C. Keenan, orderly sergeant. The company disbanded soon after, but reorganized in 1875, with E. E. Eyre, captain; Charles J. Torbert, first lieutenant; Joseph H. Vigo, second lieutenant; W. R. Covey, brevet second lieutenant. The company showed little vigor, however, and soon died.

The Sacramento Guards, Light Infantry, organized August 11, 1855, with Henry Meredith as captain; D. S. Woodward, first lieutenant; R. W. Wilcox, second lieutenant; John Arnold, brevet second lieutenant; Josiah Howell ensign; L. L. Baker, orderly sergeant. December 17, 1855, Baker was elected captain. Among the subsequent officers were D. A. McMerritt, L. Powers, Isaac Lohman and C. H. Cummings. The company numbered forty-five. During the excitement in 1856 over the vigilance committee, the governor issued a proclamation calling out the militia of the state to suppress the disturbance. The Sacramento Guards met June 4, 1856, and disbanded, turning their arms over to the custody of the Sutter Rifles. They reorganized at once, however, as the Independent City Guards, and by the end of the year they were fully equipped. This was the only company in Sacramento in 1858.

The Young Men's Pioneer Guard was organized in 1856, and was composed of the leading young men of the city. John Talbot was its captain; R. Simons, first lieutenant; Samuel Richardson, second lieutenant; Charles Sinclair, third lieutenant; Oliver H. Worden, ensign; John Foley, first sergeant.

The Sacramento Cadets organized May 17, 1856, with Edwin A. Sherman, captain; C. H. Watson, first lieutenant; George J. Prentice, second lieutenant.

The Independent (Sacramento) City Guard was reorganized under the state law on June 28, 1858, with L. L. Baker, captain; Josiah Howell, first lieutenant; L. Powers, second lieutenant; I. Lohman, brevet second lieutenant. Among the subsequent officers we find the names of S. P. Ford, Benjamin Peart,

Joseph I. Friend, Henry Starr, W. H. Ratenberry, C. L. Bird, L. B. Vanderburg. Among the privates were C. H. Cummings, H. S. Crocker, D. Gillis, P. J. Hopper, and J. H. Lewis. This company during the Civil War furnished several officers and some thirty men to the United States army.

The Sacramento Hussars were a German company of cavalry organized August 14, 1859, and reorganized June 11, 1863, and attached to the state militia. They were honorably discharged from the National Guard August 21, 1874, and continued for some time as an independent organization. At first there were only twenty-six members, and the first officers were: Fred Werner, captain; Charles Heinrich, first lieutenant; F. X. Ebner, senior second lieutenant; Joseph Marzen, junior second lieutenant. Among the other early members were: L. Steudeman, A. Heilbron, E. Kraus, Charles Sellinger, A. Neubauer, D. Weiman, M. Arentz, C. Iser, G. Uhl, S. Gerber, John Batcher, M. Wetzel, James H. Groth, George Schroth, J. Korn, Julius Gregory, A. Menke, M. Miller, A. Dennerly, Andrew Ross, John B. Kohl, and Jacob Meister.

Granite Guard was organized at Folsom May 27, 1861, with fifty-eight men, and F. S. Mumford as captain.

The Washington Rifles were organized May 27, 1861, under the militia laws of the state, with eighty-one members, and they immediately tendered their services to the governor, who accepted them, and they were mustered into the service of the United States. Their captain was Thomas I. Roberts; first lieutenant, W. A. Thompson; second lieutenant, J. S. Hunter; brevet second lieutenant, W. L. Ustick. Cornelius V. Kellogg and Henry Kline were also officers subsequently.

The Sacramento Rangers, cavalry, were organized August 27, 1861, and were mustered into the service of the United States with sixty-two members. D. A. McMerritt was captain; J. M. Ropes, first lieutenant; A. W. Starr, second lieutenant.

E. D. Shirland raised a troop of cavalry, known as Shirland's Cavalry, recruiting them principally around Folsom. They were mustered into the service of the United States and arrived in Sacramento by rail, seventy-five in number, September 5, 1861. Here they were joined by about forty recruits from this city, and proceeded to San Francisco on the steamer "Antelope." The citizens of Folsom raised \$513 in two hours for the use of the company.

The National Guard was organized October 7, 1862, with officers as follows: L. L. Baker, captain; D. W. Welty, first lieutenant; W. H. B. Morrill, senior second lieutenant; Prescott Robinson, junior second lieutenant. The sergeants were: John Talbot, John Foley, R. H.

Daley, Paschal Coggins, and M. L. Templeton. Among the privates of this company were a number of men well known throughout the state, such as Newton Booth, M. M. Estee, Justin Gates, S. S. Holl, James McClatchy, Alex Badlam, and Sylvester Tryon.

The Sacramento Sharpshooters organized June 6, 1863, with E. R. Hamilton as captain; Thomas V. Cummings, first lieutenant; W. M. Siddons, senior second lieutenant. Chris Weisel, J. A. Conboie, and E. H. Heacock were the sergeants. This company numbered in its ranks as privates, L. Booth, E. M. Fry, A. Flohr, J. T. Glover, S. S. Holl, Israel Luce, J. H. McKune, Robert Robinson, Perrin Stanton, O. H. Tubbs, and G. K. Van Heusen, all prominent men of Sacramento. The company was mustered out in 1886.

The Turner Rifles organized June 22, 1863, with forty-four members. Their captain was Charles Wolleb; A. Geisel, first lieutenant; L. Lotthammer, senior second lieutenant; A. Nessel, junior second lieutenant. Among the privates we find the names of John Bellmer, A. Heilbron, Charles Pommer, C. Weil, C. Kleinsorge, L. B. Mohr, and C. Weisel.

The Walnut Grove Union Guard was organized at Walnut Grove in August, 1863, and for several years continued as part of the National Guard.

The Baker Guard was composed of over fifty young men, most of them under twenty-one years of age, and was organized September 15, 1863. W. T. Crowell was its captain; James Clunie, first lieutenant; D. K. Zumwalt, second lieutenant; Samuel Carlisle, third lieutenant. This company was consolidated with Company D, National Guard, in June, 1866.

The Sacramento Light Artillery, unattached, was organized September 24, 1864, with Edgar Mills as captain; Wyman Mc-Mitchell, first lieutenant W. M. Siddons, senior second lieutenant; D. W. Earl, junior second lieutenant. A. J. Senatz was prominent in the organization, and S. S. Montague, Joseph Davis, and J. L. Atwood were among the subsequent captains.

The 1st Battalion, Light Artillery, was organized in September, 1866, with Edgar Mills as major; L. E. Crane, first lieutenant and adjutant; Paul Morrill, first lieutenant and quartermaster; W. R. Cluness, assistant sergeant.

The Emmet Guards were organized March 19, 1864, with John Foley as captain; F. A. Moran, first lieutenant; John F. Sheehan, senior second lieutenant; John S. Barrett, junior second lieutenant. The other officers were: T. W. Sheehan, Owen Farrell, and M. McManus. The company was mustered out of the state service June 11, 1872.



The Sacramento Zouaves, an independent colored company, were in existence for several years.

Company G, Sarsfield Guards, was organized in 1870, with William H. Ashton, Jr., captain; Charles Brady, first lieutenant; Thomas Nolan, second lieutenant.

Troop B, cavalry, was originally organized in 1864, and was then known as the Sacramento Light Artillery. Its full official designation was Company A (Sacramento Light Artillery), 1st Battalion of Artillery, 4th Brigade, N. G. C. The material of which it was formed included many of the prominent men in the city, as will be seen by the list of those who signed the petition to Judge Clark for the formation of the company. The list is as follows: Paul Morrill, Edgar Mills, George Rowland, James McClatchy, H. W. Bragg, George S. Evans, W. S. Mesick, O. D. Lombard, W. M. Mitchell, Isaac Lohman, William M. Harmon, R. W. Lewis, A. Lamott, M. M. Estee, William M. Lyon, C. C. Barnes, Robert Hamilton, Benjamin Peart, E. H. Heacock, S. S. Holl, James Carolan, J. B. Sanderson, George W. Chesley, L. Wilsey, J. H. Carroll, H. G. Smith, D. W. Earl, A. D. Whitney, C. N. Higgins, Robert Anderson, M. M. Spaulding, F. E. Mitchell, N. L. Drew, George Inglis, William M. Hoag, R. T. Brown, Charles Miller, John McNeill, I. C. Aikles, James McCleary, George E. Duden, Prescott Robinson, C. P. Huntington, Charles H. Creed, W. H. Taylor, William L. Ustick, J. H. McKune, Henry Ramsey, John S. Miller, Joseph T. Glover, A. C. Bidwell, L. H. Foote, R. I. Graham, Samuel Cross, J. W. Reeves, Justin Gates, L. S. Taylor, E. D. Wheatley, S. W. Butler, J. M. Avery, W. C. Felch, A. Briggs, Alex. Badlam, H. E. Cook, D. P. Coon, George Oulton, Theo. J. Milliken, Richard Dale, H. F. Holmes, A. H. Ault, Charles A. Peake, Albert Leonard, Thomas Ross, J. T. Griffiths, William E. Wise, Thomas C. Jones, George Cox, Thomas Brown, J. T. Brownell, I. Bailey, Charles Roberts, J. Davis, E. B. Mott, A. S. Bender, P. Stanton, Ben. C. Butler, P. Franklin, Joseph Bremer, Leland Stanford, William M. Siddons, John P. Hoyt, Frederick Gibbs, C. C. Knox, A. G. Richardson, T. M. Hubbard, S. E. Ladd, B. Cahoon, Paul Morrill, Jr., S. S. Montague, T. W. Ruce, L. Rotchford, Samuel Cross, E. A. Rockwell, E. M. Howison.

The officers were Edgar Mills, captain; Wyman McMitchell, first lieutenant; Wm. M. Siddons, senior second lieutenant; D. W. Earl, junior second lieutenant. March 19, 1880, the Sacramento Light Artillery, the City Guard, Nevada Light Guard, Placerville City Guard, Yuba Light Guard, and Sarsfield Guard were organized into a regiment known as the 1st

Artillery Regiment, 4th Brigade, N. G. C. Shortly afterwards the Sacramento Light Artillery became known as Light Battery B, 1st Artillery Regiment. July 1, 1893, it was detached from the regiment and designated as Battery B, Light Artillery, unattached. July 23, 1895, it was changed into a troop of cavalry, and incorporated in August, 1895, with Troops A, C, and D, cavalry, as the 1st Squadron of Cavalry. In July, 1908, the squadron was discontinued, and the troop became known again as "Troop B, Cavalry," and is so known today. Troop B, Cavalry, was called into the federal service on August 5, 1917.

The 8th Infantry regiment was organized October 31, 1890, and the 1st Artillery, March 19, 1880. The 8th Infantry and the 1st Artillery were consolidated December 9, 1895, forming the 2nd Regiment of Infantry, N. G. C. Company A, 2nd Infantry, was mustered out in the same year.

Company E, 2nd Infantry, of this city was organized November 26, 1883, with Henry I. Seymour, later colonel, as captain. Company G of this city, and of the same regiment, was organized July 29, 1870, with Thomas B. Hall, now deceased, as captain. Both these companies existed continuously up until 1911, when Company E was mustered out; but it was later reorganized. Companies E and G, 2nd Infantry, were also called into federal service on August 5, 1917. After the World War they were reorganized and consolidated into one company, now known as Company G, 159th Infantry, stationed at Sacramento.

#### Grand Army of the Republic

The greatest patriotic order that ever was instituted was organized in Sacramento early in its existence, and has numbered three posts and two relief corps, and one circle of the Ladies of the Grand Army, auxiliary thereto, all of which, except one post, are still in existence and in flourishing condition.

Sumner Post No. 3 was instituted November 25, 1867, with the following charter members: G. W. Bowie, Thomas J. Blakeney, George S. Evans, D. A. DeMerritt, W. L. Campbell, E. Engham, John F. Sheehan, E. S. Granger, W. C. Guirey, R. H. Harris, J. V. Gilbert, N. S. Hawley, R. W. Towne, and J. G. Garrison, the charter being signed by John G. Miller, department commander, and James Coey, assistant adjutant-general. The first officers were: W. S. Campbell, commander; W. C. Guirey, Jr., vice commander, and J. F. Sheehan, adjutant. The post is still in a healthy condition.

Warren Post No. 54 was instituted August 4, 1883, with the following charter members: W. A. Houghton, Charles Reihn, C. W. Wallace, J. B. Pierpont, Fred Dustman, J. N.

Moore, M. J. Smith, Dan Meagher, E. C. Jordan, M. Wood, N. Hamm, J. H. Carrington, Dr. C. F. Pinkham, N. T. Gould, W. W. Fuller, W. W. Meyer, T. J. Kiernan, S. S. B. Brigham, W. C. Gnet, Charles Ludwig, J. H. Marsh, W. M. Wilbur, H. Yuhre, Charles Foster, A. Richardson, E. P. Snyder, J. S. Easterbrooke, A. T. Browsher, George Vogelgesang, A. W. Sefton, J. J. Trarbach, J. T. Bartlett, and S. McKearney. It is still in existence, and has a good number of members.

Fair Oaks Post No. 120 was organized in May, 1886, and after continuing a number of years surrendered its charter.

Sumner Relief Corps No. 11, auxiliary to Sumner Post, was organized in March, 1884, and is still prosperous.

Fair Oaks Relief Corps No. 13 was organized in May, 1884, as auxiliary of Fair Oaks Post, and is still in existence as an auxiliary of the G. A. R., although the post has been discontinued for some years, having united with Sumner Post.

Clara Barton Circle No. 11, Ladies of the G. A. R., was organized May 26, 1886. It is now known as Edward Roby Circle No. 2, Ladies of the G. A. R., and is in a prosperous condition.

### Spanish War Veterans

J. Holland Laidler Camp No. 5, Department of California, United Spanish War Veterans, was chartered under the National Encampment, Spanish-American War Veterans, April 18, 1904, as No. 286. Subsequently the general organization was amalgamated with other kindred associations, and became the United Spanish War Veterans. The camp was chartered under the United Spanish War Veterans, January 17, 1905. Its charter members were as follows: O. J. Addison, J. Alexander, O. W. Anderson, F. F. Atkinson, W. D. Bessey, F. W. Birchmore, O. J. Boden, D. C. Bush, F. F. Canon, \*John Cooke, F. W. Coyne, W. R. Coyne, M. J. Cunningham, \*O. N. Faulkner, \*A. P. Gadbois, \*J. W. Gray, \*Fred Gunter, \*W. F. Hayden, J. H. Hayes, J. E. Hicks, W. J. Hanna, D. O. Hildebrand, E. C. Hunt, S. W. Kay, Rube Lee, S. W. Leitch, C. Lucey, F. L. Martin, \*C. D. McDermit, \*J. G. Merle, J. M. Milliken, L. C. Moore, Haywood Reed, J. F. Sherburn, W. O. Smith, H. E. Speas, H. G. Teasdale, C. H. Weden, W. I. Woodman, Mark Wormer.

The first executive officers of the camp were: Commander, S. W. Kay; adjutant, J. Alexander; quartermaster, O. W. Anderson.

J. Holland Laidler, in honor of whose memory this camp was named, was connected with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company's hospital in Sacramento prior to the commencement of the war between the United States and Spain. At the outbreak of hostilities (or when the opportunity presented itself) he joined the Hospital Corps, United States army, and was killed in action during the Philippine insurrection, April 24, 1899, at Quinquia, Philippine Islands. He was born in Elko, Houston County, Ga., July 11, 1876.

Admiral Robley D. Evans Camp No. 33, Department of California, United Spanish War Veterans, was organized through the efforts of Colonel F. F. Canon, assisted by a few other veterans. It was mustered in August 14, 1908, by Department Commander M. M. Moulton (now past department commander) at the armory of Company E, 2nd Infantry, National Guard of California, which was located at that time in the old pavilion, Sixth and M Streets.

The charter members were: G. A. Bahrn, W. T. Hildebrand, C. C. Craver, W. H. Phillips, C. E. Connolly, Charles J. Stephens, B. W. Gardner, Johannes Gienger, F. F. Canon, T. H. McDaniel, F. C. Childs, E. Storrer, James Fricke, G. W. Waldron, F. W. Barber, F. E. Kimple, H. C. Carvell, F. W. Strachauer, F. E. Elliott, Fred Shrader, and Herbert Gray. The first executive officers of the camp were: Commander, F. E. Elliott; adjutant, F. F. Canon; quartermaster, B. W. Gardner.

The camp was named in honor of the noted admiral of the United States navy, "Fighting Bob" Evans. About the time of organization Admiral Evans had just completed his trip around the world. Again, the naming of the camp was appropriate, for during the Spanish-American War he had taken a very prominent part, and was in active command of the U. S. S. "Iowa," off Santiago, during the naval engagement which resulted in the destruction of Cervera's fleet, July 3, 1898. Camp Robley D. Evans has recently been combined with the J. Holland Laidler Camp No. 5.

Cynthia E. Moore Auxiliary, United Spanish War Veterans, auxiliary to Camps J. Holland Laidler No. 5 and Admiral R. D. Evans No. 33, was instituted in Elks Hall, Sacramento, January 15, 1909, with thirty-five charter members. The name Cynthia E. Moore was chosen because Cynthia E. Moore (born November 9, 1873, and a graduate of St. Luke's Hospital, San Francisco) was a nurse in the United States army service, serving from November 14, 1898, to September 30, 1900. She was honorably discharged because of illness, was cared for at the general hospital at the

\* Deceased.



Presidio of San Francisco, died May 11, 1901, and was buried in that city.

The first set of officers were: Gertrude Gould Speas, president; Alice Milliken, senior vice-president; Ada Hildebrand, junior vice-president; I. May Sydeham, chaplain; Addie Kelly, secretary; Mary Kimple, treasurer; Mamie Kay, conductor; Lillian Lee, guard.

The history of Cynthia E. Moore Auxiliary since its admission into the organization has been one of prosperity and success. Its members have ever striven for advancement and have placed the auxiliary upon a high plane.

#### The American Legion

The American Legion Post No. 61, of Sacramento, was chartered September 20, 1919, and is one of the most active among the patriotic ex-service organizations in the country. The

following names appear on the original charter: H. J. McClatchy, Carlos K. McClatchy, Harry R. Gimbal, Walter S. Tyler, George H. Olmsted, Charles Thomas, Butler Jack, Jr., George J. Raymond, Leo A. McClatchy, Harry E. Hosking, Walter J. Hicks, E. G. Wakefield, Wallace Shepard, Jay K. Henry, and Fontaine Johnson.

The present officers of the post are: Walter W. Wright, commander; Roy J. Neilsen, first vice-commander; Cluness S. Goethe, second vice-commander; Edward Davis, third vice-commander; William Hickey, sergeant at arms; Dewey Baker, chaplain; Chester Gannon, historian; L. E. Deise, adjutant; Marco Zarick, treasurer; W. H. Pope, chairman executive committee, and H. W. McElrath, George L. Klumpp, and John B. Maloney, directors.

## CHAPTER XXXIV

### SACRAMENTO FIRE DEPARTMENT

#### First Organization and Early Fires

THE FIRST fire department in Sacramento was organized in 1850. On April 4 of that year the first fire of any considerable extent occurred on Front Street, between J and K, eight or ten buildings being destroyed, with their contents, within thirty minutes of the time it started. The loss was stated at \$100,000. A fire department was immediately organized. On November 9 following, another fire occurred, destroying the New York, Eagle, St. Francis, and Galena Hotels, the Home of the Badger, Rowe's provision store, and other buildings. On August 13, 1851, the Tehama Theater was burned.

The greatest fire of the early days occurred November 2, 1852, when fully seven-eighths of the city was destroyed and several lives were supposed to have been lost. This was the most widespread and disastrous fire in the history of the city, and the total amount of loss was estimated at \$10,000,000. Although it was a frame building, the Congregational Church on Sixth Street was the only one out of the many churches that was saved. Through the efforts of the citizens the conflagration was prevented from extending east of Ninth Street and north of I Street. The fact that a strong wind was blowing when the fire started was undoubtedly the cause of its becoming so general.

The second general conflagration in the city's history occurred on the afternoon of July 13, 1854. It started in a small frame building in the rear of Newcome's furniture store, near the center of the block between J and K, Third and Fourth Streets. This time it was caused by the upsetting of a spirit lamp used for heating a glue-pot. It reached the Sacramento Hotel almost immediately, and in a very short time the blaze was tremendous. The day was very hot, the thermometer standing at one hundred degrees in the shade. The firemen turned out in force, but the furious element would not be denied, and in spite of the heroic efforts of the members of the department and the citizens, it destroyed successively the Oriental Hotel, the American House, the old courthouse, the New England House, the State House, Congregational Church, the Sewanee House, Crescent City Hotel, and No. 4's engine house. By good luck the water-works had just been put into operation, and but for their efficiency the loss would have been much greater.

Governor Bigler had been working from the beginning of the conflagration wherever help had been needed, and when the State Capitol was threatened, he asked a number of bystanders to aid him in saving the furniture. They demurred to doing so on the ground that the state could better afford to lose its

property than private parties could. Pointing to a full-length portrait of Washington that hung on the southern wall, Governor Bigler said: "See! there is the portrait of the father of your country; will you permit it to be destroyed?" His appeal was successful, and they made a general rush and saved the picture.

The Golden Eagle Hotel, a substantial brick building, finally checked the fire until it could be controlled. The news of the fire having reached San Francisco, the Monumental Engine Company of that city made an earnest effort to reach Sacramento in time to be of assistance, but was unable to arrive until the next morning, when they were cordially thanked by the citizens for their generous attempt.

The next important fire occurred on July 3, 1855, and burned over the whole triangle between the levee, I and Sixth Streets, but as the buildings were mainly old shacks occupied by Chinese, the loss was not heavy. Several fires, each occasioning a loss of from \$10,000 to \$20,000, occurred in the following nineteen years.

About 5:30 a. m., on September 15, 1874, the Capital Woolen Mills caught fire and were destroyed, causing a loss of from \$75,000 to \$100,000. The mills were soon rebuilt. November 21, 1886, they were burned again, and were not rebuilt.

January 9, 1875, a fire started in the afternoon in the lamp room of the Western Hotel and spread rapidly to the whole building. By desperate efforts the fire department, which was promptly on hand, managed to confine it to the hotel building, which was totally destroyed. Three lives were lost, two of the victims being compositors in the "Union" office. The financial loss was estimated at about \$100,000.

The most disastrous conflagration of later years occurred on Saturday morning, January 31, 1903, when the fine department store of Weinstock, Lubin & Company, at Fourth and K Streets, running through to L Street, was discovered to be on fire. The iron doors in the rear of the K Street part were locked and could not be opened by the firemen until after the flames had gained such headway that they could not be controlled. They swept across the bridge connecting the annex, and the inflammable contents soon made the whole store a seething furnace. At daybreak only the walls were left standing, the loss being over \$750,000. The firm moved to the old pavilion on M Street, and in twenty-four hours was doing business again with a limited stock. Within a year they were housed again in their present handsome building.

Other serious fires of recent years have occurred at Charles Nathan & Sons' Department Store, Sixth and J Streets, with a loss of \$458,000; the Sacramento Lumber Company's plant, when the west end of their yard burned with a loss of \$58,000; the Valley Seed Company's store, 1319 Front Street, with a loss of \$174,000; and the California Packing Company's Cannery, with a loss of \$400,000.

### Early Fire Companies

The honor of having organized the first fire company in the state belongs to Sacramento. February 5, 1850, the first steps were taken toward the organization of Mutual Hook and Ladder Company No. 1. The following officers were elected: Demas Strong, foreman; J. S. Fowler, first assistant; M. D. Eyre, second assistant; T. A. Warbass, treasurer; H. G. Langley, secretary; J. O. Derby, steward. The company turned out to the fire of April 4, 1850, using a fire engine belonging to Lewis & Bailey. They continued in active service until October 30, 1859, when they disbanded by mutual consent, turning over their apparatus to the fire department. They had twenty-six members when they disbanded, and had occupied the same building with Confidence Engine Company No. 1.

Alert Hook and Ladder Company No. 2 was organized September 27, 1852, electing Thomas W. Noyes, foreman; Charles W. Cook, assistant foreman; Alexander C. Folger, secretary; W. B. H. Dodson, trustee; John L. Polhemus and Joseph F. Cloutman, delegates. Their building was a two-story brick one, located on Eighth Street between J and K. Both this company and the Mutual received an outfit of hooks and ladders in 1853. In 1860 the Alert had twenty-nine members, and M. McManus was their foreman.

On March 6, 1851, Confidence Engine Company No. 1 was organized with W. S. Eakins, foreman; William D. Hunt, first assistant; John J. Balentine, second assistant; H. E. Urner, secretary; Leander Culver, treasurer. It was housed in a two-story building on the east side of Third Street between I and J. It maintained its organization until the introduction of the paid fire department, when it numbered sixty-five members.

Protection Engine Company No. 2 was organized March 22, 1851, electing William Arents, foreman; Francis R. Folger, assistant; H. Burdick, secretary. It had sixty-five members and its house was erected on the west side of Eighth Street between J and K, and was afterwards for many years known as Exempt Firemen's Hall. It was torn down in 1911 to give place to a new building.

Sacramento Engine Company No. 3 was organized March 27, 1851, by electing J. R.



Beard, foreman; H. J. Beams, assistant foreman; F. McGilvery, secretary; J. C. Freeman, assistant secretary. It had erected for it two years later a fine house on the west side of Second Street between K and L, and in 1860 the company numbered fifty-nine members. The building was later occupied by No. 1, of the paid fire department.

Eureka Engine Company No. 4 was organized August 15, 1853, electing W. H. Jones, foreman; John H. Burgess, assistant; Jacob Greenbaum, secretary; H. P. Osborn, treasurer. They occupied a two-story brick building, the present Corporation House, on Fifth Street between J and K, and numbered sixty-five members in 1860.

Knickerbocker Engine Company No. 5 was organized July 21, 1854, the officers being as follows: H. Polley, foreman; James Calwyn, first assistant; P. Holland, second assistant; John F. Hall, secretary; John C. Keenan, treasurer. The company numbered fifty-eight members, and its building was a two-story brick on the east side of Fourth Street between K and L.

Young America No. 6 was organized by the residents of the Third Ward, June 21, 1855, with Robert Robinson, foreman; E. Kimball, first assistant; Sylvester Marshall, second assistant; Anson Perry, secretary; Charles S. White, treasurer. Its house was a two-story brick, located on Tenth Street between I and J, and is at present used by a company of the paid fire department, No. 2.

Tehama Hose Company No. 1 was the first hose company in this city. It was organized April 21, 1853, but disbanded November 24, 1855.

Neptune Hose Company was an independent company organized October 6, 1856, with C. T. Ingham, president; P. Holland, foreman; Thomas Bartlett, assistant foreman; A. P. Norton, treasurer; Alexander Badlam, secretary. The company had considerable trouble in gaining admission into the department. A building was erected for it on the north side of I Street, fronting on Fourth Street. It had a membership of twenty-five.

Broderick Engine Company No. 7 was organized June 1, 1860, electing Matthias Ault, foreman; R. B. Bishop, first assistant; Bernard Riley, second assistant; D. O. Brown, secretary, and W. S. Higgins, treasurer. Its membership was sixty-five. The company was named after United States Senator David Broderick, and was faithful in its attendance at fires, but was not admitted into the department, and was disbanded immediately after the flood of 1861. It occupied a one-and-a-half-story building at the corner of Third and R Streets. The building was removed a number of years ago and converted into a residence;

and the engine, hose, etc., reverted to the department.

Several other companies of less note and various continuance were organized during the period of the volunteer department, and did good work when necessity required, but their names have passed from recollection. The fire-fighters of the old volunteer days were men of daring, men who were in the ranks for the love of the work as well as for the protection of their own property and that of others. Many of them had been members of similiar organizations in the East, and brought to their work here the experience gained in former fields.

#### Chief Engineers of Volunteer Fire Department

The following were chief engineers of the volunteer fire department during its continuance from January 25, 1851, to August, 1872, their terms of office being one year: Hiram Arents, David McDowell, R. M. Folger, I. M. Hubbard, J. H. Houseman, J. B. Blanchard, Henry Polley, Hiram Arents, Joseph S. Friend, George H. Brickman, R. J. Graham, Hugh Kelly, George Schmeizer, David C. Wilson, John Donellan, W. Gillan, Frank Johnson, A. H. Hapeman, William D. Farrell, George Schmeizer. Houseman and Kelly resigned, Blanchard, first assistant, succeeding the former, and Schmeizer succeeding the latter.

#### Rivalry of the Companies

As was usual in the days of volunteer fire departments, there was great rivalry between the different companies, and many incidents occurred, humorous and otherwise, that would make interesting reading if their history had been preserved. There were tournaments, races, balls, presentation of banners and prizes, and various other features. At one time much complaint was made against the companies, in the papers, on account of these rivalries. It was charged that some of their members laid plans for getting ahead of the members of other companies by ringing false alarms, having warned enough members of their own companies to enable them to have their apparatus ready and get to the scene of the supposed fire before their rivals could do so, thereby gaining credit through the papers for being the most active in the performance of their duties. The rivalry between the volunteer companies often became so keen that bad blood was engendered and fights were common. Spanners, wrenches, any available weapons, were used, and sanguinary encounters occurred on many occasions. One of the fiercest and most notable of these occurred at the burning of the first building erected for the Jefferson Primary School. Two of the companies between which there existed a strong feeling of antagonism, met at a wooden bridge

that spanned a little slough near the school. Each was determined to beat the other, and they arrived simultaneously at the bridge. It was too narrow for both to cross at the same time, and in consequence one engine struck the railing, smashing it, and was precipitated into the slough. In a moment the fray was started, spanners and other weapons being used freely, and the bitterest fight in the history of the department was on, the combatants paying no more attention to the fire, which was burning fiercely. Several were seriously injured, and carried the marks of the combat to their graves. The men who comprised the volunteer department were fearless and aggressive, energetic and ready to court opposition, all of which qualities were valuable in fighting fire, even though they found a vent in other less worthy directions.

#### Exempt Firemen

The first Exempt Firemen's Association was organized on August 14, 1865. Twenty-two members were present at the meeting on that day, and the following were chosen as officers: George Rowland, president; J. H. Houseman, vice-president; J. J. Smith, secretary; J. F. Crawford, treasurer. In 1871, when this association was abolished, it had only sixty-five members. It was a charitable association, but its charities were neither compulsory nor systematic. The fund was under the control of the board of delegates, which had been incorporated June 10, 1868, and in the treasury was about \$38,000, in 1872, which was turned over to the new association formed at that time.

The latter, which went out of existence some years ago, was organized under an act of the legislature, approved in April, 1872, it having been instituted December 4, 1872. The first officers elected were: W. L. Herndon, president; A. H. Cummings, first vice-president; Joseph Davis, second vice-president; George A. Putnam, treasurer; also a board of trustees of the general fund, and a board of trustees of the charitable fund.

Although in 1871 the old association had only sixty-five members when it was dissolved, the new one began business in 1872, with 324 members, and many others joined it later on. Its objects were of a social and beneficiary nature, including fraternal aid and pecuniary benefits. The pecuniary benefit given was eight dollars per week in case of disability, ten dollars a month to widows of deceased members in case they were in need of it, and a hundred dollars for funeral expenses. Besides this, all the friendly aid the association could bestow in case of sickness or distress was cheerfully given. These benefits were not given to a member, however, if his distress was the result of gross dissipation. By death and

removals the number of members was gradually reduced to 151 in 1890, and finally to sixty-seven in 1901, when the association wound up its affairs.

By the act which created the paid fire department of the city, it was provided that the Exempt Firemen's Association should have the privilege of selecting one of the old engine houses of the volunteer department for its use. The old engine house on the north side of the alley, on Eighth Street between J and K, was accordingly chosen and the property was put up at auction, to avoid complication of the title. No one would bid against the Exempt Firemen, and the sum it brought was \$100. The building was remodeled and a hall built for their use, while the lower story was fitted up for stores, which brought a good rent. The change made in it by the Exempts cost about \$7,000, and it was occupied by them for the first time on July 12, 1875. When the association wound up its affairs the property was sold, and it has been demolished to make way for a fine modern building. Thus landmark after landmark of the old days is passing away, and like the Pioneers, the Exempts still living have dwindled away in numbers, and soon only the memory of them will remain to us.

John F. Dreman, who was a member of No. 1, in the old volunteer department, and turned out in parade with it in 1851, and who was afterwards a member of No. 3, and of Neptune Hose Company, was the last president of the Exempts, and the proud possessor of a handsome badge presented to him when they disbanded. Mr. Dreman was for many years a member of the city board of education, and served also as a supervisor of the county. He died in 1917. James Coffroth, a brilliant lawyer of a generation ago, was the first member of the Exempts to die, and William L. Herndon the first president.

#### Paid Fire Department

A paid fire department for the city was established by the legislature April 1, 1872, and the volunteer department was superseded. A board of three commissioners was established, the first members to be appointed by the governor, and their successors to be elected by the people, one being elected each year at the regular city election. The city was authorized by the act to issue bonds for \$50,000, payable twenty years after date, with interest at eight per cent per annum. The first commissioners, appointees of the governor, were Sylvester Tryon, George Rowland, and W. C. Felch, the latter being elected president of the board. Two engine companies and a hook and ladder company were organized the ensuing fall.



Engine Company No. 1 was organized September 15, 1872, and Henry Burnham was made foreman and O. Collier, engineer. There were twelve other men, but only the engineer, foreman and drivers were permanently employed. The engine-house was for years situated on Second Street between K and L, but is now on Sixth Street between H and I.

Engine Company No. 2 was organized at the same time as No. 1, with J. W. Thompson as foreman and E. H. Williams as engineer. The engine-house is on Tenth Street between I and J.

Engine Company No. 3 was organized and placed in service on April 1, 1888. The engine-house is on Nineteenth Street, between L and M, where Hose Company No. 1, organized June 11, 1884, had previously been located before disbanding.

Station No. 4, on Twenty-sixth Street between L and M, was installed and put in service March 1, 1902, at a cost of \$12,800, and the apparatus cost \$5,550.

Station No. 5, on Ninth Street between T and U, was put in service in June, 1911, at a cost of about \$11,000, with apparatus costing \$5,550.

By 1912, the department was thoroughly equipped with chemical engines, including a modern auto chemical engine; also with up-to-date steamers, hook-and-ladder trucks with extension ladders and a water-tower, besides an ample supply of first-class hose-carts and hose. The annexation of the suburbs was then necessitating the building of stations in Oak Park and other localities. Oak Park already had a volunteer fire company. This is no longer in existence, paid stations of the Sacramento Fire Department having since been established both at Oak Park and at Curtis Oaks. At that time the board of underwriters had stated that no city in the state had a better-equipped fire department, or a more efficient force of firemen, than had Sacramento. The city trustees were alive to the fact that the better equipped and more efficient the department was, the better the protection afforded to the property of taxpayers, and the more reasonable the rates of insurance. For this reason they were more liberal in their appropriations for the purchase of apparatus, to keep up with the growth of the city and its needs. The erection of six- and eight-story buildings having then become quite common, the board, in January, 1912, purchased an auto hook-and-ladder truck, with an eighty-five-foot extension ladder, of the latest and most approved pattern, at a cost of \$6,300.

The fire department now consists of seven engine companies, three truck companies, and four chemical companies, their locations being as follows:

Engine Company No. 1: Sixth Street between H and I.

Engine Company No. 2: Tenth Street between I and J.

Engine Company No. 3: Nineteenth Street between L and M.

Engine Company No. 4: Twenty-sixth Street between L and M.

Engine Company No. 5: Ninth Street between T and U.

Engine Company No. 6: Fourth Avenue between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth.

Engine Company No. 7: Twenty-sixth Street and Portola Way.

Truck Company No. 1: Sixth Street between K and L.

Truck Company No. 2: Nineteenth Street between L and M.

Truck Company No. 3: Fourth Avenue between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth.

Chemical Company No. 1: Fifth Street between J and K.

Chemical Company No. 2: Twenty-second Street between S and T.

Chemical Company No. 3: Twentieth Street between D and E.

Chemical Company No. 4: Thirty-eighth Street and Folsom Boulevard.

The present Sacramento Fire Department is efficient, both in its equipment and in the personnel of its several stations. Under the new city council, Michael J. Dunphy was appointed chief of the department. He was formerly assistant to Chief Loyal C. Moore, who about one year before had been appointed to succeed Charles Anderson, who is now a member of the city council.

All the equipment of the department is now motor-driven with the latest type of hose and ladder trucks, nozzle hoist derricks, high-power pumps, and other apparatus. It is claimed Sacramento has more fire hydrants than the majority of cities of its size; that it stands third in the entire United States, when compared with cities up to 100,000 population; and that its fire department is excelled in California only by Los Angeles and San Francisco.

In 1919 the two-platoon system was adopted, giving the department greater efficiency, and always providing for the fullest cooperation of all the units in all emergencies arising in unusual conflagrations.

The annual appropriations for the city's fire department since 1913 have been as follows:

1911: \$130,000.00	1918: \$126,446.55
1912: 76,135.73	1919: 128,404.00
1913: 152,691.00	1920: 165,820.80
1914: 120,074.52	1921: 230,917.36
1915: 154,819.00	1922: 250,349.40
1916: 140,569.00	1923: 318,996.80
1917: 150,205.00	

### Chief Engineers of Paid Fire Department

The chief engineers of the paid fire department since its organization have been: William B. Hunt, 1872-1874; William H. H. Lee, 1874-1876; Henry Burnham, 1876-1878; William H. H. Lee, four months, 1878; Cornelius Sullivan, 1878-1887; M. O'Meara, 1887-1890; H. A. Guthrie, 1890-1910; Charles Anderson, 1910-1920; Loyal C. Moore, 1920-1921; Michael J. Dunphy, 1921 to the present time.

In 1887 O'Meara was elected chief engineer by the board of fire commissioners at a private meeting, and Sullivan and his friends held that the election was illegal. Both parties claimed the office and both gave orders at fires. The situation became embarrassing, the matter having been taken into court, and the commissioners finally called in H. A. Guthrie, who was at the time foreman of No. 1, and asked him to take the position of acting chief engineer. He demurred at first, but consented, and on October 13 he was appointed acting chief engineer. On October 21 he was appointed assistant chief engineer. About three months afterwards the courts decided in favor of O'Meara. In 1890 O'Meara left the city suddenly and Guthrie was appointed chief engineer on September 29, to succeed him. January 22, 1894, when the new charter for the city went into effect, he was reelected

chief engineer and continued to hold the position until August 1, 1910, when he requested to be relieved and tendered his resignation, retiring of his own volition and being placed on the pension list. He had been a member of the old volunteer department, becoming a member of Alert No. 2, while yet only a boy, and previously had been torch bearer of Protection No. 2. He was presented with his certificate by Alert No. 2, January 29, 1872, and became a member of Hook and Ladder No. 1, in the paid fire department. During his term of service as chief engineer he brought the department up to a high degree of efficiency and by his aggressive energy and insistence with the trustees was able to introduce many improvements, such as chemical engines, extension ladders, etc., into the department. Chief Engineer Anderson, who succeeded him, proved to be an efficient chief, both in the handling of his force and in methods of controlling fires. During his incumbency the annexation of Oak Park and other suburbs was accomplished, and the erection of additional engine-houses for the use of the department and the protection of the outlying districts was planned and carried to completion. Under Chiefs Moore and Dunphy, the department has maintained its record for efficiency and service.

## CHAPTER XXXV

### PUBLIC UTILITIES

#### Gas-Works

**E**ARLY in the history of Sacramento the necessity became apparent for a system of lighting more generally available and more elaborate than the tallow-dip. Kerosene at that date was not in general use and acetylene and other substances were not then known. Gas had been in use in cities for a long time and was therefore the logical means for lighting streets and houses. Early in 1854 a Scotchman named William Glenn obtained a franchise for establishing and maintaining gas-works in the city of Sacramento. He made no attempt to build the works, but instead sold his franchise to a joint-stock association, which organized August 18, 1854, as the Sacramento Gas Company. Angus Frier-

son was elected president and N. W. Chittenden, secretary. The capital stock was \$500,000, and by May, 1856, \$200,000 had been expended. The initial step in constructing the gas-works was taken October 20, 1854, by Mayor R. P. Johnson, who turned the first soil excavated for placing the gas-meter tank, the location being in Slater's Addition. The new enterprise was pushed forward energetically until March 7, 1855, when the rise of the American River and the submergence of that part of the city caused its temporary abandonment. The prosecution of the work was resumed August 4, 1855, and energetically carried out. The city was lighted with gas for the first time on the evening of December 17 in the same year. The officers of the company at that time were: R. P. John-



son, president and superintendent; W. H. Watson, secretary; D. O. Mills, treasurer; P. B. Norman, engineer; James Murray, W. F. Babcock, L. McLean, Jr., R. P. Johnson, and W. H. Watson, directors.

In 1857 this company sold out, but as most of the stock was bought by the original stockholders, little change was made. In 1867 so much of the land west of the works was washed away by high water that it was feared the structure would be undermined, and large quantities of cobbles were thrown into the river against the walls until the danger was checked. A special train, while coming from Rocklin for the purpose of bringing stone for this purpose, collided while on its return trip with a wood-train near Antelope Station, and the engineer, Roderick McRae, and Joseph Bryan, collector for the gas company, were severely injured. This accident claims the distinction of having been the first collision on the Central Pacific Railroad.

In 1872 articles of incorporation for the Citizens' Gas Light Company of Sacramento were filed, the capital stock being placed at \$200,000. The trustees were: Joseph W. Stow, H. B. Williams, W. H. Montague, C. T. Hopkins, E. B. Mott, Jr., G. W. Mowe, Julius Wetzlar, G. Cadwalader, and J. F. Houghton. The articles of incorporation fixed the duration of the company at twenty-five years, but its life appears to have been less than that number of days.

The Pacific Pneumatic Gas Company was organized early in October, 1872, its purpose being to manufacture gas from petroleum. The company purchased a lot of land for \$5,000 from the Johnston Brandy and Wine Company in what is known as Brannan's Addition, south of the south line of S Street, running back to Front Street and having 120 feet of river front for wharfage. The property was sold in 1889 to W. D. Knights.

January 8, 1872, the articles of incorporation of the Citizens' Gas, Light and Heat Company were filed, the capital stock being \$100,000, in shares of \$50 each. The trustees elected were: W. E. Brown, J. R. Watson, R. C. Terry, R. C. Clark, A. Gallatin, W. E. Perry, H. C. Kirk, C. H. Cummings and James McClatchy. W. E. Brown was president; Robert C. Clark, vice-president; Albert Gallatin, treasurer; and J. W. Pew, secretary.

The Sacramento Gas Company and the Citizens' Gas, Light and Heat Company consolidated January 1, 1875, under the name of the Capital Gas Company, with capital stock, \$2,000,000, in 40,000 shares of \$50 each. Works were erected on that portion of Brannan's Addition which lies between T and U Streets and Front Street and the river front, 500 feet deep

and 250 feet wide. In 1878 Smith & Company, of the Pioneer Mills, bought the Sacramento Gas Company's retort-house in Slater's Addition and made it a warehouse capable of storing 4,000 tons of grain. The railroad company bought the gasometer and the land it stood on, and sold the gasometer for old iron.

In 1856 the average daily output of gas was from 8,000 to 10,000 feet. The selling-price was \$15 per thousand, and there were 113 consumers. In 1863 the number of consumers had increased to 600, and the city then contracted for forty-five street lamps at \$9 a month each, the lamps to be lighted only during the session of the legislature. A new gas-holder was constructed in 1869, with a capacity of 60,000 cubic feet. February 1, 1870, the price of gas was reduced to \$7 a thousand cubic feet, and there were at that time 33,000 feet of gas mains in use. During the same year the price of gas was further reduced to \$6 per thousand, at which rate it was held for several years.

In 1871 there were 50,000 feet of gas mains in the streets of Sacramento, and in 1873, eighteen miles of mains were laid. In 1875 the consolidated companies had three gas-holders, of 60,000 cubic feet capacity each, in operation where the present gas-works are located; and the customers had to rely on these for gas until the new 500,000-cubic-foot gas-holder was constructed in 1908.

The Capital Gas Company combined with the Thompson-Houston Electric Light Company on July 1, 1887, thus disposing of a competitor and combining electric lighting with its gas business.

In 1890 the Sacramento Electric Gas and Railway Company was formed, by the consolidation of the Sacramento Electric Power and Light Company and the Folsom Water Power Company, and in 1902 this company acquired by purchase the Capital Gas Company. In March of 1903 the Sacramento Electric Gas and Railway Company was acquired by the California Gas and Electric Company. During all these changes improvements had been made in methods of gas-making. A plant for the manufacture of water-gas from anthracite coal and petroleum was erected and used in conjunction with the coal-gas works, and as petroleum became cheaper the water-gas superseded the coal-gas. In 1903 another advancement in the process of making gas was made by the introduction of crude-oil water-gas, using California petroleum exclusively for the manufacture of gas, and the price was reduced to \$1 per thousand.

In January, 1906, the Sacramento Electric Gas and Railway Company became a part of the Pacific Gas and Electric system, and is now under the management of C. W. McKillip.

The company not only operates an extensive gas and electric system, but maintains and operates a large street-car system through Sacramento. The company likewise owns and operates a large system of hydro-electric power-plants in the mountains above Sacramento, which supply that city and many other localities with light and power. The increase in the number of small and large irrigation projects in the foothill districts and the valleys has called for extensive pumping-equipment to take care of that feature of the power business. The most modern facilities for the manufacture and storage of gas have been provided.

### Water-Works

The first plant in Sacramento that could be termed "water-works" was the five-horse-power pile-driver engine of William P. Henry, near the foot of I Street. By this, water was pumped up from the river by suction into a reservoir, from which carts were loaded, and the water was peddled out by the gallon. There was an antipathy to monopolies even in those days, long before "trusts" were heard of. "Uncle Billy" Anderson thought he perceived the germ of prosperity in the industry, and he soon started a rival enterprise at the junction of Second Street with "the Slough." The two parties carried on a successful business in competition with each other until they formed a combination with A. A. Bennett, and erected more elaborate works just south of Henry's engine, constructing a tank that was much higher and better protected.

The city grew, and more extensive water-works became necessary. In consequence, in the fall of 1852, George Gordon and the "Sacramento Water Company" each presented to the city plans for the construction of a system of water-works, which were submitted to the people in December. The plans were rejected by popular vote. At the same time, however, the people voted a tax of three-quarters of one per cent for works of some kind, to be thereafter fixed upon. Plans and specifications were advertised for by the city council, and a Mr. Kirk presented plans, which were adopted. The specifications called for a brick building, 50 by 127 feet on the ground and the top of the wall  $36\frac{1}{2}$  feet above the present grade of J and Front Streets. The floor of the second story was to be sixteen feet above the J Street grade, and the reservoir was to be 50 by 128 feet and  $6\frac{1}{2}$  feet high, the greatest depth of water to be five feet. The reservoir was to be on the top of the building. The price was to be \$120,000. The building was completed and the tank filled April 1, 1854, and the occasion was celebrated by the citizens on April 6. The building stood until recent years, and was

known as the old water-works building. Some years ago it passed into the possession of the Southern Pacific Company, and it has since been torn down.

The first bonds of the water loan were issued August 12, 1853, and the total issue of bonds under this loan was \$284,495. The first superintendent of the new works was William P. Henry, who had been the first man to introduce anything like pumping-works for water-supply into the city. The first parties who purchased water from the new works were Adams & Company, who paid for a fifteen days' supply at the rate of \$12.22 per month. There were seventy-three customers in April, 1854; 155 in May; 260 in June; and 403 by November.

During the year 1855 two and one-fourth miles of water-pipes were laid, which, with fifty hydrants and twenty-one stop-gates, cost \$23,600. The reservoir capacity was 200,000 gallons, and the pumping capacity 39,100 gallons per hour. By March 1, 1856, the total length of pipe laid was eight and one-fourth miles, and a few years later a Worthington pump was added to the equipment. The extension of the pipe system decreased the pressure, and complaints of scanty supply of water became frequent in the remoter parts of the city. At last, on April 6, 1870, a disastrous breakdown occurred to the works, for some time shutting off the water-supply. It was evident that something must be done to remedy the condition, and on June 6, Superintendent McCleery brought before the board of trustees plans prepared by A. A. Bennett, an architect, to raise the old building at a cost of \$10,000. June 22, 1870, Turton & Knox began to raise the tanks fifteen feet, and a new stand-pipe was put in. This partially remedied the trouble; but it was only a temporary relief, and it soon became evident that nothing less than a new system of works, with a largely increased capacity, would satisfy the people's demands.

A number of schemes were considered from 1858 to 1872, but were abandoned successively, among them being the Holly system. Water from the various wells and from the river was analyzed. The analysis of 120 ounces of water taken from the Sacramento River during the April freshet of 1870, and evaporated to dryness by James Bell of San Francisco, left a residuum of 2.59 grains, composed as follows: Gypsum, 1.27 grains; epsom salts, 0.70; salt, 0.21; silicate of potash, 0.13; silica, 0.25; iron, only a trace; loss, 0.03 grain. July 20, 1872, a special election was held, as a result of which it was decided to adopt one of the three plans offered by the Holly Company, and which would cost \$58,000. The west fifty feet of Lot 4, between H and I Streets, and Front and



Second, was purchased by the Capital Savings Bank and the National Gold Bank of D. O. Mills & Company, and the deed was presented to the city. On receiving this deed the trustees passed a resolution to accept it, and to reserve from the bonds authorized to be issued \$20,000, subject to such further legislation as might be had, for the purpose of paying the banks the money advanced by them, the amount advanced by the Capital Savings Bank being \$8,000, and that advanced by the National Gold Bank being \$7,000. Work was immediately begun on the new works, and was pushed to completion as fast as possible; but the machinery was not in shape to undergo its trial or test of capacity until July 17, 1873. When its capacity was thoroughly tested, it proved to be fully up to the demand of the specifications, and on the 28th the works were accepted by the trustees. The amount of bonds authorized by the act, approved March 30, 1872, for the purpose of erecting the works, was \$191,307.50, but the amount issued was only \$189,993.15.

The Holly rotary pumps proved to be worthless for the water-works, but the gang pumps put in by the company did good service for many years. Early in 1878 a pump, generally known as the Stevens pump, was built in the Central Pacific Company's machine shops, and installed in the west side of the water-works, where it did good service for years. Becoming superannuated, it was later used only in emergencies, or when repairs were being made to the other pumps. The capacity of the plant has since been increased from time to time, and a 12,000,000-gallon pump was put in.

Sacramento's forty-year fight for clear water triumphed on June 28, 1919, when the city voted by a large majority to issue \$1,800,000 in bonds for the purpose of erecting a modern filtration plant and water-works system. This proving inadequate to complete the works, due to some depreciation because of the low bond market and the increased cost of labor and material, another election was held on December 21, 1921, and bonds for an additional \$900,000, making a total of \$2,700,000, were carried.

The plans for the filtration plant, originally outlined in the survey and report of Charles Gillman Hyde, nationally known engineer, were adopted, and Major Hyde was engaged by the municipality as the consulting engineer during the course of construction. With him have been associated other engineers skilled in filtration design and construction, including C. G. Gillespie, the resident engineer.

When completed, the water-works system and filtration plant will be the most modern in the country, and the filtration capacity and storage facilities will be sufficient to take care of the needs of a city of five times the present population of Sacramento. The Coast Construction Company of San Francisco are the contractors. It is expected that the plant will be completed during the fall of 1923, when the clear, pure water from its reservoirs will be turned into the mains of the city.

### The Telephone

The Sunset Telephone Company made its first appearance in Sacramento in 1879, and the first telephone installed was a hand receiver. In 1882 the Sunset Telephone Company installed a plant in the Western Union Building on Second Street, between I and J, using the old Gilliland switchboard and Edison transmitter. The next year the Blake transmitter and a two-position switchboard were installed. In 1883, also, the first long-distance line was installed between Sacramento and San Francisco, the circuit being relayed at Benicia. In 1885 the office was moved to Third and J Streets, upstairs, and a four-position switchboard installed, a copper circuit being built to San Francisco, using the Humming long-distance transmitter, which was introduced about this time. From this start the long-distance service in the northern part of the state grew up. Between 1885 and 1897 the company added a couple of copper loops, weighing 172 pounds to the mile, between Sacramento and San Francisco, and on May 4, 1897, the first heavy copper loop weighing 435 pounds to the mile for each wire, was completed between the two cities.

The first express system was installed in Sacramento during the year 1893, and in 1894 the office was moved to Sixth Street, between I and J, where a complete express system was installed. Under this system the old one was done away with, the subscriber taking the receiver off the hook and calling "central." This system was maintained until the office was moved to the present building, constructed for the company, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth, in 1910, where a complete one-pound common battery switchboard was installed. The first underground system in Sacramento was installed in 1894. The company began business with several hundred subscribers, the rate being \$6 per month for many years, until the rival company was formed.

The Capital Telephone & Telegraph Company entered the field in competition with the Sunset Company in 1893, a demand for cheaper telephone service having arisen. The stockholders were mostly citizens of Sacramento.

The ordinary rates of the Sunset at that time were \$6 a month, but the new company cut the rate down to less than half that amount and forced the Sunset finally to meet its rate. The company commenced business with 400 subscribers, which was more than the Sunset Company had at that time in Sacramento. George M. Mott was the first president, and M. J. Dillman was vice-president and general manager for more than twelve years of its service to the community. During this time the company extended its lines into Placer, Eldorado, Amador and Yolo Counties, and ultimately reached a list of 1,250 subscribers. It had central exchanges in Sacramento, Folsom, Roseville, Loomis, Newcastle, Auburn, Shingle Springs, Placerville, Jackson and Ione. The company was the outgrowth of a general dissatisfaction with the high rates and poor service of the Sunset, and was successful from the start, both financially and in the service rendered, but experience showed that the telephone business is a natural monopoly, and that two systems in the same community become a nuisance, causing much annoyance and extra expense. In 1906

the company sold out to the Sunset Company, which used the system in connection with its own for several months and then consolidated both systems. Hon. Frederick Cox was president for eight years and for the next four years M. J. Dillman was president and manager. The office was located on Fifth Street, between I and J.

The Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company now own and control the telephone system in Sacramento and throughout the valley. The Sacramento exchange serves 17,398 telephone connections, and the increase in the number of telephone instruments is taxing the operating-department in keeping pace with the new business.

The division headquarters of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys are maintained in Sacramento. The officials are as follows: Division superintendent, F. L. McNally; division superintendent of plant, E. H. Long; division superintendent of traffic, O. Cole, Jr.; manager, John L. Yarnall; superintendent of traffic, B. F. Evans; wire chief, E. P. Cutler.

## CHAPTER XXXVI

### THE COMING OF THE RAILROADS

#### The Building of the Central Pacific

**T**HE INCEPTION of railroad building in the county of Sacramento, as well as in the whole state, has made very interesting history. The building of the Sacramento Valley Railroad which ran from Sacramento to Folsom, a distance of twenty-two miles, in 1855-1856 (it being the first railroad constructed in the state), was the direct cause of the construction of the western half of the great transcontinental railroad known as the Central Pacific.

As far back as 1846 the building of a railroad across the plains and over the mountains had been agitated in congress and out of it by Asa Whitney, until 1850. He was supported in his effort by Senators Benton of Missouri and Breese of Illinois. February 7, 1849, Senator Benton introduced a bill in congress for the building of a Pacific railroad, this bill being really the first tangible effort made in that direction. The formation of a company of citizens of Sacramento, Nevada and Placer Counties was the first effort made

in California for the building of an overland railroad. Articles of incorporation of the Sacramento, Auburn and Nevada Railroad Company were filed in the office of the secretary of state, August 17, 1852. They contained the names of twenty-six subscribers of twenty-eight shares each, at a value of \$100 a share, with the names of the following directors: S. W. Lovell, Placer County; F. O. Dunn, John R. Coryell, Charles Marsh, Isaac Williamson and William H. Lyons of Nevada County; John A. Read, J. B. Haggin and Lloyd Tevis of Sacramento County. A survey was made of a line from Sacramento City, through Folsom, Auburn and Green Valley, to Nevada City. The line was sixty-eight miles long, and the estimated cost of construction was \$2,000,000. The survey was continued from Nevada City through the Henness Pass. But the enterprise assumed too gigantic proportions for the means of the incorporators, and they were forced, much against their will, to abandon the prosecution of the undertaking.



In March, 1853, congress passed an act providing for a survey, by the topographical engineers of the army, of three routes of a transcontinental railway — the northern, southern and middle routes. The surveys were made as ordered, and the report submitted to congress and published, with elaborate engravings of the scenery along the routes, topographical maps and representations of the animals and plants discovered. These reports were doubtless valuable, but they did not demonstrate the fact that a railway route was practicable over the Rocky and Sierra Nevada mountain ranges. The demonstration of that fact was to be made later by Theodore D. Judah, who had been the chief engineer of the Sacramento Valley Railroad—the first railroad built in California. Mr. Judah became convinced, while engaged from 1854 to 1856 in building this road, that it was practicable to build a road over the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the only range that had before been deemed impracticable. He made at his own expense trial surveys over several of the supposed passes over the Sierra Nevadas. While these were only barometrical surveys, they were sufficiently accurate to convince him that there was a practicable route, and that a road could be built.

Armed with the data he had thus obtained, Mr. Judah lost no time in presenting his views and ideas at all times in order to awaken interest and advance the project of a Pacific railroad. In 1856 he succeeded, through a concurrent resolution of the California legislature, in having a railroad convention called, to meet in San Francisco, September 20, 1859. Many prominent men of California composed this convention, among them being Hon. J. A. McDougal, Hon. J. B. Crockett, Major John Bidwell, Hon. J. B. Axtell, Hon. James T. Farley, Sherman Day and others, of California, together with delegates from Oregon and adjoining territories. The convention sent Mr. Judah to Washington, D. C., to endeavor to procure legislation favoring the building of a railroad, and he proceeded thither, arriving in time to be present at the opening of the Thirty-Sixth Congress. He lost no time after arriving in Washington, in visiting the various departments and collecting from each one all the information that was likely to be of assistance to him in presenting plainly and clearly to congress the importance and feasibility of the enterprise which he desired them to take favorable action upon. While this session was unfortunately so fully occupied with political matters that he was unable to gain an effective hearing, and therefore made but little impression on congress as a body, a great deal of good was effected by him through personal

interviews and the presentation of his views and aims, backed up by the data gathered, with the different members and many prominent men. He had acquired such a thorough knowledge of his subject that he rarely failed to convince his auditors of the entire feasibility of the project he had espoused. In conjunction with Hon. John C. Burch, then a member of congress from California, he drew up a bill which contained nearly all the provisions of the bill finally passed in 1862. It was printed at private expense and a copy sent to each member of congress and senate.

In 1860 Mr. Judah returned to California and immediately set about making a more thorough survey of the Sierra Nevadas for a pass and the approach to it, than he had hitherto attempted. He was accompanied on this work by Dr. D. W. Strong of Dutch Flat, who contributed much from his private means toward payment of the expenses incurred in prosecuting the survey, as well as aiding it by his intimate knowledge of the mountains. When the Central Pacific Railroad Company was incorporated Dr. Strong became one of its first directors.

On completion of these surveys, which were made with a barometer, Mr. Judah made a trip to San Francisco for the purpose of laying his plans before a number of capitalists of that city and trying to induce them to form a company to finance the work and carry it to completion. He was chagrined to find his ideas coldly received, and at obtaining no financial support in that city. He returned to his hotel one evening, after becoming convinced that it was futile to make any further trial to obtain financial aid in San Francisco, and remarked to a friend: "The capitalists of San Francisco have refused this night to make an investment, for which, in three years, they shall have ample cause to blame their want of foresight. I shall return to Sacramento tomorrow, to interest merchants and others of that place in this great work, and this shall be my only other effort on this side of the continent."

Mr. Judah had previously placed his plans and estimates before James Bailey, a Sacramento friend, who was struck by the force of his arguments and calculations. By Mr. Bailey he was introduced to Governor Stanford, Mark Hopkins, E. B. Crocker and Charles Crocker. He was already acquainted with C. P. Huntington. A meeting of the business men of Sacramento was called. Mr. Judah laid his plans and statistics before them and steps preliminary to the organization of a company were immediately taken. The organization was perfected and the articles of incorporation filed with the secretary of state June

28, 1861. The name chosen for the company was the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, and the officers elected were as follows: Leland Stanford, president; C. P. Huntington, vice-president; Mark Hopkins, treasurer; Theodore D. Judah, chief engineer; Leland Stanford, C. P. Huntington, Mark Hopkins, Charles Crocker, James Bailey, L. A. Booth, D. W. Strong, of Dutch Flat, and Charles Marsh, of Nevada City, directors. The capital stock was \$8,500,000 and \$148,000 was subscribed, just enough to bring them within the limit as set by the laws of California.

That all but the last two named were citizens of Sacramento demonstrates conclusively that to Sacramento and her citizens belongs the honor of inaugurating and carrying to successful completion the Pacific railroads; for had not Judah spent his time and talents in collecting data, making surveys and proving that such an undertaking was possible, it is an open question if the Pacific railroads would be in existence today. The country from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains was generally known in those days and appeared on the maps as "The Great American Desert." The lofty and inhospitable Rocky Mountain System was on its western border, difficult to surmount. Beyond this lay the valley and table-land of Utah and Nevada, bleak and uninviting, and still beyond, the lofty and rugged Sierra Nevadas must be surmounted. The prospect was not inviting to the Eastern investor. The barren and unpromising country to be traversed gave but little prospect of being settled for many a year, and the outlook for financial profit from the construction of a railroad across a scope of such country nearly 2,000 miles in extent was not a brilliant one, nor one calculated to draw the dollars from the pockets of capitalists. Had the railroad not been begun at this end of the line, it is doubtful if the line would have been built, even to this day. To the men, then, who threw themselves into the breach and periled their fortunes and those of their friends, accrues the honor of being foremost in the work of developing not only the Pacific Coast, but two-thirds of the width of the continent. Mr. Judah's engineering work in constructing the most difficult parts of the road was regarded as the wonder of the age, for he was forced to employ methods not before used in his profession.

His coadjutors in the work, who have all, or nearly all, passed away, deserve full credit for their faith in the enterprise, their indomitable energy and their masterly manner of managing and overcoming the financial difficulties that they encountered during the years that elapsed between the organization of the company and the completion of the road, which

was often sneeringly alluded to by the San Franciscans as "Stanford's Dutch Flat Road." We cannot forget, however, that Mr. Judah had spent all his time and money and energy for three or four years previous to the organization of the company, in collecting data, without which no prudent man would have felt justified in investing a dollar in the undertaking that was so generally regarded as chimerical and impracticable.

After the company was organized Mr. Judah was instructed to make a thorough instrumental survey of the route across the Sierras, which he did. The previous surveys or reconnaissances made had covered three routes, one through Eldorado County via Georgetown, another via Illinoistown and Dutch Flat, and a third via Nevada and Henness Pass. The observations had demonstrated the existence of a route across the Sierras by which the summit could be reached by maximum grades of 105 feet to the mile. The instrumental survey, however, developed a route with lighter grades, less distance and fewer obstacles than the previous observations had shown. The first report of the chief engineer to the officers of the company gave the following as topographical features of the Sierras, which rendered railroad-building and operating over them so formidable:

1. "The great elevation to be overcome in crossing its summit, and the want of uniformity in its western slope." The average length of the western slope of the Sierras is about seventy miles, and in this distance the altitude increases 7,000 feet, making it necessary to maintain an even grade on the ascent to avoid creating some sections with excessive grades.

2. "From the impracticability of the river crossings." These rivers run through gorges in many places over 1,000 feet deep, with the banks of varying slopes from perpendicular to forty-five degrees. A railroad line, therefore, must avoid crossing these canyons. The line, as established by the surveys of 1861, pursued its course along an unbroken ridge from the base to the summit of the Sierras, the only river crossing in the mountains being the Little Bear, about three miles above Dutch Flat. Another prominent feature of the location is the fact that it entirely avoids the second summit of the Sierras. The estimated cost per mile of the road from Sacramento to the state line was \$88,000 per mile.

October 1, 1861, the board of directors of the Central Pacific Railroad Company adopted a resolution as follows:

"Resolved, that Mr. T. D. Judah, the chief engineer of this company, proceed to Washington on the steamer of the 11th of October instant, as the accredited agent of the Central



Pacific Railroad Company of California for the purpose of procuring appropriations of land and United States bonds from the government, to aid in the construction of this road." Mr. Judah proceeded to the East on his mission; that he accomplished his purpose this time is shown by the bill that was passed by congress in July, 1862. This bill granted a free right of way to the roads of 400 feet wide over all government lands on their line. The government also agreed to extinguish the Indian title to all the land donated to the company either for the right of way or for other purposes.

The lands on either side of the road were to be withdrawn from settlement by preemption or otherwise, for a distance of fifteen miles, until the final location of the road should be made, and the United States surveys had determined the location of the section lines. This map of the route was made by Mr. Judah, filed in the office of the secretary of the interior, and the lands withdrawn in accordance with the terms of the bill. When the bill had passed, Mr. Judah telegraphed to his associates in Sacramento: "We have drawn the elephant. See if we can harness him up."

This bill also provided for the issue to the company of United States thirty-year six per cent bonds, to be issued to the company as each forty-mile section of the road was completed, at the rate of \$16,000 per mile for the line west of the western base of the Sierra Nevadas, and at the rate of \$48,000 per mile from the western base east to the eastern base of the Sierras, the latter subsidy to be paid on the completion of each twenty-mile section.

To secure the government from loss, and insure the payment of these bonds, they were made a first lien on the road. The state of California also donated \$10,000 per mile to the road, by an act approved April 25, 1863. The engineering difficulties were great, and had been considered unsurmountable, but the financial difficulties also were great, and undoubtedly required more labor and thought than the engineering, though of a different kind. That all these difficulties were surmounted, and the originators of the effort still retained the ownership and control of the road, and in addition to the original line have built thousands of miles of road in California and Arizona and elsewhere, proves the ability of the leaders in this movement.

These men were merchants in a city that could not be classed among the large ones of the land, and were consequently not largely known to the financial world; they had never been engaged in the railroad business, and were supposedly ignorant of the magnitude of

the undertaking in which they engaged. Aside from the natural difficulty of the situation, they encountered the opposition of the moneyed men of San Francisco and other places, who gave their enterprise the name of the "Dutch Flat Swindle." C. P. Huntington, vice-president of the company, was next sent to the East, with full power-of-attorney to do any acts he might think for the interest of the company. One of the main objects of this trip was to see that the bill which was then before congress should not oblige the company to pay interest on the bonds received of the government for at least ten years from their date of issue. After the passage of the bill, the books were opened for stock subscriptions, to the amount of \$8,500,000. Of this amount \$600,000 was subscribed at the first rush, but after that, for a long time, the subscriptions came in very slowly.

When Huntington attempted to dispose of the bonds of the company in New York, he was informed that they had no marketable value until some part of the road was built. Before he could dispose of them, therefore, he was obliged to give the personal guarantee of himself and his four partners, Hopkins, Stanford and the Crockers, for the money, until such times as they could be exchanged for United States bonds.

After spending the summer of 1861 in making additional surveys of the three routes under consideration, Judah had finally decided on the Dutch Flat route, ascertaining that the maximum grade on that line would be 100 feet to the mile. He thought the line could be kept free from snow by the use of snow-plows and that eighteen tunnels, aggregating 17,100 feet in length, would be sufficient. "Lightning expresses" and "limited" trains did not enter into his calculations. He outlined a schedule for trains going east as follows:

Sacramento to Barrimore's, thirty-one miles, one hour. Stop at Barrimore's, half hour.

Barrimore's to Summit, eighty-one miles, four hours. Four stops en route, fifteen minutes each, one hour. Stop at Summit, quarter-hour.

Summit to Truckee River, eleven miles, three-quarters of an hour.

Total for 123 miles, seven and one-half hours, including stops aggregating an hour and three-quarters.

He estimated the cost of construction from Sacramento to the state line, 140 miles, at \$12,380,000, an average of \$88,428 a mile.

The bill as passed gave the company two years to complete the first fifty miles, none of their land grant or government bonds being available until they had finished the first forty. This latter provision nearly doomed them to

failure, as it turned out. The first fifty miles, as reported by the engineers, were described as a line from "Sacramento to Grider's (Roseville), eighteen miles; thence California Central Railroad to the Auburn Railroad, opposite Folsom, nine miles; thence Auburn Railroad to Auburn, fifteen miles; thence eight miles to Clipper Gap." Evidently it was the intention to use the two roads named, but that intention was abandoned later.

For the purpose of providing means for commencing work, the seven principal stockholders formed a partnership, each one contributing \$34,000 in gold; the amount thus received, \$238,000, was thought to be sufficient to build at least to Newcastle. Everything being ready to begin, they decided to have a celebration and it was held at Front and K Streets in this city, January 8, 1863. The ground was very muddy, and hay was scattered over it to make better footing. At 12 m. Charles Crocker introduced Governor Stanford, who spoke briefly as to his gratification at being chosen to cast the first dirt on what was to be to the West what the Erie Canal was to the Eastern and Central States, "the tie that binds." He assured those assembled that the work would go on without cessation or interruption. Rev. J. A. Benton, at the close of Stanford's remarks, offered a petition that the Divine blessing might rest on the enterprise, and that the road here inaugurated in His name, might go forward to speedy completion and prove a highway for the people that would make the wilderness and the solitary places blossom like a rose. Then two wagons decorated with red, white and blue and filled with dirt were driven in front of the speakers' stand and Governor Stanford shoveled their contents onto the ground, while the "Sacramento Union Brass Band" played the national airs, and closed with "Wait for the Wagon." Presiding officers of the legislature and others made remarks, Mr. Crocker winding up with the statement that even while he was speaking the contractor was hauling piles to the American River, for the bridge across it; that the road was going through, and that all he had was devoted to the section he had undertaken to build.

The Central Pacific issued a statement that they had ordered eight first-class locomotives from Norris & Company, of Philadelphia, two of them being of the heaviest class used by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on its mountain grades, capable of hauling thirty loaded cars or 360 tons over the heaviest grades that would be on the Central Pacific. Eight passenger coaches were also ordered, four combined mail and baggage cars, thirty box-cars, thirty platform cars, and six hand-cars, and

these were on their way round the Horn. The charges for transportation on all this cumbersome equipment were excessive, and totaled many thousands of dollars.

The shipment of these engines was delayed by an army officer who appeared at the locomotive works when they were about ready and took possession of them and of all others that were on hand, for use of the army, in the name of the government. Protest was made by the company; and the authorities at Washington, when they learned that the engines seized were for the use of the Central Pacific, ordered them released, on the ground that no military necessity was more important than the completion of the Pacific Railroad. They were partially paid for by a fund of \$1,250,000 raised by the directors, five of them becoming responsible for the loan by endorsing the company's notes.

None of the government's subsidy aid had as yet been received. Subscriptions by individuals for stock amounted to \$600,000. Bonds had been received from Sacramento County for \$300,000 and from Placer County for \$250,000, railroad bonds being given in exchange for them. The city of San Francisco had by a large majority voted a \$600,000 subsidy, but it was being held up temporarily by officials hostile to the road. Engineer Judah reported that the company would have to abandon the original plan of using the California Central and Sacramento, Placer and Nevada roads, as they were not laid with American iron, as specified in the bill, and that no existing roads could count for the Central Pacific, under the bill. He reported also that the road was being laid of redwood ties, 68,000 of them being contracted for, and that 6,000 tons of iron had been purchased. He estimated the cost of the first fifty miles at \$3,221,496.

In 1862 the company was granted the right of way into the city of Sacramento and was also granted the Slough or Sutter Lake. The contract for building the road from Sacramento to Grider's on the California Central Railroad was let December 22, 1862, to C. Crocker & Company, who sublet the contract to different parties. Twenty miles of road each year were completed in 1863, 1864 and 1865, thirty miles in 1866, forty-six miles in 1867, 364 miles in 1868, 190½ miles in 1869; making 690½ miles from Sacramento to Promontory, where the roads met, May 10, 1869.

The difficulties were many and great. All of the materials except the cross-ties, and a large proportion of the men employed, were brought from the East via Cape Horn. Toward the latter part of the great enterprise several thousand Chinamen were put at work.



Besides this, it was war times, and marine insurance was very high; iron and railroad materials were held at tremendous figures and the price of the subsidy bonds was very low. All of these conditions combined to make the building of the road very costly.

The state of California agreed to pay the interest on \$1,500,000 of the bonds for thirty years, and in return the company gave to the state a very valuable stone quarry. A number of the counties along the road bonded themselves in exchange for stock. Sacramento County gave her bonds to the amount of \$300,000. These bonds were exchanged for money and the work was pushed forward. Then there was delay in obtaining the subsidy, and the money ran short. When Mr. Huntington returned from New York he found the treasury almost destitute of coin, and it became evident that there was a necessity for raising more funds or stopping the work. "Huntington and Hopkins can, out of their own means, pay 500 men for a year; how many can each of you keep on the line," was the characteristic declaration with which he met the emergency. Before the meeting adjourned these five men had resolved that they would maintain 800 men on the road during the year out of their own private resources.

Mr. Judah had sold out his interest in the company about this time (1863) and gone East. On the way he was stricken with Panama fever, dying from it shortly after his arrival in New York, in 1863, at the age of only thirty-seven years. Dr. Strong of Dutch Flat, although a sincere and earnest believer in the enterprise, was not able to furnish what was considered his share of the expenses necessary to be advanced, and retired from the board of directors. Messrs. Bailey, Booth and Marsh were compelled, like Judah, to sell out after the enterprise was well under way, though it is known that they were all earnest workers for its success at the commencement.

Mr. Judah was succeeded by S. S. Montague as chief engineer of the road. The location surveys were made under his directions. The road to Colfax, or Lower Illinoistown Gap, was located on the line run by Mr. Judah in 1861; from Colfax to Long Ravine the line was changed materially; from Long Ravine to Alta the line ran on Mr. Judah's survey and from Alta to the Summit on an entirely new line, located by L. M. Clement, engineer in charge of the second division from Colfax to the Summit. This final location gave better grade line, and one more free from snow in winter, two very desirable objects. The value of these changes is plainly shown by the report of George E. Gray, formerly chief engineer of the New York Central Railroad. Mr. Gray was requested by Leland Stanford, in a letter

dated July 10, 1865, to inspect the line of road and surveys then made, and report to the board of directors of the company his opinion as to the quality of the work and the economical location of that portion not then built. Mr. Gray, in his report, gave as his opinion that the road already constructed would compare favorably with any road in the United States. Of that portion of the road not constructed, he reported that Mr. Judah's line had been altered materially, saving in distance nearly 5,000 feet and also reducing the aggregate length of the tunnels nearly 5,000 feet, a saving in cost of construction of at least \$400,000. Some very skilful engineering was done on this Colfax division. The road-bed ran around the promontory at Cape Horn, over 1,200 feet above the bottom of a nearly perpendicular canyon, the banks of which were so steep that the Chinamen during the work had to be let down in baskets over the face of the cliff in order to construct the grade.

President Lincoln made a decision of great moment to the company during the summer of 1863, in regard to the mountain section. By the terms of the bill, the company was to receive bonds to the amount of \$16,000 per mile for its line west of the Sierras, and \$48,000 per mile for the section through the mountains. The trouble was to decide where the two sections joined each other.

The Interior Department showed a disposition to place the dividing line at the end of the first section of fifty miles. The matter being brought to the President's attention, he decided that it should be seven and eighteen-hundredths miles east of Sacramento, saying that "this was a case where Abraham's faith had moved mountains." This meant a difference of over a million dollars to the company. The tracks reached Grider's, or Roseville, on April 26, 1864, and the company commenced the operation of that much of the road.

Another factor was about to come to the aid of the financiers, whose funds were exhausted, but whose courage was not daunted. The Union Pacific Company had been unable to raise funds to prosecute its construction, operating, as it did, under the same law as the Central. It therefore made another appeal to congress, and an act granting more liberal terms was passed in April, 1864. By its terms the land grant was doubled, the government bonds were made a second mortgage instead of the first, and the companies were authorized to issue their own first mortgage bonds to the same amount as the government bonds. Two-thirds of these were made available when evidence was presented to the secretary of the treasury that the necessary grading for the road bed had been done. The sections on which bonds were to be issued were also reduced

from forty to twenty miles. These provisions applied equally to the Central Pacific road. The right of the road was also confirmed to lay track 150 miles east of the state boundary.

These things effected a great change in the financial status of the company. Heretofore they had borrowed money in currency in the East, and paid it out in gold in the West, at a heavy discount. Their first-mortgage bonds now sold almost at par and the government bonds were available immediately on completing the grading. Their credit was further aided by the operation of the road to Roseville, which brought in \$103,557 from April 26 to December 31, 1864; from passengers, \$63,403; from freight, \$38,667; and from express, \$1,487. It gave them a standing at home that they had heretofore lacked.

The road progressed slowly at first, but along toward the last it progressed more rapidly, until, on the 10th day of May, 1869, the last spike was down, completing the railroad connection between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. A large party gathered at Promontory Point to witness the ceremony. Telegraph wires had been connected with the large cities of the Union, so that the exact moment of driving the last spike could be made known to all at the same time. At the hour designated, Leland Stanford, president of the Central Pacific, and other officers, came forward. T. C. Durant, president of the Union Pacific, accompanied by General Dodge and others of the same company, met them at the end of the rail, where they paused, while Rev. Dr. Todd, of Massachusetts, made a short prayer. The last tie, made of California laurel, with silver plates bearing suitable inscriptions, was put in place, and the last connecting rails were laid by persons from each company. The last spikes were made, one of gold from California, one of silver from Nevada, and one of gold and silver, from Arizona. President Stanford then took the hammer of solid silver, to the handle of which was attached the telegraph wires, by which, at the first tap on the head of the gold spike, at 12 m., the news of the event was flashed all over the American continent.

Then a locomotive of the Central Pacific Railroad Company and another of the Union Pacific Railroad Company approached from each way, and rubbed their pilots together, while bottles of champagne were passed from one to the other.

During the building of this road the track-laying force of the Central Pacific laid ten miles and 200 feet in one day, completing their work at seven p. m. The date when this Herculean task was performed was the 20th of April, 1869, when only fourteen miles of track

remained to be laid to connect with the Union Pacific.

By mutual agreement between the roads, Ogden was made the terminus for each; by this agreement the Union Pacific sold fifty-three miles of its road to the Central Pacific, making the length of road owned by the Central Pacific proper  $743\frac{1}{2}$  miles, from Sacramento to Ogden. August 22, 1870, the Western Pacific, San Joaquin Valley, California & Oregon, and San Francisco, Oakland & Alameda Railroads, which had been built in the meantime, were all consolidated under the name of the Central Pacific Railroad.

The death of Mrs. Clara W. Prentice, September 14, 1912, at the age of eighty-eight years, recalled the interesting fact that the first inception of the Central Pacific road took place at the home of Edwin D. Prentice, her husband, on K Street, between Ninth and Tenth. At this meeting there were present, C. P. Huntington, Mark Hopkins, T. D. Judah, W. H. Stoddard and Mr. Prentice. Mr. Prentice took part in the early history of the road, but died in 1862.

#### Brief Account of Other Railroads

On December 13, 1862, the Western Pacific Railroad Company was incorporated for the purpose of constructing a railroad from San Jose, through the counties of Alameda and San Joaquin, to the city of Sacramento. Its capital stock was \$5,400,000. The road was  $137\frac{1}{2}$  miles in length, and made the whole length of the Central Pacific 881 miles. This road was not completed until 1870. The franchise is said to have passed into the hands of the Central Pacific Railroad Company a year before the date of consolidation. The road did not enter Sacramento City, as it connected with the Sacramento Valley Railroad at Brighton Junction.

The San Joaquin Valley Railroad is now the property of the Southern Pacific and forms a part of the second overland system.

The California and Oregon Railroad leaves the original Central Pacific Railroad at Roseville and runs thence through Redding. It was incorporated June 30, 1865, and consolidated with the Central Pacific August 22, 1870.

The California Pacific Railroad Company was for some time a very active competitor for the carrying trade of the state, and at one time it was thought that its owners intended to construct a second line of railroad to connect with the Union Pacific. It bought boats and franchises of the California Steam Navigation Company, and for some time really controlled the rates of freight between Sacramento and San Francisco. The company was incorporated January 10, 1865, with a capital stock of \$3,500,000, and work was begun in



Vallejo in 1867. The road was finished to Washington, Yolo County, November 11, 1868, and to Marysville in November, 1869. In June, 1869, the company purchased the Napa Valley Railroad, and the two roads were consolidated in December, 1869, with a capital of \$12,000,000.

In 1869 and 1870 the Central Pacific and California Pacific Railroads were at war with each other. The California Pacific wished to come into Sacramento; but as the Central Pacific had its track on the levee, it was impossible for the California Pacific to cross the river and secure depot and switching facilities without crossing the Central Pacific track. Various attempts were made by the California Pacific to lay the track and form the crossing of the two lines, but they were resisted and it looked for a time as if bloodshed would be the result. Finally, however, the crossing was accomplished and passengers were landed in Sacramento, by the California Pacific, January 29, 1870. A regular ovation awaited the train. Guns were fired, the fire department turned out, and there was intense enthusiasm on all sides.

Commissioners were appointed to assess the damage to the Central Pacific, and reported in June, 1870, that the damages were as follows: for about six acres of land, \$40,680; damages for crossing tracks, \$70,000; for consequential damages, \$250,000, making a total of \$360,680. The report was thrown out, however, by the court, on several grounds, the principal one being that it was excessive. The war between the companies continued until August, 1871, during which time freight and passenger rates were very low, greatly curtailing the profits of both companies. The roads were consolidated in August of that year; and thereafter—with the exception of competition by river—the Central Pacific and the Southern Pacific Company, its successor, had the monopoly of the carrying trade of Sacramento until the coming of the new overland road, the Western Pacific, in 1910.

The California Pacific gave the Vallejo route to San Francisco. The trip was made to Vallejo by rail and thence to San Francisco by boat, making a shorter and popular route which for many years monopolized the majority of travel between Sacramento and San Francisco, until the building of the route to Benicia and the construction of an immense ferry-boat to carry the trains across Carquinez Straits to Port Costa, whence they continued their journey to San Francisco along the shore of San Pablo and San Francisco Bays to Oakland Mole. The new road was opened December 28, 1879, and the Vallejo line as a route to San Francisco was abandoned, although passengers going that way are still

transported across the bay to meet trains on the Benicia route.

The first train over the Western Pacific, as a transcontinental railroad, was operated on August 22, 1910. Sacramento, Oakland, San Francisco and other points along the line held celebrations in recognition of the advent of the new road, which came by way of the Feather River route. The Western Pacific afterward strengthened its system by purchase of the Denver & Rio Grande, which gave it important through connections with Denver, Salt Lake and the East. It recently purchased the Sacramento Northern, formerly the Northern Electric, thus adding further feeders to its fast-developing system. Trains are now operating over the new line completed from Niles to San Jose. Four additional branch lines are proposed. One of these is to enter Vallejo by building from the Woodland end of the electric line to Vacaville, where the Vacaville-Suisun unit will be picked up. Another line proposed is to run from Sacramento to Newcastle via Fair Oaks, thus reviving ancient railroad history with respect to a line crossing from Fair Oaks through the fruit belt to Newcastle. The third line is to run from Sacramento to Clarksburg, along the Sacramento River, and the fourth branch from Lodi to Isleton, a distance of twenty-five miles, tapping the rich Delta section of the down-river district.

The Western Pacific maintains its shops at Sacramento, giving employment to 1,500 or more men.

The Sacramento Valley Railroad was the first railroad constructed in California. This road was organized on August 4, 1852, on which date ten per cent of the stock was paid in, amounting to \$5,000. The company reorganized November 9, 1854, and made immediate preparation for building the road. The first shovelful of dirt was thrown in February, 1855, the first tie came in May, and the first vessel load of material and rolling stock arrived from Boston in June. The first work done on a railroad car in California was done on this road, July 4, 1855. The first rail was laid August 9, 1855, and the first train was placed on the track August 14. The road had some little trouble with its finances, but its progress was not materially delayed.

On November 10, 1855, an excursion train was run to Patterson's, ten miles from Sacramento, the fare being one dollar for the round trip. By January 1, 1856, the road was completed to Alder Creek, and on February 22 was finished to Folsom, the length of the road being twenty-two and a half miles. Its cost was \$1,568,500. The capital stock was \$800,000, of which \$792,000 was issued. The road was a very profitable one from the time of its com-

pletion, its effect being to move the terminus of the freight and stage lines running to the northern mines from Sacramento to Folsom and to build up quite a town there. At one time twenty-one stage lines ran from Folsom to other places; all leaving shortly after the arrival of the train from Sacramento.

The Central Pacific Company purchased the Sacramento Valley road in August, 1865, the purchase being made by George F. Bragg (on behalf of himself and others) of the entire stock held by L. L. Robinson and Pioche and Bayerque. The price paid for this stock was \$800,000. Soon after coming into possession Bragg transferred the stock to the owners of the Central Pacific. The latter company had been forced to do this in order to secure the whole of the Washoe trade, which at this time was very great, amounting to several million dollars per annum. The short line of the Sacramento Valley road alone declared an annual profit of nearly half a million dollars the year previous to its purchase, most of which came from the freight going to Washoe and other mining districts.

In the spring of 1857 a company was formed in Marysville to build a railroad from that city to the terminus of the Sacramento Valley Railroad at Folsom. Col. C. L. Wilson, who was one of the contractors for the Sacramento Valley road, was sent East to procure funds for building the road. He effected this and the construction commenced immediately. The road, however, was never finished to Marysville by the original company. By 1861 the track had been laid as far as Lincoln. The original name, the California Central Railroad, was subsequently changed to the California and Oregon Division of the Southern Pacific. Shortly after the completion of the Central Pacific Railroad to Roseville, that company purchased the California Central Railroad; that portion of the road between Roseville and Folsom was abandoned and the bridge across the American River at Folsom was condemned and sold in 1868.

During 1862 the Sacramento, Placer and Nevada Railroad was built from Folsom to a point near Newcastle. The road had been organized in 1859 to build an extension of the Sacramento Valley Railroad from Folsom via Auburn to Grass Valley and Nevada City. The public-spirited citizens of Auburn furnished funds which enabled it to be constructed from Folsom to Wildwood Station, a distance of about eleven miles, and it stopped there. The Robinson Brothers, who had built the Sacramento Valley Railroad, and were largely interested in it, were the promoters of this road, which cost for the eleven miles \$278,000. It proved a losing venture, and was sold under foreclosure in the spring of 1864; Robinson

Brothers purchased some of the stock, intending to use it as part of their road. When the purchasers under foreclosure attempted to take up the rails and ties, they were bitterly fought by the Central Pacific and the Auburn people who had contributed to build it. The courts were appealed to and resort was also made to force. On account of the violence engendered, the militia was called out, but the Robinsons were successful, and the material was removed and relaid on the road from Folsom to Latrobe. About a hundred workmen who removed the rails, including Robinson, were arrested for contempt of court, which was a poor satisfaction for the Auburn people who subscribed toward building the road.

The Placerville and Sacramento Valley Railroad, commencing at Folsom, was constructed as far as Latrobe in 1864 and 1865, and hung fire there for several years, finally being carried on to Shingle Springs. In 1887-1888 the work was taken up again and the road completed to Placerville, under the name of the Shingle Springs and Placerville Railroad. The road as far as Latrobe was laid with the ties and rails taken up from the Auburn road. It was through a rich country, where the chief industries in former days were mining and stock-raising, but at the present day the capability of the foothills for producing fine fruit and grapes has been proved, and Eldorado County is fast becoming the home of the orchardist and vineyardist.

The Amador branch, running from Galt in this county, to Ione in Amador County, a distance of twenty-seven miles, was built by the Central Pacific Company in 1876, in order to gain access to some mines of lignite coal near Ione.

The Freeport road originated in a plan to divert the northern and eastern trade from Sacramento by building wharves, etc., at Freeport and a railroad from there to some point on the Sacramento Valley road. The road-bed was graded for a distance of nine miles from Freeport, and the track laid. It was intended as part of the Sacramento Valley road, and was purchased with it by the Central Pacific and the track taken up.

In the ensuing quarter of a century a number of roads were incorporated, some part of whose lines would touch the county of Sacramento, but none of them proceeded to construction.

In 1909 and 1910, the Southern Pacific constructed the Sacramento Southern Railroad, a branch line extending into the rich down-river district to Walnut Grove, where trains operate daily. Del Rio, Freeport and Hood are served by the branch, which extends twenty-five miles distant from Sacramento.



The Southern Pacific Railroad Company of California was incorporated in San Francisco, December 2, 1865, with a capital of \$50,000,000. The Southern Pacific Branch Company was incorporated in Sacramento December 23, 1870, with a capital of \$20,000,000, and was consolidated with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company of California August 19, 1873.

The Northern Railway Company was incorporated in Sacramento July 19, 1871. On May 15, 1888, it acquired by consolidation the Winters and Ukiah, the Woodland, Capay and Clear Lake, the West Side and Mendocino, the Vaca Valley and Clear Lake, the San Joaquin and Sierra Nevada, the Sacramento and Placerville, the Shingle Springs and Placerville, the Amador Branch and the Berkeley Branch Railroads. The stock was increased to \$26,175,000. April 12, 1898, it was consolidated with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company of California.

The San Pablo and Tulare Railroad Company was incorporated in Sacramento July 19, 1871, and was consolidated with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company of California May 4, 1888.

The Southern Pacific Company of Kentucky was incorporated in that state March 7, 1884. It immediately took over on a lease for ninety-nine years all the roads mentioned, as an operating company, as well as systems in other parts of the state.

On January 1, 1903, the Southern Pacific Company instituted a system of pensions for its superannuated employees who had been in its service continuously for twenty-five years or more. The employees had previously had a system of insurance among themselves, to which many belonged, and the various brotherhoods of employees also have a life-insurance feature in their orders. Under the system of pensions, the company has paid out over \$2,500,000 and the list closely approaches the 1,000 mark.

#### **Southern Pacific Shops**

The Southern Pacific shops at Sacramento are the largest in the West, and more than fifty acres are taken up by their buildings and yards. Here there are over 3,000 men employed and the annual pay-roll, exclusive of train employees, is \$8,000,000 at Sacramento alone. The wages of train crews permanently established at this division point bring the aggregate up to \$10,500,000 yearly. The company at the present time is erecting new buildings, shops, steel furnaces, rolling mills, frog-shops, and other additions and improvements to its mammoth industrial plant here, at an additional expenditure of over \$12,000,000.

The locomotive works are the largest of any railroad company in the world, and the engines

turned out here are claimed by the Southern Pacific officials and other authorities to be superior to those made at either the Baldwin Locomotive Works or the American Locomotive Works. With its facilities it is possible, and not uncommon, to complete one of the monster six-wheel compounds for the fast overland limited passenger and mail trains of the Ogden System in the small space of thirty days. This includes the making of everything in the local shops, even to the steel, which is produced by the new electric furnace, the largest on the Pacific Coast. A large open-hearth furnace also is being built here by the company.

The car shops here, in which a great number of freight cars, refrigerator cars, and passenger cars are built, help to supply the need for increased facilities on the Coast lines of the company.

A movement is on foot for the erection of a new passenger station to cost nearly \$1,000,000, as a fitting memorial to the builders of the Central Pacific, and also in keeping with the importance of Sacramento as the capital of California.

Many old residents who look on the railroad shops of the Southern Pacific Company today can recall the far different aspect which the site presented in 1860 and the earlier years of the city's history. As far back as the early seventies, the Central Pacific Railroad Company had made overtures to the city to the effect that if the city would deed the site of Sutter's Lake to it, the company would fill it in as a site for a depot, shops, and for other uses. With prophetic vision the founders of the first great overland railroad saw that its growth would be rapid and sure, and that before long it would need a large space for its shops, depot and yards. Sacramento was the birthplace of the road. Its principal offices were here. What more logical place could be found for the center of its activities on this coast? San Francisco had spurned its opportunity and had fought in every way in its power the sturdy group of men who had given their energies and their fortunes to build the way across the continent. Why should they place their shops and spend their money in a hostile city? And besides, with the shops a hundred miles inland, the distance to haul disabled cars and engines for repairs would be just that much less. There were other good reasons besides, so the shops arose in this city.

But in the early days, Sutter Slough, or China Slough, as it became later known, when Chinatown was located on its banks, covered a much greater area than it did at the close of the last century. Practically, it extended from the levee of the American River to I Street, and from Sixth Street to the American River,

at its old mouth. It was not an ornamental place, and when the project of issuing fifty year bonds for the purpose of filling it up was broached, the citizens who looked at its area and figured on filling in a depression that was forty feet deep in places felt the cold shivers travel along their spines. Then the railroad company stepped to the front with the proposition to fill it, if the site was deeded to it. The offer was accepted tentatively, and the company began its work, but it was not fully completed until 1908, a contract having been definitely made between the city and the Southern Pacific in 1904, by which the city reserved a certain site on the north side of I Street for a park.

The first beginning was in 1863, when a building, 16 by 24 feet, was erected by the Central Pacific Railroad Company at the foot of I Street for the storage of tools and of sections of locomotives and cars which had been sent around the Horn for the use of the infant railroad. The locomotives were set up just outside of this shop. In the same year a rough building, 20 by 150 feet, was constructed at Sixth and H Streets and was used as a shop for overhauling cars that needed repairs. Another shop was erected soon after, on the curve leading to I Street, and was used for overhauling the locomotives. It was 20 by 60 feet, and at one end of it was a single forge that constituted the entire blacksmithing department of the company. In 1864, the car shop proving too narrow for convenience, another one, 34 by 130 feet, was erected at Sixth and E Streets, and just west of it a larger shop was erected which would hold three locomotives for repairs, and the blacksmithing facilities were also increased. Soon the first boiler shop of the company, 40 by 50 feet, was erected, but this in turn became too small, and was turned over to the foreman of the lumberyard as a dry-house for seasoning timber.

Heretofore, all the rolling stock had been brought from the East, but as the road grew the company concluded to build its own cars, and in 1866 the first car construction shop was erected, 68 by 250 feet, and business increased so rapidly that for many months it turned out a dozen cars a day. Still the work expanded, immense amounts of lumber being used, and the fine woodwork for the cars demanded attention. So in 1868, the planing mill, cabinet shop, the engine room and the blacksmith shop were erected; also the roundhouse, with a capacity of twenty-nine engines, was constructed. In the same year the larger machine shop, 160 by 200 feet, was begun, and later a 315-foot addition was made. In an ell, the offices of the motive-power and machinery department were located. In the same year the car shop was extended 230 feet, and a new

blacksmith shop was constructed. As scrap-iron accumulated, the experiment of setting up a set of rolls in the blacksmith shop was tried, and later, in 1881, the present rolling mill was erected. The paint shop, having five ells, was built in 1872, but soon proved too small, so in 1888 an addition to hold eight coaches was built. The transfer table was also constructed in 1872, and in 1873 the present car shop No. 5 was erected. In 1889 the present boiler shop was constructed. Other buildings followed, of substantial brick and iron, under the supervision of the master car builder, Benjamin Welch, and the veterans of the shops call the plant "the city built by Uncle Ben." From a small beginning the plant has increased until it is the best-equipped railroad-shop plant west of Chicago. Up to 1896 there had been expended for labor alone in the shops over \$31,000,000, this estimate being a very conservative one, while in the same time over \$50,000,000 was expended for material, and 7,131 cars had been built in the shops, besides seventy-three engines.

#### Electric Railroads

Sacramento has a network of electric roads and interurban lines, embracing three distinct systems, from Chico and Marysville on the north to Oakland and San Francisco to the south. These are the Sacramento Northern (formerly the Northern Electric), the Central California Traction Company's line, and the San Francisco-Sacramento Short Line (formerly the Oakland, Antioch & Eastern).

Of these the Northern Electric Railway is the oldest, having been conceived by the late Henry A. Butters, who was impressed with the need of transportation facilities between Chico and Oroville. He associated with himself Messrs. Louis Sloss, N. D. Rideout, J. Downey Harvey and E. R. Lilienthal, and the Northern Electric Company was formed, with a capitalization of \$3,000,000, which was later increased to \$6,000,000. The initial action was the acquisition of the street railroads of Chico, and the road from Chico to Oroville was completed and the first train run over it April 25, 1906. The advisability of extending the road to Marysville being apparent, W. P. Hammond and E. J. de Sabla joined in the undertaking, Mr. Rideout retiring. On January 31, 1907, the road to Marysville was completed, and the line was completed and the first train to Sacramento was run on August 1 of that year. On December 2, 1907, the Northern Electric Railway Company was organized, with an authorized bond issue of \$25,000,000, taking over the original company.

The Sacramento Terminal Company was formed in 1908, for the purpose of building a belt line in this city from Eighteenth and C



Streets to the water front; this was immediately leased by the Northern Electric. Later the Northern Electric entered into an arrangement with the Vallejo Northern for full exchange of traffic, and the joint construction of a bridge over the Sacramento River at M Street, the counties of Yolo and Sacramento bearing a proportion of the cost. Later the Sacramento and Woodland Railroad Company joined with them, and that road being finished, the first train was run over it July 4, 1912. The Vallejo Northern finished its construction and had the road in operation by the beginning of 1913.

The Central California Traction is operating from Sacramento to Stockton, and is also working under a traffic agreement with the Santa Fe Railroad, which will probably absorb it in the course of time, thus adding another transcontinental line to those running through this city.

### The Great Railroad Strike

The great railroad strike of 1894, which as far as California was concerned was a purely sympathetic strike, was the cause of loss and damage to this state, from which it took years to recover. Having its inception in a dispute between the Pullman Car Company and its employees over a reduction in wages, it was far-reaching in its effects, involving business of all kinds and parties who had nothing to do with the dispute and became sufferers through events with which they were not even remotely connected. The strike occurred at the time when the heaviest shipments of fruit from California to the East were being made, and in one day the business of the fruit growers was paralyzed and hundreds of carloads of fruit were left to rot in the boxes because they could not be forwarded on account of the strike. The fruit was ripening fast during the hot weather, and the total stoppage of traffic made the crops ripening at that time of year almost a total loss to the growers. A large percentage of them were ruined, and it was several years before others recovered from the blow and reestablished themselves in their business. One singular thing in the circumstances was that a number of them, and of others in other branches of business who were also sufferers from the stagnation that resulted, were in sympathy with the strikers and aided them. Much of this feeling was probably only the open expression of the hatred many people bore for the Southern Pacific Company, engendered by its connection with state politics, and by personal causes.

The province of the historian is to weigh carefully all the data and evidence he is enabled to collect, and to state impartially the facts in each case as well as he can ascertain

them. The strike on this coast created a great deal of bitterness, which, although nearly thirty years have now intervened, has not yet been entirely obliterated. The writer, however, feels that at this date the consensus of opinion would be that the strike should never have extended to this coast, as the cause of it had no connection with the railroads doing business in this state. The strike began at the town of Pullman near Chicago. The town was known as a "model town," being owned solely by the company, which had built it for use by the employees, with streets, sewers, etc., complete. They were in no sense railroad men, being in reality members of the cabinet-makers' and kindred trades. But they had affiliated with the American Railway Union, the aim and scope of which was intended to embrace all crafts in connection with the railroad business. Although not railroad men, the Pullman employees' union had affiliated with it, and when they appealed to it for aid, the American Railway Union thereupon declared that they were willing to handle the trains on the railroads affected, providing the roads would refuse to handle or put into their trains the Pullman cars. The railroads declining to do so, the members of the union refused to handle Pullman cars or trains of which they were a part. The railroad companies operating in California could not separate their interests from those of the Pullman Company, the Southern Pacific being a three-fourths owner of the Pullman cars used in this state. The strike being declared, the Santa Fe Railroad was the first to feel it, all trains being stopped June 27, 1904. As the Santa Fe road did not extend to Sacramento, this history is not concerned with the strike on that road further than the mention of this fact.

On the following day, the 28th, however, Eugene V. Debs, the president of the American Railway Union, telegraphed from Chicago to the heads of the local unions in this state to tie up the Southern Pacific Company's roads completely, and the strike was on in full force. It immediately assumed a threatening aspect in the main railroad centers, and Sacramento, being the main center of the system in California, was forced to bear the brunt of it. It was brought under control in Los Angeles before it attained full headway, while in Oakland, which contained many strikers, they managed to do considerable mischief. The railroad company refused to yield, and the fight grew more bitter daily. Besides the workers in the Sacramento shops, numbering about 3,000, there were all the train crews, freight handlers, section men and other outdoor men of the system, numbering several hundred more. Most of these had become members of the American Railway Union, and

they became daily more irritated and inclined to violence in order to coerce the company to do their will. Passengers on the trains were tied up at various points. Baggage and freight were daily piling up. The crux of the situation, however, was the delayed mail, which accumulated rapidly and which finally forced the United States government to take a hand. It was evident that the dam must soon break. The situation had grown beyond the power of the local authorities. The local police could not cope with the trouble and it was generally known that the sheriff of Sacramento County sympathized with the strikers, and that both in Sacramento and Yolo Counties there were many among the farmers and business men who were in sympathy with them. California had hitherto been free from any experience like this, but the Eastern National Guard had been called out several times to combat strikers who had deteriorated into rioters, and it was a foregone conclusion that as events were moving so fast toward a critical point, the National Guard would be called out to protect people and property. Governor Markham was marooned in Los Angeles, where he had been when the strike was declared, and all orders from him had to be received over the telegraph wires. The situation had become serious.

But Uncle Sam was ready to move, and on July 1 Attorney-General Olney sent instructions to all United States marshals having jurisdiction over the territory affected by the strike, to execute the process of the court, and prevent any further hindrance to the free movement of the mails. In accordance with this order, the United States marshal of the southern district of California called on General Ruger, commander of the western division of the regular army, to furnish assistance at Los Angeles. Six companies, 320 men, under the command of Colonel Shafter, were dispatched there on July 2, and left San Francisco that night.

Barry Baldwin, United States marshal of the northern district of California, was at Sacramento with a large number of deputy marshals, sworn in for the occasion, to cooperate with the regular troops. The plan was to break, almost simultaneously, the blockade in Sacramento and Los Angeles, the two real strategic points. At Los Angeles the regulars experienced but little trouble, but the marshal and his deputies found it very different at Sacramento. Here the mob of strikers was larger and more desperate, and also better organized than anywhere else in the state. Baldwin, on the afternoon of July 3, attempted to open up the blockade. The strikers calmly watched the operation of making up the trains, and everything seemed to be progressing

smoothly, when all at once, at a signal, the strikers rushed forward and demolished in a few minutes what it had been the work of hours to accomplish. Superintendent J. B. Wright and T. W. Heintzelman, assistant superintendent of motive power, both of whom were favorites with the men, when they attempted to throw off the brakes and start the train, were lifted bodily from the platforms by the strikers and carried to the ground. The brakes were disabled and the train could not start. Marshal Baldwin was furious and endeavored to force his way through the crowd, but was thrown to the ground several times. Regaining his feet, he drew a revolver but was prevented from using it, and the cooler heads in the mob had difficulty in keeping him from being severely handled. Seeing the hopelessness of trying to move the train, he left the depot in possession of the strikers. He called on Governor Markham immediately for the assistance of the military to enable him to enforce his authority and maintain free passage for the mails. The Governor responded by ordering Maj.-General Dimond, of the National Guard, to furnish the necessary assistance. The experience of the militia in Eastern strikes having shown the salutary effect of a large display of force, it was determined to call out a large number of troops. Accordingly troops were ordered out as follows: of the 2nd Brigade, commanded by Brig.-General Dickinson, the 1st Regiment of Infantry, Colonel Sullivan; the 3rd Regiment of Infantry, Colonel Barry; one-half of the Signal Corps under command of Captain Hanks, and a section of the Light Battery, consisting of Lieutenant Holcombe, twelve men and a gatling gun; of the 3rd Brigade, Companies A and B of the 6th Regiment, under command of Captain Nunan; of the 4th Brigade, under command of Brig.-General Sheehan, Companies A, E and G of the 2nd Infantry Regiment, commanded by Colonel Guthrie, the Signal Corps, and Light Battery B; in all about 1,000 men. The 5th Regiment, 2nd Artillery Regiment and 1st Troop Cavalry were ordered to hold themselves in readiness. Companies A and B of Stockton, Colonel Nunan commanding, were ordered to be ready to join the San Francisco troops when they reached Stockton, and the Sacramento troops were to join the main body on their arrival here.

The men arrived in Sacramento the next morning, ready for duty, at 8 a. m. The officers had expected to disembark at the depot, but found that orders had been given to stop the train at Twenty-first Street and the men were forced, after an all-night ride, to march thence to the armory at Sixth and L Streets, arriving there weary and hungry a little after nine o'clock. Here they were to breakfast. The



adjutant-general had given orders for the men to be supplied with rations, but it had been overlooked, and they had none. They were promised an ample breakfast at the armory, but after an hour's delay it was found to consist merely of strong coffee and bread, and was the last food that most of them received until night. While the troops were being fed in relays, the 6th Regiment stood in line on L Street in the hot sun. It may here be stated that July 4, 1894, was one of the hottest days during the season, and the troops from San Francisco, being unused to the climate, suffered severely through the day, and many succumbed to the heat, several officers among them. While in line, a private of the 6th Regiment attempted to load his gun, but it not being in order, the cartridge exploded. The bullet passed through the leg of a soldier in front of him and, striking a cobblestone, was shattered into a number of fragments. Here was shed the first and only blood of the day. The fragments of that bullet did deadly work, costing the life of an estimable citizen, O. H. Wing, and wounding six other persons.

After the troops had finished breakfast, they were marched to the depot, reaching it about noon. General Dickinson's troops marched to the west end of the depot, General Sheehan's being at the head of the column. The description of the day's events at the depot is collated and condensed from the testimony and report of the court of inquiry held afterwards in an effort to ascertain where the blame lay for the failure of the troops to take possession of the depot and drive the strikers out of it; and from the "Record-Union" report, part of which the writer had helped to make.

Company A of the 2nd Infantry, one of the three Sacramento companies, flatly refused to go to the depot, saying that they were willing to do guard duty, at the armory, but would not fire on the strikers if ordered to do so. The board of inquiry held afterwards censured Maj.-General Dimond and Brig.-Generals Sheehan and Dickinson, but the governor and adjutant-general afterwards declared that General Sheehan had received an undue degree of censure. It is certain that several blunders were made by various officers. The San Francisco troops were not properly equipped, and had to ride all night and stand on the streets most of the forenoon without anything to eat. Even when they had breakfast in the armory it consisted only of coffee and bread, and hardly enough of that for the companies who breakfasted last. After this insufficient meal they had nothing more until evening, when they were taken to a hotel for supper. When to this was added their being compelled to stand in the broiling sun for hours, on one of the hottest days in the season, many of the

San Francisco and Stockton troops succumbing to the heat, while red-tape delays prolonged their sufferings, it is not to be wondered at that their enthusiasm was dampened.

It being the Fourth of July, the city was filled with people from the country, and others seeking a holiday, and when the troops began to march to the depot, the sidewalks were filled with curious men, women and children, who accompanied them, unmindful of the fact that any moment might precipitate a bloody conflict, in which they might come to harm. When the depot was reached, too, they formed a crowd of about 2,000 in the west end of it, consisting of strikers and their sympathizers, among whom were mingled hundreds of women and children, many baby carriages even being present in the mob. These were what the soldiers found to confront them, and it is not a matter of wonder that the thought of firing into or charging with bayonets upon such a crowd appalled many of the troops, and tested their loyalty to the state and to society. They were confronted with men who were defying the law, but these men were not at the time actively engaged in destroying property, nor did they, as a body, show any intention, as is shown clearly, of attacking the troops. On the contrary, they were good-humored and attempted to fraternize and argue with the members of General Sheehan's command, who occupied the head of the column, and among whom many of them had relatives and friends. In justice to all, these circumstances must be taken into account in passing judgment on the fiasco of the day.

General Sheehan, on being ordered by General Dimond to clear the depot, found the west entrance blocked by the mob, who refused to give way, and pressed up close to Company G. He addressed them, telling them the troops did not wish to use force, if it could be avoided, but were there to protect the United States marshal in the discharge of his duties, and must use force if it became necessary. He asked them to disperse and permit the troops to occupy the depot, as they must place the railroad company in possession of the government mail trains, as ordered, and would have to do their duty. Major Weinstock addressed the strikers in the same manner, but they said they would die in their tracks rather than give up the fight. General Sheehan convinced some of the leaders that they could not right any wrongs by resisting the law, and the mob began to give way to the troops, when some one cried out to hold on, and demanded that he would promise not to allow any Pullman cars to be moved. He answered that his troops would not help to move any cars, but if called on, must do their duty and protect those moving them, and a chorus answered, "Then you

can never enter here unless you do so over our dead bodies."

Some time prior to this General Sheehan had discovered that the east end of the depot was unguarded and unoccupied by the strikers, and he suggested to General Dickinson, who was with the San Francisco troops in the rear of his command, that he occupy it. Major Douglas, who was sent by him to General Dickinson with the suggestion, forced his way through the crowd and delivered the message, and General Dickinson referred him to General Dimond, who was in consultation with Marshal Baldwin in the office of Superintendent Wright. General Dimond, on Major Douglas' explanation of the situation, approved of the suggestion and calling Colonel Hooper, his chief of staff, directed him in Major Douglas' presence to instruct General Dickinson to carry out General Sheehan's suggestion, and detail a body of his men to pass around the depot and occupy it from the other end. Meanwhile General Sheehan endeavored for more than an hour to induce the strikers to give way, but they still refused, baring their breasts and inviting the soldiers to use their bayonets. "You wouldn't put that steel through me, would you, Bill?" said one striker to his brother, who was in uniform, and whose bayonet was within a few inches of the striker's breast. "Then, for God's sake, step aside, Jim," said the soldier, pale and quivering with excitement. "Go ahead, Jack; jab your bayonet through me, and make your sister a widow," said another. "Go ahead, boys, and run us through; we might as well die here as to starve," said others.

Seeing the situation was hopeless unless force was used, and that General Dickinson had not taken any action towards occupying the east end of the depot, and that his order to the troops to "charge bayonets" had produced no effect on the mob, General Sheehan went to Marshal Baldwin and told him of the situation, and that nothing but force would dislodge the mob; that if it was the marshal's desire to use force, he must decline to use it unless he received the written order of the marshal to do so. The marshal took the position that the troops were under the orders of General Dimond, to whom he referred General Sheehan. General Dimond was present, and thereupon exercised his privilege of turning over the command of the troops to the marshal. Finding that the responsibility now rested on him, Marshal Baldwin told General Dimond that if he must take charge his first order would be that the Sacramento and American river bridges must be immediately guarded and protected by troops. General Dimond thereupon turned to General Sheehan and di-

rected him to detail two of his companies and a light battery to take position on the bridges named. All of this time the strikers were endeavoring to persuade the men of Companies E and G to lay down their arms, but they remembered their duty, and refused. The men were suffering terribly from the heat and many fell exhausted, and had to be removed and cared for. An injunction issued by Chief Justice Fuller of the United States supreme court had been served on Harry Knox, chairman of the strikers, restraining him from interfering with any and all trains, but he paid no attention to it, and the wreck of the first train out occurring a few days later, so far as known no punishment was ever meted out to him for his contempt of the court's order. He refused the request of the committee of the board of city trustees that he would consult with the officials of the railroad company. That afternoon Major Steinman issued a proclamation requesting all citizens to abstain from visiting the depot or grounds or helping to swell the mob.

Marshal Baldwin ascended a locomotive cab and harangued the strikers to no avail and finally suggested that they call together their calmest and ablest leaders and see if they would not agree that it would be best to leave him in peaceable possession of the depot. After some opposition this was agreed to, and a truce was declared till 3 o'clock, and afterwards extended to 6 p. m. The troops were dismissed and left the grounds. During the afternoon armistice a crowd of strikers went to Smith's Hall on Seventh Street, where the Bersaglieri Guard, an independent Italian organization, kept their arms, and took possession of the entire outfit of guns and accoutrements, it is understood, without much opposition.

The order of Marshal Baldwin withdrawing two companies of General Sheehan's command for the purpose of guarding the bridges over the American and Sacramento Rivers was an unfortunate one, and being misunderstood, had the effect of encouraging the strikers. On receiving the order, General Sheehan requested the crowd to fall back about five feet in order that he might not be compelled to use force on them. His request was complied with, and on the command "Fours right! Column right! March!" the two companies of Sacramento troops that had faced the crowd marched off the ground and proceeded to the bridges as ordered. No sooner did the crowd see the troops marching away than they began to cheer, and the report soon spread that the troops had refused to fire on the people when ordered to do so. The Sacramento troops having departed, and no orders having come to take further action, Colonel Nunan, commanding the Stockton troops, took upon himself the responsibility of ordering his men, who were



weakened and almost prostrated by the heat, to break ranks and seek the shade. Again the crowd cheered, and again the false report spread that the Stockton troops had been ordered to fire, and had refused. This left only the two regiments of the 2nd Brigade, under General Dickinson's command, who still stood in line. Many of these had fallen out of the lines and were being cared for by the surgeons. After the truce between Marshal Baldwin and the strikers was declared, the troops were allowed to seek the shade, and at 6:30 p. m. they were ordered to fall in for supper, and were marched to the hotels.

On July 5 the troops were ordered to put up tents and make their camp in Capitol Park, which was done, and the camp was maintained there until the order to dismiss them was given.

Excitement over the occurrences on the Fourth quieted down next day and the troops took up the routine of camp duty. On the 11th, however, there came a terrible change that caused a revulsion of the tolerant feeling with which the strikers had been regarded, and which cost five lives. On the morning of the 11th, nearly 800 United States troops arrived on the steamer "Alameda" and the steam barge "Acme," consisting of two troops of cavalry, five batteries of light artillery with several gatling guns and two Hotchkiss rapid-fire cannon, six companies of marines and one company of infantry. There was also a full corps of surgeons and hospital stewards, army wagons with supplies, etc. They were under the command of Colonel Graham, commandant at the Presidio, in San Francisco. The whole river frontage was at the time occupied by the National Guard, 800 strong, under the command of Brig.-General Sheehan. The boats landed at the foot of Y Street and the troops debarked, being covered from interference by the militia. The cavalry deployed and took possession of the cross streets, to guard the march of the infantry and the guns, and lined up the spectators driven from the streets, in the rear of the cavalry. The command took possession of the depot grounds, without resistance, the strikers realizing that here was a force it would not do to trifle with. Guard lines were thrown out rapidly and the batteries planted, and in a short time the whole railroad property was enclosed in a line of sentinels. While the guards were clearing the grounds, the switch engines, under the guard of a heavy body of soldiers, began to clear away the congestion of cars and locomotives. The gatling guns were cleared ready for service and a detail was sent to guard the supply train, which soon arrived. The hospital tent was set up near the baggage-room, and the

surgeons put their instruments in order. Meanwhile, a detachment of marines had taken possession of the Yolo bridge, cleared it and had taken up its position at the Yolo end, having been preceded by a cavalry company which took an advantageous station.

Meanwhile the militia had been under fire and had returned it. About 8:30 a. m., opposite the foot of O Street, five shots were heard, and the bullets came whizzing overhead. About fifty shots were sent back, and one man was seen to fall from a tree, while others were seen behind a sand bank on the Yolo shore, deliberately aiming at the troops. One shot from the troops entered Reed's cannery, wounding a Japanese. A boat with a white flag was sent across, and several men were found behind the levee, who were unarmed and claimed that they had been sent over by the strikers to patrol the levee and see that no more shots were fired, but they were not believed. However, there was no proof against them, and they were not arrested.

Heretofore there had been no bloodshed, but it seemed as if the arrival of the regular troops, although it had served to clear the depot and give possession of it to the railroad company, had served to make the strikers desperate. It developed afterwards that Worden and others had planned to use dynamite to destroy the regulars when they arrived and disembarked. Probably nothing but the fact that the militia had occupied and guarded the river bank prevented the murderous scheme from being carried out. The strikers' leaders, angered by their temporary defeat, had resolved on desperate measures. Members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers stated that they had been threatened by members of the American Railway Union, and that they had been told that they would never live to haul a Pullman car ten miles. In view of the events of this day, and the testimony adduced at the trial of the strike leaders, Harry Knox, Thomas Compton and James Mullen, later on, there remains no reason to doubt that they had determined to prevent the moving of trains by all means in their power, however desperate. The body of the strikers were not admitted to the councils of the leaders, and it is certain that the large majority of them would never have sanctioned the means employed. Indeed, a large number of the strikers not only took no part in the unlawful acts, but even stayed at their homes, not coming to the vicinity of the shops at all.

After the regulars had completed their investment of the depot, their attention was turned to the making up of a train for movement. The cars belonging to overland train No. 4, which had been "killed" by the strikers

two weeks before, were assembled and preparations made to start the train for San Francisco. The train was composed of a locomotive, two mail and three express cars, one baggage car, three day coaches, and the three Pullman coaches and the Pullman diner that came in with the train originally. The locomotive was handled by Samuel B. Clark, one of the oldest and most popular engineers in the employ of the company, with J. S. Denekamp as fireman, and Conductor Samuel Reynolds. The train was guarded by twenty-one men of Battery L, 5th United States Artillery, under the command of Lieutenant Skerret, as it was thought that the strikers or their sympathizers might fire on it or assault it. How many strikers had knowledge of the plans to wreck it will never be known, but it is certain that many of them freely prophesied that the train would not go far and it is certain that many of the strikers knew of the wrecked train before the messengers bearing the news arrived at the depot. It is known that the strikers applied to Father Grace for permission to use the Cathedral tower as a signal station, but that he refused. It also developed afterwards that several of the strikers were in the Capitol dome watching the train with field glasses and that they signaled to persons in the street below.

The train steamed out of the depot with its guards, the crowd that had assembled outside of the sentry-line looking sullenly on and casting an occasional jeer at the trainmen and soldiers. It passed on out of sight, six of the soldiers perched on the locomotive and the rest scattered along on the car platforms, with rifles ready to repel attack. "The blockade is broken at last," said some of the railroad officials, not dreaming of the terrible fate impending over the occupants of the train. It was nearly an hour after its departure, and the railway officials were awaiting news of its arrival at Davisville, when a colored Pullman porter came running into the depot and proceeded to Superintendent Wright's office with a message from Conductor Reynolds, stating that the train had been wrecked at the long trestle, two miles from the city, and Engineer Clark and several United States soldiers were killed. In a few minutes the wrecking train was prepared and sent, with a couple of coaches, to the rescue, carrying several surgeons and men with stretchers, as well as a number of armed soldiers. As the wreck had occurred on the trestle, it was difficult to get on the farther side of it, and there was some delay before the wrecking train returned with the wounded men, who were immediately cared for.

Conductor Reynolds stated that the train was running about twelve miles an hour when it came to the trestle. As soon as it struck

the trestle there came a crash, and he evacuated the mail-car in which he was, as quickly as possible; the engine had gone over and lay in about six feet of water and deep in the mud, with two express cars piled on top of it. Engineer Clark and three soldiers lay buried under the engine, and others were floundering in the water, one soldier named Dugan having his arm cut off, being caught between the engine and a trestle beam. Denekamp, the fireman, saved his life by jumping when he felt the engine topple. Besides Engineer Clark, Privates Clark, Byrne, Lubberdon and Dugan were killed, the latter dying that evening. An inspection of the track told that the wreckers had done their work well. The spikes and fishplates of a rail had been pried up and taken away, leaving the rail in place, with nothing to show that it was loose, and deceiving the engineer. As it was reported that several men were lurking in the brush on the other side of the river along the track, a squad of cavalry was sent to scour the ground. Such was the revulsion of feeling in the crowd over the horrible plot, that the crowd cheered them as they swept by. The Southern Pacific immediately offered \$5,000 reward for information that would lead to the arrest and conviction of one or all of the murderers, and the United States district attorney offered \$2,000 more.

During the afternoon four men were arrested and lodged in the county jail. They were Salter D. Worden, A. G. Greenlaw, William Burt and H. E. Rodmer, the first being charged with wrecking the train, and the others with conspiracy and obstructing the marshal. Detectives who had been investigating found that Worden had hired a team and wagon and taken a party of four or five into Yolo County, the team being returned without them. It was also learned that Worden stopped a lineman of the Western Union Telegraph Company and took his tools from him. Worden presented himself at the stable later in the day, and was arrested, and some dynamite and fuse was found to have been left in the wagon by the wreckers when it was returned.

The wrecking of the train caused a revulsion of feeling in the community. A great number of citizens who had sympathized with the strikers suddenly awoke to the fact that murder and violence like this could not be condoned, and that it had placed the leaders beyond the pale of sympathy. They realized that the talk of peaceful resistance to the law was only a hollow pretense, and that the men most active in the strike were prepared to go to any length in order to carry out their purpose. The naked fact stood out in bold relief in all its hideousness and could no longer be ignored.



Men whose heated imagination had placed the strikers and their leaders on the pedestal of martyrdom realized that they had been deluded and their ardor of sympathy suddenly cooled. The press of the state, which had largely expressed itself as on the side of the strikers, changed its tone and voiced the general horror and indignation at the cowardly act. An attempt by a number of men on the morning of the 24th to wreck a Southern Pacific train by taking up the rails on the track near Arcade Station, on the grant, and who fought a pitched battle with the soldiers who discovered them, augmented the revolution in the minds of the people. It is probable, also, that many strikers, whose passions had been excited to a high pitch by the organizers and leaders, began to realize whither their zeal was leading them. An attempt was also made at Dutch Flat on the 18th to wreck a train by piling obstructions on the track. Fortunately it was discovered in time to save the train, which had on board a large number of women and children. In consequence, Colonel Graham ordered that anyone found tampering with the rails should be shot first and allowed to explain afterwards. The strikers began to fall away from the organization, and when the notice was given on the 17th by the company, that those who had not resorted to violence or destruction of property could return to work when the whistle blew on the morning of the 18th, several hundred men gladly availed themselves of the opportunity, and in a few days all the men that were needed were once more at work, only a couple of hundred of the violent strikers being barred out. Some of these began to threaten the men who returned to work, but Colonel Graham quickly put his soldiers on patrol duty to protect the workers, and the recalcitrant strikers soon decided to let them alone.

The regular soldiers were not at all backward in obeying orders regarding the strikers. They had been deeply angered by the dastardly slaughter of their comrades in the wreck at the long trestle, and were eager to avenge their death if the strikers gave them provocation to do so. The militia shared this feeling, for they also had been abused and threatened. A number of strikers and sympathizers had been arrested for insulting soldiers, but a much sterner lesson was necessary, and on the 13th it was given. A number of soldiers had been detailed to ride on the flat cars and protect the railroad employees in their work in the yards, there being many cars of valuable freight that should be moved to more secure quarters. Captain Roberts and Lieutenant Skerret, with men of Battery L, 5th Regiment, U. S. Artillery, some marines, and Company F of the 3rd

Infantry, N. G. C., were overseeing the switching, when they were abused and stoned by a group of men in the rear of the sheds, and some shots were fired at them from the sheds. The soldiers made a rush for them, when most of them threw up their hands, but some ran away. They were called on to halt, but not heeding the warning, the troops fired, wounding two, one of whom, named Stewart, died that night. A number of prisoners were also gathered in, and held to answer before the federal court.

On the 19th Debs telegraphed to the Oakland strikers' executive committee to effect a settlement with the company, allowing the men to go back to work, and on the 22nd the local union declared the strike off.

In the meantime Knox, Compton and Mullen, who had been arrested, were charged with the murder of Engineer Clark and the soldiers. Their preliminary examination began at Woodland on the 18th, before the justice of the peace. The case against Worden was postponed for a time. A number of telegrams sent by Knox were produced in court, among them one to a person living in Willows, which read, "Sacramento, July 7, 1904—To Lizzie McMillan Sehorn, Willows, Glenn County, Cal.: We need financial assistance, but armed assistance would be more acceptable. John Buchanan, by H. Knox."

These dispatches were offered in corroboration of the charge of conspiracy against the defendants, and the manager of the Postal Telegraph Company testified that they were sent through his office. Arthur J. Wilson, owner of the stable, stated at the preliminary examination of Knox, Compton and Mullen, at Woodland, that Worden asked for a wagon that would hold nine people, but that he could only furnish one that would hold six. Worden presented an order which read: "Give bearer a rig to go to Brighton. H. A. Knox."

The trial of the defendants was long drawn out. There was difficulty in getting a jury, as public sentiment ran high on both sides; also many were afraid to serve on the jury, as threats and intimidation were charged to have been made against jurymen and witnesses. The result of the trial was generally looked upon by unprejudiced people as a miscarriage of justice, the evidence clearly pointing to the guilt of the defendants. Worden, who was an impulsive, erratic man, and was regarded largely as the tool of the three conspirators, was the only one to suffer, and was found guilty and sentenced to hang. His sentence, however, through influential intervention, was commuted to imprisonment for life. In 1912 he presented an application for parole. It was

found impossible to convict Knox, Mullen and Compton, and they escaped punishment.

The strike cost California many millions of dollars, ruined a large number of fruit-growers through the loss of their crops, paralyzed business for several months, and accomplished nothing of the purpose for which it was inaugurated. It is to be hoped that another one like it will never visit this coast.

September 30, 1911, the employees belonging to an association similar to the American Railway Union of 1894, which attempted to consolidate the various railway unions into one, with a managing board to make all agreements with the various railroads of the United States, and to claim recognition of the consolidated unions and the concession of certain demands, went on a strike. Quite a few employees forfeited their chance for pensions in the near future by joining the strike, while a number of others refused to go out.

### Reminiscences of the Railroads

Some interesting reminiscences in relation to the early railroads were related to the writer by James G. Patterson, the pioneer mentioned in a previous chapter. Mr. Patterson had a great fund of recollections to draw on, concerning both himself and others, and gives one many an insight into the methods and incidents of the early days. Speaking of the Freeport road, and other early railroads, he said:

"It was projected by stockholders and bondholders of the Sacramento Valley Railroad, John H. Carroll and George Mowe, who bought land and incorporated in 1863-1864. I was ordered down from the Auburn Railroad in March to commence grading. I graded the track into Freeport and went back to work on the Auburn road. I came back in July and laid the rails, and finished in October, about the 10th, I think, and as soon as I got the side track in, they built a wharf for steamboats and leased it to the Sacramento Valley Railroad for two years. They sounded the river at midnight and found thirty-five feet of water, and no one knew of the survey. Carroll was a stockholder of the Valley road, but they bought the ranch in their own names so that no one would know it was for the Valley road. There was a bar up the river near the Edwards place, where the steamboats often got aground at low water, and frequently they would not reach Sacramento until noon or later the next day. The steamboat from San Francisco used to arrive at Freeport at 11 p. m., and the train would start as soon as the passengers got aboard with their baggage. The stages connected with the trains at Latrobe, and passengers ate breakfast at Placerville and went on over the mountains by day-

light and landed in Virginia City at 3 p. m., twenty-three hours from San Francisco. The road was built to sell to the Central Pacific, which was done. The Central Pacific bought the Sacramento Valley road October 13, 1865—the last day I worked for them.

"All the ties and rails for the Freeport road came up on vessels, and when I began to lay the road old Captain Kidder brought me up one and a quarter miles of rails and only one car of ties, and only four ties to a pair of rails. I told him that I couldn't lay them that way, as I had only five men and they could not handle the iron and carry it so far. The engine was a light one, but it was a greyhound to run, and I asked the engineer if four ties at the ends and middle of the rails would carry the engine. He said it would, so I put down a tie every six feet. The next day he gave us plenty of ties, and two of my men on the car unloaded them. I walked along ahead and held up my hand as a signal to throw them down. They unloaded a whole train and then pulled the train out of the way. Then we shoved the ties in under the rails.

"When the Central Pacific was laying its track near Gold Run, Strowbridge was superintendent of construction, and Maker was foreman of the track-layers. They were experiencing the same trouble in regard to rails and ties that I had, and the work was proceeding slowly. There was an Irishman, Ned Hussey, working for Maker, and he became impatient at the way the work was going on. 'Av ye had Jim Patterson here, he'd show yez how to get this thrack down,' said he to Maker. 'What do you know of Jim Patterson and what he would do?' asked Maker. 'H—— to your sowl, didn't I work undher him in laying the thrack on the Freeport road and the Valley road?' was the retort. 'Well, what did he do?' asked Maker. Hussey explained to him, and he asked the engineer if the track would hold up the engine in case he laid fewer ties and had them put under the rails afterwards. The engineer said it would, and Maker hustled down to Strowbridge and told him about it; Strowbridge told him to go ahead. Maker had a big gang of Chinamen and he put them at work. The consequence was that he laid six miles of track the next day, and when additional ties came, the Chinamen slid them under the rails and spiked them down. They hustled the track-laying from that time on, till the road got to Promontory and met the Union Pacific gang.

"This was the only road built in California where the people did not know anything about it. I kept the engine out on the old Jackson road, and used to sneak in in the morning with the engineer and fireman and again at night to bring them back, the men boarding on the road, so no one knew anything about it. I



built the first movable cook-house in this part of the country for the men to board in, and bought provisions from the ranchers, who let the men sleep in their barns and outbuildings. My men were stevedores, who knew nothing but how to work, and I pushed things lively. Engineer Pope was running the engine, and sparking Sam Rich's adopted daughter. Some days we laid a half mile and some days a mile of track, as we could get material. Old Page was owner of the Lake House then and would not let us grade across his land, so we had to lay the rails on the ground after the matter was fixed, and then haul dirt in for a road-bed. The trouble was adjusted afterwards. When the track was all finished I ran an excursion train over the road to Freeport. I stopped along the road and invited the farmers' families to get aboard. Then a reporter got hold of it and published an account of the road, so the people found out what I had been doing.

"People nowadays do not realize the conditions that prevailed in early days. At the time of the 1862 flood I went to Elk Grove, sick. The water was all over the country, and they had to run a steamboat to Routier's to bring supplies for the people. There was only one sack of flour at Elk Grove, and George Bates had that and divided it with his neighbors. That was what is known as old Elk Grove now; the present Elk Grove was not in existence until after the railroad was built. You can judge how the water covered the country when they built a barge at Buckner's at old Elk Grove, right on the upper Stockton road, to go to Stockton for supplies.

"Robinson asked me if I could work, and I told him yes. There was very little hay in the country for the horses and it was hard to get at that. I went over to Deterding's and paid \$40 a ton for some old, rotten hay. The roads were awful, and teams were stalled everywhere. I went over to Salisbury's and engaged some hay at \$40, to be delivered to me the next morning, and when I went after it the fellow told me he had sold it for \$45, so I had my trouble for my pains. I could not get to Florin or Perkins, as the water was too high.

"The high water washed away a part of the Sacramento Valley Railroad tracks, and the ties and rails were scattered all over the country. I began gathering them up, and it was a job to get them out of the mud with the teams. Where Agricultural Park is, was covered with railroad iron, and iron was iron in those days, when it had to come round the Horn. Robinson came to my camp where the Buffalo Brewery stands and asked me, 'How much iron have you got?' 'All there is here,' I answered. 'That is not enough,' says he. I kept on gathering it up, and was going along by Gerber's, near the hospital, and saw some railroad iron in the mud. They had held a fair out at Buck

Harrigan's that year. So I hauled it out with the teams, and it was hard work. I found a good deal had 'floated' down there on the slough that runs through the county hospital grounds. Still we were short of iron. 'Tear up the side-track at Brighton,' said Robinson. 'I won't do it,' said I. 'There are a lot of rails at Buck Harrigan's that I will get.' 'Go to it,' said he. A good many bosses would have discharged me for answering that way, but I never worked under a better boss than Robinson.

"When they built the S Street sewer a few years ago, they found some rails under ground, and one of the men said there must have been a track there in the early days, but I told him the rails came there during the flood. Romeo Carroll built a corral out that way by splitting ties and driving them into the ground endways. I asked him where he got them and where I could find the rails, but he only laughed, and would not tell me. There are lots of rails today buried in the slough that runs through the William Curtis place.

"It was tough on the people when everything was flooded so. All the box cars were full of families, and the water stood all about them. You couldn't see the wheels or the trucks. I was afraid they would go down and be washed away, so I got the two engines; the Garrison was in front and the Robinson behind. We cut the train in two parts and ran half of it out across the break between Eleventh and Twelfth Streets. The water was running through fast, and I got stringers across and anchored them with anchors from the vessels on the river. Then I dumped in two carloads of cobbles that were to have been shipped to San Francisco for paving streets. When that was done, we had connections made from Sixteenth to Twenty-first Street so that we could transfer our Folsom passengers. I was afraid the other part would go before we could get it out, but we saved it.

"I worked for Colonel Wilson in 1859 and 1860 on the Marysville road; Montague was the engineer. The road only got to Lincoln, and was sold to the Central Pacific, which road had hard times, and there is more than one little bit of interesting history concerning it that but very few know. Before it got to Newcastle it was out of money, and C. P. Huntington was sent to Boston to try to make a raise. On the steamer, going to Boston, was Judge Slauson, a Boston attorney, and as Huntington had also come from Boston, they became good friends. Some of Slauson's clients, moneyed men of that city, had become involved in a deal whereby they stood to lose \$7,000,000, or thereabouts, and he had been sent for to go East and help them out. Huntington confided to Slauson the financial difficulties of the road and asked him to get his clients to buy out the promoters. 'They have

money,' said he, 'and can carry it on and win out and make money. We will sell out the road to them, rolling stock and all, for \$1,500,000.' Slauson told his clients, but they said they knew nothing about railroading, and they stood to lose \$7,000,000 already. Slauson bundled them off to Europe, where papers could not be served on them, and saved them \$4,500,000. Then he got busy among his friends and raised \$250,000 for Mr. Huntington on second mortgage bonds. As soon as he received the money the company began to work again and built the road to Clipper Gap. Then the change came and the mountains were brought down to Roseville and they got their \$48,000 a mile. The first thing they did after they got money was to buy Sam Brannan's

mortgage and foreclose on the California Central. Charles Crocker bought one share of the stock for the purpose and served an injunction on Robinson to prevent his taking the rails on the Auburn road. My father and Stanford were very friendly, and they held three meetings in my father's house at Folsom with the Sacramento Valley Railroad people before the California Pacific started from Sacramento. Robinson wanted to have one director on the board if they bought the road, but they would not consent. Finally the purchase was made. My father paid the Valley road the first money it ever received for freight, when it brought him up a ton of seed wheat for \$1.50, the regular rate being established at \$3."

## CHAPTER XXXVII

### COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION

**T**HAT the richest cargoes carried by river navigation anywhere in the United States are carried on the waters of the Sacramento River, is shown in reports by the Federal rivers and harbors engineers, and in data compiled by the local chamber of commerce. The value of the tonnage transported on this stream, which is the fifth largest in America, is \$95.99 per ton average, based upon 1920 figures. The official report further shows that the increase in the percentage of tonnage transported on the Sacramento over a period of ten years is greater than on any other waterway in the United States. The yearly value of the traffic on the Sacramento is \$96,296,181, which is as great as all the shipping of Los Angeles Harbor, and is larger by \$20,000,000 than the value of the cargoes shipped annually on the Mississippi between the Missouri and Ohio Rivers.

As a further illustration of the immense tonnage and value of the commerce on the Sacramento, it can be stated that the annual tonnage carried on the river is more valuable by \$26,000,000 than the cargoes passing in and out of Toledo, Ohio, on the Great Lakes. One-seventh of the shipping of San Francisco Harbor is furnished by the Sacramento River.

Furthermore, the statistics show the value of the Sacramento River cargoes to be five times as great as the shipping in and out of San Diego Harbor, and \$36,000,000 greater than the commerce carried on the Columbia

River. During the past two years the average tonnage carried on the river has been 1,500,000 tons yearly. Ten years ago it was 425,000 tons. The products shipped consisted chiefly of celery, asparagus, grain, oil, beans, rice, fruits, canned goods, fish, flour, mill stuffs, sugar, potatoes, merchandise, and vegetable products.

Any section of a country which has a waterway connecting it with tidewater is fortunate indeed, and no section could be more fortunate in that respect than the Sacramento Valley. The Sacramento River flows through the whole extent of the valley, from Shasta County on the north, to Solano County on the south, a distance of about 300 miles. The twelve counties embraced in this area have a combined acreage of 11,456,528 acres, and an aggregate population of about a quarter of a million. The area of the valley is 17,815 square miles. The distance to Red Bluff, the head of navigation, is 201 miles from Sacramento, and to the mouth of the river, near Collinsville, about sixty-five miles. The debris from hydraulic mining filled the bed of the river—which in the early days afforded plenty of water for ocean-going steamers and vessels to come to this city—so that navigation became difficult for vessels drawing over about four feet of water, during the late summer and fall; but the government, by the use of a snag-boat and the erection of wing dams, has deepened the channel so that even the large steamers put



on by the Southern Pacific Company very rarely have trouble, and there is a prospect that in the near future the channel will be deepened by the government and state to nine feet, as far as to this city.

Undoubtedly the Russians were the first to navigate the river, as they had posts at Fort Ross and Bodega, and were engaged in trade in tallow, hides, furs, etc., and were in this region prior to 1840, trading in the interior up to the time they sold out to Captain Sutter. At that time, also, there was in this section an agency of the Hudson Bay Company. In 1841 the Russians sold out to Sutter, including in the sale a small schooner of forty tons burden. The first record we have of its appearance up the river was in August of that year, although it had probably made voyages on the river prior to that time. After the purchase, by the terms of which Sutter was to furnish a certain amount of grain each year to the Russian settlements, this schooner, manned by Sutter's Indians, made regular trips. It was taken down to San Francisco in 1848, to carry thither the news of the discovery of gold, and continued to be the largest schooner on the river until the trade to the mines began. At that time the voyage from New Helvetia, as this city was then called, to San Francisco and back took from two to four weeks.

In the spring of 1848 the rush for gold set in, to which the "San Francisco Star" of May 20 sarcastically alluded as follows: "Fleet of launches left this place on Sunday and Monday last, bound 'up the Sacramento River,' closely stowed with human beings led by the love of filthy lucre to the perennial-yielding gold mines of the north, where 'a man can find upward of two ounces a day' and '2000 men can find their hands full'—of hard work." On May 27, the "Star" said: "Launches have plied without cessation between this place and New Helvetia, during this time [from the discovery of gold]. The 'Sacramento,' a first-class craft, left here Thursday last, thronged with passengers for the gold mines—a motley assemblage, composed of lawyers, merchants, grocers, carpenters, cartmen and cooks, all possessed with the desire of becoming suddenly rich." At the same time it stated that over 300 men were engaged in washing out gold, and parties from all over the country were constantly arriving. On account of the departure of her principal citizens for the gold mines, San Francisco soon assumed a desolate appearance. A quarter of a million in gold was taken to that city in the first eight weeks, and during the second eight weeks, \$600,000 worth. By September 6,000 persons were at the diggings, and the editor of the "Star" exclaimed: "An export at last, and it is gold!"

In April, 1849, the schooner "Providence," 100 tons, Hinckley, master, came up the river,

and the "Eliodora," purchased by Sam Brannan and loaded with goods, started up the river. The "Joven Guipuzcoana," a Peruvian vessel, and other large sailing vessels of first-class dimensions followed. At that time there were about a dozen stores and tenements here. On the success of the "Joven Guipuzcoana" were founded the plans of the first steam-navigation companies, and the "McKim" and the "Senator" soon followed. In May the crowning success with sailing vessels came with the trip of the bark "Whiton," Gelston, master, in seventy-two hours from San Francisco. She was of 241 tons burden, and came with her royal yards crossed, without any detention, although she drew nine and one-half feet of water.

The first steamboat that plowed the waters of either the bay or river was one that arrived in San Francisco, October 14, 1847, owned by Captain Leidesdorff and packed on a Russian bark from Sitka. Leidesdorff had for seven years carried on trade with the Russians, and hearing that they had a small steamboat, he sent up and purchased it for his hide and tallow commerce on the small streams running into the bay. It did not exceed forty tons burden, was put together under the lee of Yerba Buena Island, and was named the "Little Sitka." She was cranky, and the weight of a person on her guards would throw one wheel out of service. Her second trip for business was to Sacramento, where she remained for a month, her proprietor insisting in answer to the jibes launched at him, that he would soon make the smoke fly on the bay, and hand the name of his first steamboat "down to dexterity," as he pronounced it. She was swamped by a norther in San Francisco Bay in February, 1848, was raised and the engine taken out, and was transformed into a sailing vessel. A steamer brought around the Horn and put together at Benicia made a trip to this city on August 17, 1849, and another one from Philadelphia began on August 25 to ply on the river, accommodating about thirty passengers and steaming "about seven knots an hour."

About the first boat advertising for regular runs on the river appears to have been the "Sacramento," in September, 1849, commanded by Captain Van Pelt, and carrying 100 passengers, besides freight. She was built opposite the city, where Washington now stands, and Van Pelt made regular trips down to "New York of the Pacific," where passengers and freight had to be transferred. About the same time a little steam dredge, brought out by the Yerba Company, was set up on a scow, and started on a trip up the Feather River, carrying a number of bricks, at one dollar apiece, for freight, and lumber at \$150 per thousand. Two months after her arrival she was sold for \$40,000 at auction. The next boat was the

"Mint," also a small one, and really the first boat to make successful regular trips with passengers and freight to and from San Francisco, beginning in October, 1849.

A little steamer named the "Washington" was the first to ascend the river as far as Vernon, at the mouth of the Feather River, and she afterwards made regular trips to that point. In 1850 the "Aetna," another small steamer, ascended the American as far as Norristown, the first time a steamer had ever reached that point. May 8, 1850, the "Jack Hays" reached Redding, at the headwaters of the Sacramento River, within forty-five miles of the Trinity Diggings. The little steamboat "Linda" was among the first to make the run between here and Yuba City, in the fall of 1849.

The steamer "New World" was built in New York in the fall of 1849 and spring of 1850, purposely for a trip to California. She was 320 feet long, and of 530 tons burden. William H. Brown was the proprietor, and as he became financially embarrassed, he was forced to take the sheriff into silent partnership. The latter placed deputies on board to remain during the launching, and to make things sure, went on board himself, being unknown to Ed Wakeman, the captain. The vessel was held in the port of New York, the launching being ostensibly for the purpose of getting the boat into the water only, but steam was raised previous to the launching. When the sheriff asked what it meant, he was informed that it was "to wear the rust off the bearings and see that the engine worked well." But after steaming around the harbor for a while, the captain put to sea, against the protests of the sheriff. As the captain and crew were more numerous than the sheriff and his deputies, they put the latter on shore in row-boats, and came to California around Cape Horn, making a fine voyage, and arriving in San Francisco July 11, 1850. The "New World" and the "Senator" made alternate trips to Sacramento for a long time. Afterwards, the "New World" was employed in the coasting and ocean trade and later was overhauled and put into service at San Francisco as a magnificent ferry-boat, and used as such for many years. The "Senator" was an ocean steamer and arrived in Sacramento November 6, 1849, with a load of passengers and freight. She was 755 tons measurement, and drew nine and a half feet of water. The steamer "Miner" brought passengers and freight in December, and afterwards continued her trips to Mecklenberg, now Marysville, on the Feather River.

In 1850 there were twenty-eight steamers in operation on the Sacramento and Feather Rivers, and in the same year twenty-three barks, nineteen brigs and twenty-one brigantines arrived in Sacramento.

The California Steam Navigation Company was organized in March, 1854, with a capital stock of \$2,500,000, and began operations on the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers, with a large number of steamboats. In 1850 the company launched the "Chrysopolis," 1625 tons measurement, and the largest steamer ever run on the river until the "Seminole" and "Navajo" were placed on the route in 1911.

In 1867 the steamers operating on the river and its tributaries were as follows: Eleven steamers to San Francisco; three steamers to Knight's Landing; two steamers to Red Bluff; one steamer to Chico; one steamer to Colusa; one steamer to Princeton; one steamer to Cache Creek, and three steamers to Marysville. In 1867 103 steamers arrived in Sacramento.

In 1869, when the Central Pacific Railroad was completed, that company bought out the California Steam Navigation Company, and for years the Southern Pacific Company has been operating the line of steamers. The mail boats leaving for San Francisco in the morning were the "Apache" and "Modoc." During the year 1911 two magnificent floating palaces, the "Navajo" and the "Seminole," were put on, leaving this city in the evening. At present, the mail boats leaving for San Francisco at 5 p. m. daily are the "Apache" and the "Navajo."

The Sacramento Wood Company was organized May 1, 1869, with the late Captain Thomas Dwyer as president, and the late Captain J. H. Roberts as secretary. The company put on the steamer "San Joaquin No. 1," and several barges, and engaged in general freight business between San Francisco and Butte City, 118 miles above Sacramento. During the seventies the company added three steamers to its fleet—the "Verona," "San Joaquin No. 2," and "San Joaquin No. 3," and extended its route to McIntosh's Landing, 160 miles above this city. It also operated seven barges and had several traction engines of the Roberts-Doane pattern, running from the foothills on both sides of the river, carrying grain from these distant points to the river landings for shipment on the company's barges to tide-water. Each engine drew a train of from fifteen to twenty wagons over the county roads, the capacity of each of these wagons being about six tons.

The Sacramento Transportation Company was organized in 1882, succeeding the Sacramento Wood Company, and under the same management. It is now operating seven steamers and twenty-one barges in the grain-carrying trade between points on the upper Sacramento River and Port Costa and San Francisco, and also in freighting at the various landings along the river as far as Sidds Landing, 119 miles above Sacramento at the present head of navigation. Formerly the company



freighted to points along the river as far as Red Bluff, and during the low-water season their steamers and barges were able to ascend as far as Chico Landing, 148 miles above Sacramento.

In 1874 the firm of Miller and Eaton placed two steamers and several barges on the upper Sacramento in the grain-carrying business. In the same year Messrs. D. E. Knight, N. D. Rideout and W. T. Ellis, prominent Marysville citizens, established a weekly freighting service between Marysville and San Francisco. They had two steamers and several barges in service, and continued in the business till 1889.

In 1875 the California Transportation Company was organized, with Capt. A. Nelson as president and Capt. N. Anderson as secretary. The two captains, as far back as 1856, had schooners on the river, and in 1866 began to operate the steamer "Reform." On its organization the California Transportation Company put several steamers in service between Clarksburg and San Francisco and also on the lower tributaries, engaging heavily in the transportation of fruits, vegetables and perishable products generally, which the river lands below the city produce so bountifully. They also, in October, 1907, established a freight and passenger service between Sacramento and San Francisco. The "Chin-Du-Wan" and "S. M. Whipple" were also steamers in the river service in the seventies, and the calliope of the former woke the echoes along the river for a number of years.

In 1901 the Farmers' Transportation Company was organized and one steamer was put on the run between Colusa and San Francisco. The Lauritzen brothers' "Weitchpec"; the "Oriole" and "Sea Gull," L. M. Brainard & Son, owners; the "Sentinel," H. W. Crosby, owner; the "Gretta A." and "Albatross," Liuggi Bros., owners; the "San Jose," Standard Oil Company, owner; the "Neponset, No. 2," a trading boat, Ryan & Cleary, owners, and a number of schooners, are operating on the river, in addition to the boats of the organizations mentioned.

An immense amount of produce of all kinds is transported on the river. Indeed, the statement has been made that the Sacramento River carries as great an annual tonnage as the Mississippi. It is an inspiring sight to see a steamer towing barges loaded with 800 tons of wheat each, when the stage of the river will permit loading to that amount; and it gives the beholder a practical illustration of the bounteous production of the valley uplands.

#### Casualties on the Rivers and Bay

But the tale of the river is not all one of prosperity. Steamboat explosions and other accidents were frequent in the early days, and some of them were very disastrous. The ma-

chinery was often defective in those days. During the first few years subsequent to the discovery of gold and the introduction of steam vessels into the state, it was estimated that on San Francisco Bay and its tributaries alone, there were two or three explosions a week. Indeed, they became so common that the newspapers ceased to give details unless they were peculiarly disastrous.

The first explosion of which there is any account was that of the steamer "Fawn," which occurred August 18, 1850, and the "Sagamore" suffered similarly in the following October, the "Major Tompkins" following, January 23, 1851. During the early part of 1853, the "Jack Hays" was overhauled and repaired expressly for the traffic between Sacramento and Marysville, in opposition to the "Governor Dana," and was renamed "R. K. Page." On her first trip up the river, March 23, she came alongside of her opponent and the crew and passengers began cheering, each one hurrahing for his boat. They began racing, and the engineer of the "Page" tossed in a barrel of oil. As they were passing Nicolaus her boiler exploded, being driven forward. Daniel Moore, the former captain of the boat, Thomas Kirbey and Lieut. Harry Moore were standing on the hurricane deck, and were never seen afterward.

The "Jennie Lind," while on a trip to Alviso, on San Francisco Bay, suffered a terrible explosion April 11, 1853. Between forty and fifty of her passengers, most of whom were at dinner at the time, were killed or badly scalded.

On October 18, 1853, the boiler of the "American Eagle" exploded, on the San Joaquin River, at a point known as the Three Sloughs, twenty-five miles below Stockton, rending the vessel to pieces, killing one of the crew and three passengers. There were fifty-three passengers on board, and Hardiston was the captain. On the afternoon of the same day the steamer "Stockton," while passing New York Landing, burst its boiler, killing one person and scalding eight more. One of the latter, Capt. J. B. Sharp, died on the following day.

The "Ranger's" boiler exploded on January 8, 1854, on San Francisco Bay, killing three and scalding severely five more, and wrecking the vessel. On the 10th of the same month a boiler of the "Helen Hensley" exploded at San Francisco, just as she was going to leave for Benicia, and killed two men. One passenger was thrown upon a bed, and, with it, clear over upon the wharf. He picked himself up and coolly remarked that he guessed he would not go to Benicia that day. The "Secretary," Capt. E. W. Travis, exploded April 15, 1854, when between the islands in

San Francisco Bay known as the "Brothers and Sisters." She was racing with the "Nevada," and the engineer was seen to lay an oar across the lever of the safety valve, and that was bending up just before the explosion took place. Of sixty persons on board, sixteen were killed and thirty-one wounded. The "Nevada" picked up the survivors.

The "Pearl," of the Combination Line, burst a boiler January 27, 1855, just below the mouth of the American River, on her way from Marysville, and while racing the "Enterprise" of the Citizens' Line. There were ninety-three persons on board, and fifty-six were killed, including the captain, E. T. Davis. Most of the passengers were on the front part of the boat, as she approached the landing. James Robinson would have been drowned had not a large bloodhound jumped into the water and saved him. Of four ladies on board, none were injured, but the vessel was a total wreck. The legislature, which was in session, adjourned in consequence of the terrible event.

On February 5, 1856, the "Belle," running between San Francisco and Marysville, exploded her boiler, when about eight miles above this city. The captain, Charles H. Houston, was killed, as well as between twenty and thirty others. The steamer "General Redington," which was coming down the river, picked up the survivors, and the vessel sank almost immediately.

On August 25, 1861, the boiler of the "J. A. McClelland," Capt. C. Mills commanding, exploded when about six miles by water and two by land from Knight's Landing. There were about thirty persons on board, and fifteen were killed outright, several fatally injured and all the rest but one more or less injured. The whole forward portion of the deck was torn away, and a large piece of the boiler was rolled up like a piece of paper and thrown across the river, a distance of 200 or 300 yards. Sheldon S. Baldwin, the pilot, was blown into the air with the pilot-house and several companions. He averred that he must have gone up at least 200 feet, and that he came straight down into the place where the boiler had been, "not much hurt." The hull, which sank immediately, was later raised, and the vessel was rebuilt, christened the "Rainbow," ran for a time as a strong opposition boat, and was finally bought off by the Steam Navigation Company.

The "Washoe" exploded a boiler September 5, 1864, thirty-five miles below this city, and ten miles above Rio Vista, with about 175 people on board, killing about half of them and severely injuring more than half of the remainder. Capt. Albert Foster, with the steamer "Antelope," picked up the survivors and hastened toward Sacramento, but ran

aground on a bar opposite R Street and was delayed there for some hours. Captain Foster tolled the bell to notify the citizens of the disaster, and the levee was crowded with anxious people, the fire bells having been tolled in response to his notice.

The "Yosemite," Captain Poole, suffered an explosion of a boiler on the first revolution of her wheels, as she left the wharf at Rio Vista October 12, 1865, with about 150 people on board. The cause of the explosion was defective iron, all the best iron having been kept in the East during the war for military purposes. About one hundred lives were lost, thirty-two of them being Chinamen. The bulkheads were too strong to permit the steam to expand into the hull, so it pushed upward, making a great vacancy, into which the people fell. Captain Fourat, who retired some years ago from the river, pensioned by the Southern Pacific Company, was the pilot on that occasion, and the steamer "Chrysopolis," upward bound, brought the dead and wounded into Sacramento.

The "Julia" exploded in San Francisco Bay, nearly opposite Alcatraz, in September, 1866, while rounding it on her return trip to Stockton. Thirteen were killed, among them the engineer, Mr. Long. Captain Fourat, being near with a boat, picked up some of the dead.

There have been minor accidents since, but conditions have so improved in these days that serious ones seldom happen.

### Tragedy of the Steamer "Belle"

A river tragedy which occurred more than fifty years ago, bringing death to thirty, the evidence of which the waters of the Sacramento River had covered for many years, was brought to mind again when the buckets of the dredger "Vulcan," working at the Monument Ranch eight miles up the river, brought up the boxing of the shaft of the steamboat "Belle," which was blown to pieces at that spot in the late fifties by an explosion of the boilers.

Coated with quartz, rusted in places but still in fair shape considering its long immersion, the boxing is one of the few relics which have ever been discovered from the remains of the "Belle."

The steamer "Belle," Capt. Charles H. Houston in command, left this city on February 5, 1856, for Red Bluff with sixty souls aboard. When opposite the present Monument Ranch the boilers exploded without any warning. The "Belle" was shattered from stem to stern and all but forty feet of the rear end of the boat sank immediately. The passengers, men, women and children, were blown into the water, many frightfully mangled. Thirty-two were saved out of the total sailing list.



### Early-day Competition on the River

There was some lively opposition in the river traffic in the early days, it proving so profitable to the owners of vessels and steamers. The steam propeller "McKim," of 326 tons, came to Sacramento in September, 1849. On her arrival the citizens turned out as for a holiday, and joined in an ovation to the first "big" steamer that had arrived here. One of her trips, under Captain Macy, brought the owners \$16,000. The "Senator," of 755 tons, arrived in this city on November 6 of the same year. The fare charged at that time was \$30; berths \$5, and meals for cabin passengers, \$1.50. When trade opened in the winter, lively opposition began, one set of agents on the wharf extolling the merits of the "McKim" above all the other boats, and another saying that the "McKim" was a "scow" and a "junk," and that the "Senator" and "New World" were the only boats for speed and safety. The competition benefited travelers by reducing the fare, and many other steamers coming on the river, in 1851 the fare had been reduced to one dollar.

On September 18, 1851, the steamer "Comanche" was launched on the Yolo side of the river. In 1855 the "Defender" came up and found no place for her to land; she finally moored to the hulk "Dimond." A few minutes afterwards the steamer "Pike," also tied to the "Dimond," swung out into the river, and the "Defender" took her place. It was found that the gangway had been boarded up, but the deck-hands soon opened a way with their axes, and the passengers and freight were discharged. When the time for the departure of the "Defender" approached, a band began to discourse music, to entice passengers on board. A few minutes afterward a small steamer in the stream began to sound her shrill whistle, drowning the music of the band, stopping when it stopped and beginning again when it began to play. The people on shore cursed the steamer, but soon a man and two boys armed with Chinese gongs essayed to rival the band and the steamer. The noise became so strenuous that Judge Morrison was obliged to adjourn his court. Such scenes were not uncommon in the early days of competition.

### Yolo Bridges

Although a bridge over the Sacramento River is spoken of prior to 1857, there is no record extant that we have found indicating when or by whom it was built, or whether or not there was more than one.

By an act approved by the California legislature, however, April 3, 1857, the Sacramento and Yolo Bridge Company was incorporated, consisting of Johnson Price, V. E. Geiger and

George Years, to erect a toll-bridge across the Sacramento River from Broad Street, in Sacramento County, to Ann Street, in Washington, Yolo County. The drawbridge was not to be less than sixty feet wide for the passage of vessels, and the bridge must be completed within two years. At 12 m., September 18, 1857, the first pile for the bridge was driven. The bridge was 800 feet long, was built on five piers, supported by 600 piles, at least twelve inches in diameter and driven thirty feet to the solid river bed. It was of Leonard's patent, four spans of 135 feet each, the draw when opened having two spaces of seventy-five feet each. It was completed and opened for traffic June 27, 1858, and cost \$60,000.

The California Pacific Company began the construction of a new bridge on the Howe truss pattern, October 2, 1869, in order to allow its cars to cross the river and enter Sacramento. While the bridge was being built the steamer "Belle" ran as a ferry-boat. The draw to this bridge was 200 feet long, leaving an opening on each side seventy feet clear. The bridge was completed January 15, 1870, and on that day William Rowan, chief engineer, ran across on the engine "Sacramento." This bridge was rebuilt by the Central Pacific Railway in 1878, the draw being swung into place on December 5 of that year, and the bridge opened for traffic the next day. These bridges were of one story, the trains and wagon tracks occupying the same level, and flagmen guarding each end in order to promote the safety of those traveling in wagons. The railroad company had purchased the bridge of the Sacramento and Yolo Bridge Company in June, 1878.

In 1893 the Southern Pacific Company and the counties of Yolo and Sacramento built a bridge jointly at the foot of H Street. This bridge differed from the others in having two stories, the lower one on the street level, for the railroad trains, and the upper one for foot passengers and wagon traffic, elevated above the railroad tracks and with an inclined plane as an approach on the Sacramento side, running from Second Street to the top of the bridge, and a similar approach on the Yolo side. A third approach ran from the top of the bridge, joining the Sacramento approach at that point and running down to the Pioneer Mill, thus enabling teams to get to the mill without crossing the network of tracks in the railroad company's yard. When the Pioneer Mill went out of business this approach was taken down. This bridge stood until 1912, but as it had outlived its usefulness, a new bridge of steel was constructed by the Southern Pacific Company. The old bridge was to have been built of steel, and the coun-

ties contributed to its cost with that understanding. The fact of its being constructed of wood was the cause of a long controversy and litigation between the counties and the company. One-half of the \$30,000 which the county had agreed to pay was paid at first, but the second half was refused, on the ground stated. The supreme court, however, held that as the county had used the bridge, it must pay for it, and the case was finally settled by payment in full.

This bridge was completed in December, 1895, the total cost being \$261,000, to which Sacramento County contributed, as stated, \$30,000, and Yolo County, \$10,000.

The new steel bridge constructed near the site of the one built in 1869 is said to be one of the finest pieces of construction of its kind. Its cost is \$786,000, which includes \$161,671 for overhead construction of a highway for communication between Sacramento and Yolo Counties, and the structure and approach thereto. The width of the draw, when opened, is 170 feet, and the total weight of the bridge is 3,389 tons.

During the year 1910 the Northern Electric and Vallejo Northern electric roads combined to build a bridge across the river. There was much discussion in relation to the site, as the river transportation companies claimed that if it were placed too close to the existing bridge there would be great danger of wreck to the boats plying on the river when it was at flood height. The board of supervisors debated the question at considerable length, but the war department, which controls the river, finally granted permission to the companies to build the bridge at the foot of M Street, instead of P Street, as desired by the transportation companies. The cost of the bridge, which is of steel construction, was \$400,000. The draw is 170 feet in width. Of the cost, it was agreed that Sacramento County should pay \$118,668, and Yolo County \$33,333.33. Under a later agreement, the Sacramento and Woodland road pays a certain proportion, and since 1912 the Antioch road has paid \$500 annually on the 15th of August, lessening the expense to the county.

## CHAPTER XXXVIII

### BANKS AND BANKERS

**S**ACRAMENTO'S march of progress and substantial growth during the past decade has been attended and supported by the backing and assistance of her group of banks, which rank high in the financial world and are a veritable Gibraltar of strength through their steadying influence, which is felt not only in this city and county, but throughout northern California.

On September 6, 1921, the deposits of the banks of Sacramento aggregated \$68,464,854.23, and the combined resources were given at \$79,846,854.23. The deposits of the banks were given as follows:

Deposits: California National Bank, \$10,484,055.96; Capital National Bank, \$7,379,325.07; Farmers & Merchants Bank, \$4,879,549.61; National Bank of D. O. Mills & Company, \$7,418,808.89; People's Bank, \$7,052,210.25; Sacramento-San Joaquin Bank and branches, \$16,227,152.08; California Trust & Savings Bank, \$9,780,595.98; Citizens Bank of Oak Park, \$466,993.75; Merchants National Bank, \$1,053,979.55; Bank of Italy, \$1,539,003.41; Nippon Bank (Japanese), \$182,860.69.

Sacramento today boasts of banking institutions second to none in the state in growth and stability. Nowhere do the banks in California stand higher in these respects or receive more favorable reports from the bank commissioner. The clearing house, established some years ago, does a yearly increasing amount of business, facilitating the transactions of the banks materially.

The bank of D. O. Mills & Company, now the National Bank of D. O. Mills & Company, was founded in 1850 by D. O. Mills, who in 1855 took in as partners Edgar Mills and Henry Miller. D. O. Mills, James Mills, and Edgar Mills, three brothers, came to California in 1849, James dying soon after his arrival. D. O. Mills had had some banking experience in New York, but at first engaged in merchandising, in connection with his brother, W. O. Mills, who remained in New York City. He soon turned his attention to banking, however, and accounts of many of his deals, as early as 1849, are still to be seen in the records of the bank, although the bank proper was not formally established until 1850. Among the



relics preserved is a bill of exchange, the "third," signed by him and dated January 13, 1851. The original bank building was located on the south side of J Street, about sixty feet from the corner of Third. It was a small, one-story frame building with a stone front, and a picture of this was for a long time used on the checks of the bank; in fact, until 1865, when the bank was removed to its later location on the southwest corner of Second and J Streets. Although it passed through one of the greatest conflagrations in the city, the same old regulator clock, bearing the date of 1850 on its face, still ticks off the seconds as on the day when the bank was established, more than seventy years ago, proving that the bank is the oldest institution of the kind in the state.

The early business of the bank consisted mainly in selling exchange on New York and buying gold dust. As compared with those of the express and other companies, the deposits in the bank were not large, but as one after another of the companies failed, their business naturally fell to the bank—a case of the survival of the fittest. In the year 1855 the firm consisted of D. O. Mills, under the title of D. O. Mills & Company; that year he took in Edgar Mills and Henry Miller as partners, and they so continued till July 19, 1874, when the bank incorporated under the style of "The National Gold Bank of D. O. Mills & Company." In September, 1883, the word "Gold" was dropped, under a general law of congress. The officers and directors (1921) are: C. F. Dillman, president; Wm. R. Pentz, vice-president; F. H. Pierce, cashier; C. C. Cutter, T. D. Littlefield, A. S. May, assistant cashiers; C. M. Adams, trust officer. Directors: C. F. Dillman, Wm. R. Pentz, Harris Weinstock, P. C. Drescher, William Schaw, Arthur E. Miller, Scott F. Ennis.

The new bank building was completed and the papers and money removed from the old bank on Second and J Streets to the new one at Seventh and J, October 12, 1912, and in connection with the removal, Frank Miller, a former president of the bank, in a letter to the president, Charles F. Dillman, gave some interesting reminiscences. He states that Mr. Mills, previous to coming to California with a stock of flour in 1849, was cashier of a bank in Buffalo, N. Y. His office was on J Street, near Third, and later he built a one-story brick building on the same spot. The firm name at that time was Mills, Townsend & Company, but Townsend later went out of the firm and Edgar Mills and Henry Miller became partners, each taking one-third of the \$100,000 capital. Three per cent per month was the current rate of interest in those days, and Mr. Mills' \$50,000 capital swelled in the course of

a dozen years to \$3,000,000. By 1865, when Frank Miller entered the bank, it had decreased to two per cent. Later it was eighteen per cent per annum and still later twelve per cent. When fire swept the town Henry Miller spent the night on the levee with the books of the bank, and when the flood came the bank moved next door to the second floor of the Figg building. The pioneers' wives were heroic, and in the dark days of 1860, when Mr. Mills said to his wife: "Shall we go back East?" she replied: "No; we are both young, and California will be our home."

In 1865 the filling in of J and K Streets was begun, and in December of that year the bank was moved from J Street, between Second and Third, to Second and J Streets, which had been up to that time occupied by Wormser & Company, afterwards bankers in New York City. The vault was a large iron box which had been used by another bank, and which is now the lower vault at Second and J Streets. Mr. Miller says he and another bank employee put two trays of \$20 gold pieces into a clothes-basket, put a copy of the "Union" over them, and carried them down a few doors to the new bank.

The new bank building is constructed of granite and steel, costing \$250,000, on a lot costing \$150,000, and the interior of the building is costly and beautifully furnished and fitted up, making it one of the finest bank buildings on the Coast.

From old directories we find the names of a number of other banks and bankers of the very early days:

1851: Hensley & Merrill (Samuel J. and Robert D.), 47 Second Street, between J and K; Sacramento City Bank (Rhodes, Sturges & Company), 53 Second Street, between J and K; B. F. Hastings & Company, 51 J Street, between Second and Third (failed in 1871).

1853: Adams & Company, Granite Building, Second Street, between the Orleans Hotel and J Street; Grim & Rumbler (A. K. and F. R.), 3 J Street; Francis W. Page, agent Page, Bacon & Company, of St. Louis, Mo.

1856: John M. Rhodes, Second Street, between J and K.

1868: Sacramento Savings Bank, 89 J Street.

The Sacramento-San Joaquin Bank, a consolidation of a chain of banks under the directing head of J. M. Henderson, Jr., was formerly the Sacramento Bank; and next to the National Bank of D. O. Mills & Company, it is the oldest in the city. By amalgamation, the parent bank took under its wing the Fort Sutter National Bank and a chain of financial institutions in the heart of the San Joaquin Valley. The original bank has been in existence here for a period of fifty-four years. Its

present capital is \$3,000,000, and its resources are over \$32,000,000. The deposits of the main bank, at Fifth and J Streets, and of its branches in the city alone, together exceed \$16,000,000. The Sacramento-San Joaquin Bank and its branches have been deeply interested in the agricultural development of the valley sections, particularly in the dairying interests. Mr. Henderson, in addition to being president of the chain of banks, also heads the Northern California Milk Producers' Association, the largest organization of its kind on the Coast. The main plant, located at Sacramento, manufactures and distributes butter, cheese, milk powder, and other products.

The bank is planning to erect an eighteen-story skyscraper home on the corner of Seventh and K Streets opposite the Post-Office Building. The building will be the tallest west of Chicago. It will house the bank, and the upper floors not used for banking purposes will be leased for offices and club rooms. The cost of the building will exceed \$1,000,000. Plans and specifications have been ready for some time. The bank and its branches are operated under the control of the United Bank & Trust Company of California.

The officers are: J. M. Henderson, Jr., president; G. W. Kramer, cashier, secretary and treasurer; A. P. Scheld, W. S. Kendall, Charles E. Virden, Charles B. Bills, A. A. DeLigne, R. H. Mayhood, F. L. Holland, A. J. Zitlau, and W. A. Harter, vice-presidents; F. H. Conn, C. S. Shaw, A. J. Becker, D. W. Beatie, R. W. Cole, C. A. Baker, G. S. Finkborner, L. B. Carpenter, Eugene Rice, O. A. Buletti, J. M. Breien, D. S. Mooneyham, D. A. Browder, C. E. Wood, O. P. Miller, Jr., assistant cashiers. Directors: J. M. Henderson, Jr., C. E. Virden, George W. Kramer, Frank A. Guernsey, A. A. DeLigne, John M. Perry, E. C. Peck, W. E. Briggs, Will E. Morris, J. I. Lubin, W. S. Kendall, W. M. Bowers, A. P. Scheld, E. D. Heron, Will C. Wright, Frank Hickman, T. H. Kewin, C. R. Puckhaber, and Frank L. Helm.

The Capital Savings Bank opened about 1870, at the southwest corner of Fourth and J Streets. Julius Wetzlar was president and R. C. Woolworth, secretary. It withdrew from business on January 2, 1880.

The Odd Fellows' Savings Bank was instituted in the seventies at the corner of Fourth and J Streets, but met with financial disaster and entered liquidation September 23, 1878.

The Dime Savings Bank, which was opened in July, 1873, failed in May, 1878.

The People's Savings Bank was organized by William Beckman and was incorporated on May 23, 1879, with a capital of \$500,000. It opened for business on July 1, 1879, with a paid-up capital of \$225,000. The board of directors was composed of E. C. Atkinson, William

Beckman, J. L. Huntoon, William Johnston, E. J. Croly, George N. Hayton, Samuel Gotleib, and William R. Knights. Beckman was elected president and manager; and Huntoon, vice-president. The veteran banker continued to hold the presidency and was active in the position until the time of his death in 1920. He then was the oldest bank president in continuous service in this state. J. E. Huntoon was elected president of the institution after Beckman's death. The word "Savings" has been dropped, and the bank now does a general banking business. The capital and surplus total over \$1,000,000. The directors are: J. E. Huntoon, S. E. Pope, L. W. Nickell, A. G. Folger, A. L. Hart, H. B. Green, and Clinton L. White. The bank building on the corner of Eighth and J Streets is a seven-story structure, and has among the richest fixtures of any bank in the city.

The People's Bank was located, when it was opened, in what is known as the St. George Building, on the corner of Fourth and J Streets, and remained there for nearly thirty-two years, the bank being part owner of the building; but in 1910 it began the erection of its class-A seven-story fireproof building, on the corner of Eighth and J Streets, at a cost of \$280,000. The building was occupied for the first time on April 1, 1911.

The first examination by the bank commissioners was made on December 8, 1879, when the total assets were found to be \$324,175.45. The first dividend was declared on December 31, 1879, at the rate of seven per cent per annum to stockholders and on ordinary deposits.

In 1881 there were three banks in Sacramento: The National Gold Bank of D. O. Mills & Company, with total resources of \$2,166,330.99; the Sacramento Bank, with total resources of \$2,094,280.01; and the People's Savings Bank, with total resources of \$393,879.79.

California National Bank: The California State Bank was organized March 31, 1882, and the following were the original stockholders: N. D. Rideout, Fred Cox, C. W. Clarke, Albert Gallatin, George C. Perkins, J. R. Watson, Leland Stanford, J. O. B. Gunn, E. W. Hopkins, A. Abbott, J. P. Brown, N. A. Rideout, A. N. Towne, W. R. S. Foye. The directors elected for the first year were: N. D. Rideout, president; Frederick Cox, vice-president; C. W. Clarke, J. R. Watson, Albert Gallatin; A. Abbott, cashier. The authorized capital was \$500,000, \$100,000 of which was paid in at the time of the incorporation. The business of the bank was conducted at the southwest corner of Fourth and J Streets until 1890, when the new building erected by the bank on the northwest corner of Fourth and J Streets was completed and occupied. As the business increased,



the remaining \$400,000 of the authorized capital was called for and paid in by the stockholders. The paid-up capital remained at \$500,000 for some years thereafter, until it was decided to increase the capital to \$1,000,000 to meet the requirements of the business of the bank. The additional stock was promptly subscribed and paid for, and the paid-up capital of the bank then stood at \$1,000,000. During January, 1907, the California State Bank was nationalized under the name of the California National Bank of Sacramento. The capital and surplus now (1921) are given at \$1,250,000. The corporation also owns the California Trust & Savings Bank, which it purchased in 1920. The officers are: W. E. Gerber, president; George W. Peltier, Fred W. Kiesel, E. L. Southworth, Fred L. Martin, J. I. Brunschwiler, vice-presidents; A. B. Carter, cashier; Charles S. King, F. A. Roblin, D. A. Sherwin, H. M. Weston, J. C. Haveley, assistant cashiers; Roy W. Blair, trust officer. Directors: Fred W. Kiesel, R. T. Devlin, C. J. Mathews, E. H. Gerber, H. A. Heilbron, Alex Brown, E. L. Southworth, W. R. Fountain, W. E. Gerber, F. J. Ruhstaller, Wilbur F. George, George W. Peltier, James McGillivray, George H. Cutter.

The Farmers and Mechanics Savings Bank was organized as a savings bank in September, 1890, having for its sponsors Sol Runyon, Dwight Hollister, Leland Stanford, Mrs. Jane Stanford, Robert T. Devlin, and others. The healthy growth of the bank has been greatly accelerated since George W. Peltier and associates purchased a controlling interest, in July, 1910. Immediately thereafter the site of the new building on Oak Avenue and Eighth Street, between J and K, was purchased, and steps were taken toward the erection of one of the most modern buildings in the city. An evidence of the far-reaching plans for the enlargement of the bank's business and prestige was seen in the increase of the capital to \$350,000 and the association with the bank of many of Sacramento's best-known citizens as shareholders. The board of directors was increased to nineteen, only one or two of whom had their major interests outside of Sacramento County. The great majority were citizens who had done much to advance the cause of Sacramento in many different directions, and who could be depended upon to work with the officers of the institution to place it in the van of California's solid and enterprising banking concerns. The list of directors included George W. Peltier, R. M. Richardson, Marshall Diggs, Judge Peter J. Shields, J. C. Coffing, W. F. Geary, Thomas J. Cox, Mahlon Williamson, E. A. Gammon, John L. White, Adolph Schnabel of Newcastle, J. L. Gillis, P. J. Harney, Henry Mitau, A. Van V. Phinney, W. F.

Gormley, Philip Wolf, Jr., Bonus Lightner and J. H. Arnold. The officers were as follows: George W. Peltier, president; R. M. Richardson, first vice-president; P. J. Shields, second vice-president; Marshall Diggs, third vice-president; and Montfort K. Crowell, cashier. The original board assumed charge of assets totaling about \$2,000,000. The present officers and directors are: Robert M. Richardson, president; Peter J. Shields, Emerson W. Read, Marshall Diggs, Scott F. Ennis, and Philip Wolf, vice-presidents; E. A. Rafetto, cashier; D. E. Mitchell, assistant cashier. Directors: Dr. Thomas J. Cox, Marshall Diggs, J. H. Dyer, Scott F. Ennis, E. A. Gammon, W. F. Geary, W. F. Gormley, George H. Menke, Henry Mitau, A. Van V. Phinney, Robert M. Richardson, Adolph Schnabel, Peter J. Shields, D. S. Watkins, A. D. Williams, M. N. Williamson, Philip Wolf, and H. C. Venter.

The Capital National Bank, which occupies the elegant seven-story office and bank building on the corner of Seventh and J Streets, was formerly called the Capital Bank & Trust Company, which grew out of a small private bank started on Seventh Street by Smith & Bassett. In the year 1911 the institution changed to a national bank, with Alden Anderson, former lieutenant-governor of California, as the president; Walter W. Bassett, cashier; and W. E. Holmes, assistant cashier. In the year 1913 the bank erected its present massive home, costing \$500,000 at a time when material and labor were considerably lower than at present. The bank has been very prosperous and is among the leading financial institutions of the city. Its capital stock and surplus exceed \$750,000 and the deposits at the close of business on September 6, 1921, amounted to \$7,379,854. The officers are: Alden Anderson, president; F. W. Biewener, vice-president; W. W. Bassett, cashier; W. E. Holmes, assistant cashier; G. E. Zoller, assistant cashier. Directors: Alden Anderson, F. W. Biewener, W. W. Bassett, O. A. Robertson, G. W. Dufficy, H. C. Muddox, D. S. Wasserman, and S. S. Day.

The Sacramento Valley Trust Company, now a branch of the California National Bank, was opened for business on April 4, 1910, with Albert Bonnheim as president and with a capital of \$225,000. The institution changed its name to the Sacramento Valley Bank & Trust Company. It is in a very prosperous condition, and its savings deposits are growing exceedingly fast.

As a matter of record, an account is here given of the organization and history of the Fort Sutter National Bank, located on the corner of Seventh and J Streets and functioning as a branch of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Bank, which in turn, with its branches, now operates under the ownership and control of

the United Bank & Trust Company of California, whose central office is located in San Francisco.

In the summer of 1904 the Western National Bank of San Francisco was growing very rapidly. The demand for its stock was so great that the price of shares rose very rapidly, and some of the larger stockholders discussed the advisability of organizing one or more banks in other cities. At that time the largest stockholder in the Western National Bank was W. A. Schrock, a furniture manufacturer of San Francisco. Mr. Schrock and Mr. Holland, the assistant cashier of the bank, were especially interested in the organization of such a bank, and the matter was left in their hands. After a careful survey of the field, including all of the large cities on the Pacific Coast, they decided that Sacramento offered the most favorable location for organizing a new national bank. Mr. Holland made two or three preliminary trips to this city, and it was then decided to send a bank organizer to Sacramento. A. L. Darrow, at that time manager of the exchange department of the Western National Bank, was chosen for this task. He arrived in Sacramento on November 10, 1904. Aided by Captain Frank Ruhstaller, George J. Bryte, E. A. Nicolaus, E. L. Southworth, F. J. Ruhstaller, W. O. Bowers, F. H. Krebs, and other local citizens, he secured a subscription of \$200,000, and the bank was incorporated on January 17, 1905. Business was commenced on the 1st of July following. The first location was a small store room at 918 Seventh Street. The deposits at the close of business on the first day were \$108,799.63. From that time to the present the growth of the bank has been very rapid. On January 1, 1907, the institution moved to the Bryte Building, on the corner of Seventh and J Streets, where it has one of the handsomest banking rooms in northern California. At the time the bank commenced business, the board of directors comprised the following men: F. Ruhstaller, G. J. Bryte, E. A. Nicolaus, A. L. Darrow, W. O. Bowers, F. H. Krebs, R. H. Hawley, R. M. Richardson, E. L. Southworth, and F. J. Ruhstaller. After the death of Capt. Frank Ruhstaller, bank president, his stock was sold with that of three other directors. George J. Bryte was thereupon elected president. A. L. Darrow, who had served as cashier, became first vice-president, and E. L. Southworth was chosen second vice-president. H. W. Conger was promoted from assistant cashier to cashier.

Two important new banks were established in Sacramento during 1921, the Merchants National Bank and the Bank of Italy. The Merchants National Bank secured its charter, and was opened for business in temporary quarters on J Street between Sixth and Sev-

enth on January 1, 1921, with J. H. Stephens, formerly vice-president of the Fort Sutter Bank, as president, and with resources amounting to \$713,201. An indication of the rapid growth of this bank is found in the statement of August 11, 1921, seven months later, which showed the resources to be \$1,695,121. Work immediately was started on an elegant new home on Seventh Street between J and K, to cost over \$100,000. The building was occupied in the winter of 1921. The other officers of the new bank are: Norman De Vaux, vice-president; H. H. Robinson, cashier; and F. L. Bronner, assistant cashier. Directors: Dr. Gustave Wilson, Charles J. Heeseman, P. J. Huth, Lewis Moreing, E. L. Adams, Norman De Vaux, R. H. Black, J. H. Stephens, and T. J. Garvey.

The Bank of Italy, the largest banking establishment west of Chicago and New York, with branches throughout California and capitalization and resources exceeding \$175,000,000, came to Sacramento in the early summer of 1921, after many inducements had been held out, and established temporary quarters in the Capital Hotel Building on Seventh Street between K and L. Col. John S. Chambers resigned as state controller of California to accept the vice-presidency and management of the Sacramento branch. The immediate success of the bank was almost beyond belief, and elaborate plans were drawn for a costly modern bank building in the heart of the business district. The old Masonic Temple Building, together with its site at the southwest corner of Sixth and K Streets, was purchased by the bank on October 21, 1921, at a price of \$175,000; and Manager Chambers soon after announced that the institution would remodel the ground floor for immediate use, and would then transact its business at the new location instead of at the temporary quarters in the Capital Hotel, during the erection of the new building, which was completed and opened to the public in January, 1923.

With Colonel Chambers are associated the following advisory board: Mitchell W. Nathan, chairman; J. J. Monteverde, vice-chairman; L. C. Hunter, Dr. Frederick N. Scatena, Dennis Leary, J. Garibaldi, Frank E. Michel, V. Panattoni, J. F. Elliott, J. W. Gardiner, H. E. Diggles, A. J. Gilson, Peter Carli, F. B. Rossi, R. Giorgi, F. Lagomarsino, and C. E. McLaughlin.

#### Sacramento Clearing House

The Sacramento Clearing House was organized on October 9, 1907, and commenced business on October 14, 1907. During the panic of that year, the clearing house did great service in maintaining the stability of finance. The



great increase in the volume of its business is shown by the following figures:

1907: October (from 14th on), \$2,796,-778.53; November, \$3,067,621.22; December, \$3,177,155; total, \$9,041,554.75.

1908: January, \$3,953,214.95; February, \$3,-597,441.44; March, \$3,211,546.04; April, \$3,-546,380.22; May, \$3,330,509.59; June, \$3,173,-939.35; July, \$3,306,848.36; August, \$3,914,-556.35; September, \$3,864,438.24; October, \$3,-804,202.32; November, \$4,734,111.74; December, \$4,191,572.00; total, \$44,628,760.60.

1909: January, \$3,865,408.79; February, \$2,-919,625.95; March, \$3,892,713.34; April, \$4,427,-146.97; May, \$4,067,114.29; June, \$4,581,169.15; July, \$4,788,787.72; August, \$4,835,042.04; September, \$4,804,176.89; October, \$4,925,118.10; November, \$5,969,756.38; December, \$5,486,-433.69; total, \$54,562,493.31.

1910: January, \$4,994,782.66; February, \$4,-590,404.71; March, \$5,936,001.97; April, \$5,-530,551.44; May, \$5,173,549.12; June, \$5,328,-561.82; July, \$5,591,592.45; August, \$5,468,-016.15; September, \$6,251,175.49; October, \$6,-758,973.83; November, \$7,291,917.51; December, \$7,955,469.98; total, \$70,870,997.13.

1911: January, \$6,274,703.01; February, \$5,-386,346.34; March, \$6,238,421.46; April, \$6,-024,398.47; May, \$6,062,887.13; June, \$5,873,-761.68; July, \$6,359,992.79; August, \$6,979,-070.41; September, \$6,362,802.00; October, \$7,-185,240.16; November, \$8,088,287.35; December, \$7,540,789.41; total, \$78,376,700.21.

1912: January, \$7,017,266.75; February, \$6,-004,874.78; March, \$6,524,610.30; April, \$6,-969,224.99; May, \$7,123,219.35; June, \$6,501,-435.18; July, \$7,574,437.01; August, \$8,274,-491.92; September, \$7,749,812.72; October, \$10,587,858.28; November, \$9,557,330.25; December, \$8,862,499.16; total, \$92,747,060.69.

1913: January, \$8,135,072.13; February, \$6,-856,368.80; March, \$8,172,739.74; April, \$8,-684,226.79; May, \$8,176,631.65; June, \$7,805,-749.38; July, \$9,028,830.79; August, \$9,774,-876.00; September, \$10,218,095.03; October, \$11,520,579.04; November, \$10,182,321.74; December, \$9,713,197.30.

1914: January, \$8,551,887.99; February, \$7,-362,613.76; March, \$8,521,117.74; April, \$8,-591,214.51; May, \$7,579,846.15; June, \$8,499,-031.42; July, \$8,764,924.43; August, \$8,682,-835.48; September, \$8,794,454.46; October, \$9,696,289.26; November, \$9,360,945.12; December, \$8,881,742.77.

1915: January, \$8,021,878.89; February, \$6,-341,059.80; March, \$7,331,162.96; April, \$7,-850,777.80; May, \$7,419,936.87; June, \$7,375,-103.52; July, \$8,318,752.37; August, \$8,142,-090.10; September, \$8,507,006.86; October, \$10,220,428.50; November, \$10,858,611.68; December, \$10,742,195.52.

1916: January, \$9,929,433.65; February, \$7,-085,889.59; March, \$8,091,592.00; April, \$9,-677,229.13; May, \$9,279,654.37; June, \$10,253,-286.07; July, \$10,094,546.69; August, \$12,608,-519.11; September, \$11,713,084.42; October, \$12,150,944.95; November, \$13,008,672.81; December, \$13,326,942.50.

1917: January, \$12,008,723.26; February, \$9,092,467.85; March, \$10,432,707.17; April, \$10,004,680.20; May, \$11,025,731.34; June, \$11,-853,220.65; July, \$13,259,586.41; August, \$15,-456,775.44; September, \$15,469,677.34; October, \$19,521,033.65; November, \$18,095,293.67; December, \$18,462,938.13.

1918: January, \$15,935,111.51; February, \$13,108,913.40; March, \$14,161,262.90; April, \$14,117,763.65; May, \$17,456,472.55; June, \$14,-193,712.70; July, \$17,229,451.40; August, \$18,-253,773.20; September, \$18,336,056.79; October, \$22,099,228.75; November, \$18,800,230.37; December, \$19,639,135.94.

1919: January, \$18,886,811.18; February, \$15,053,261.78; March, \$16,247,886.52; April, \$16,224,825.51; May, \$17,619,416.59; June, \$18,-359,844.70; July, \$21,641,127.09; August, \$25,-080,800.94; September, \$25,688,106.88; October, \$30,019,453.80; November, \$31,183,126.47; December, \$34,557,789.24.

1920: January, \$27,828,326.88; February, \$21,120,971.66; March, \$24,347,092.22; April, \$24,453,021.09; May, \$23,703,209.80; June, \$25,-723,317.74; July, \$26,736,332.58; August, \$26,-905,113.37; September, \$31,733,652.89; October, \$32,612,676.94; November, \$31,286,758.05; December, \$27,896,782.01.

1921: January, \$24,315,493.27; February, \$20,683,547.27; March, \$22,771,815.17; April, \$20,315,684.86; May, \$18,122,168.31; June, \$19,-640,987.23; July, \$22,777,550.44; August, \$23,-737,336.07; September, \$24,737,310.81; October, \$29,461,625.32; November, \$29,901,033.60; December, \$27,953,036.47.

1922: January, \$24,055,221.56; February, \$20,141,329.93; March, \$23,031,517.80; April, \$24,033,879.18; May, \$24,784,144.65; June, \$25,070,042.14; July, \$27,640,790.09; August, \$27,319,727.30; September, \$31,891,357.82; October, \$33,833,822.90; November, \$30,942,-230.11; December, \$30,929,455.20.

## CHAPTER XXXIX

## FIRST THINGS

THE FIRST mail brought to Sacramento came on the schooner "John Dunlap," owned jointly by Simmons, Hutchins & Company, and E. S. Marsh, which left San Francisco on its first trip to Sacramento, May 18, 1849, and brought the first mail on its second trip, June 27, having been forty-eight hours on the way.

The first directory of Sacramento City was published in 1851 by J. Horace Culver, and a copy of it is in the State Library. It was printed by the "Transcript" press, and has ninety-six pages, with a large quantity of very interesting information. The names of citizens occupied less than half the space.

The first ship ever used in the state of California as a prison brig was the bark "Strafford." It was brought here from New York in 1849, and was moored in the Sacramento River opposite the foot of I Street. It cost \$50,000, but while lying at the foot of O Street it was sold at auction by J. B. Starr to C. C. Hayden for \$3,750. Hayden sold three-quarters of his interest to Charles Morrill, Captain Isaac Derby and a Mr. Whitney, and in March, 1850, they rented the vessel to the county for a prison brig. Morrill bought out the interests of the others in May, intending to trade between San Francisco and Panama, and loaded it at the levee so poorly that it nearly capsized when it reached San Francisco Bay. The cargo was readjusted and she went to sea, but never came back. Soon afterwards the county purchased the "La Grange," of Salem, Mass., and it was moored opposite H Street, but when the big freshet of 1861-1862 came down, it strained so heavily at its moorings that the seams opened and the water came in so fast that the prisoners were barely saved and conveyed to the city jail, and the bark filled and sank. Since then Sacramento County has had its jail on land.

The first house in Sutterville was erected by Sutter, the second by one Hadel, and the third by George Zins, being a brick building, the first of the kind erected in California. Zins afterwards manufactured the bricks in Sacramento from which the first brick buildings in this city were erected. He stamped each brick with his initials. The Crocker Art Gallery Museum and the Museum of the Pioneer Association each contain one of them.

The first store in Sacramento was opened at Sutter's Fort by C. C. Smith & Company (Sam Brannan being the "Company") and the first exchanges of American goods for California gold were made over its counters, as it had been started about two months before the opening of the mines.

The first projected rival of Sacramento was Sutterville, as elsewhere related. The second was known as Hoboken, north of the present town of Brighton, on the south bank of the American. During the flood of 1853, all communication with the mining counties was cut off, and some enterprising merchants moved their goods out there on the high ground and laid out a town with wide streets, and a steamboat landing, the American being at that time navigable. In ten days a town sprang up, with an express office and with three steamers making daily trips to Sacramento. Many firms removed to the town and trade flourished there, the city newspapers devoting a page to Hoboken news. As the flood subsided, however, so also did Hoboken, and its site is now occupied by a farm. The city of Boston was laid out on paper, at the junction of the Sacramento and American Rivers, but never materialized.

The first census taken in the state, in 1851, was under the superintendence of J. Neely Johnson, afterwards governor of the state. The census credited Sacramento with 11,000, the state census being 120,000. The Federal census of 1860 credited the city with 12,800; of 1870, with 16,283; of 1880, with 21,420; of 1890, with 26,388; of 1900, with 29,282; of 1910, with 44,696; of 1920, with 65,908. Since that time a phenomenal increase has been made, due in part to the rapid development of Oak Park and other eastern suburbs.

The first vessel ever used to carry press and type into interior California was the "Dice me Nana" ("says my mamma"), which conveyed an old press and type to Sacramento in order to start the "Placer Times," in 1849, which was the first paper published in Sacramento.

The first public reception and banquet ever given in Sacramento was tendered in 1849 to Gen. P. F. Smith, military commander on the Coast; Commodore Jones, in command of the navy; Hon. T. Butler King, who had been



sent out by the government to reconnoiter the Sacramento Valley and report on it at Washington; and W. M. Siddons, a pioneer citizen of Sacramento, who accompanied them. They were members of an expedition that accompanied Mr. King on his trip. Lieutenant Stoneman, afterwards governor of this state, was with the expedition but was left in charge of the camp, about five miles from the city. They were met by General Sutter, Sam Brannan, B. F. Gillespie, J. H. Hyer, P. B. Cornwall, Col. J. B. Starr, W. R. Grimshaw, and a large number of other prominent men, and were given a banquet by the citizens. General Sutter also received them at the Fort and entertained them handsomely.

The first grand ball was given on July 4, 1849, in honor of the day, at the City Hotel. The young men were sent out to scour the country and invite all the members of the gentler sex they could find to attend. From among the immigrant parties and others, they mustered eighteen females, more or less handsome. Tickets of admission were only thirty-two dollars and champagne flowed freely at a sumptuous supper.

The first railroad built in California was the Sacramento Valley Railroad, from this city to Folsom, in 1855-1856.

The first man hung in Sacramento was a gambler, Frederick J. Roe. Roe shot a man named Myers, who tried to stop a fight between him and another man. A jury was selected by the people, who found Roe guilty, and a mob broke open the jail, took him out, and hung him.

The first steamboat explosion was that of the steamer "Fawn," on August 18, 1850.

The first steamer to enter the port of San Francisco was the "California," which arrived in March, 1849.

The first agricultural association in the state met in this city in the American Theatre, October 8, 1852, and a fair was held for a week or two at the same time.

Cholera first made its appearance in Sacramento on the 20th of October, 1850, when an immigrant by steamer was found dying on the levee.

The first case of smallpox in this city occurred during the flood of 1850, Daniel Zumwalt, later a resident of Anderson, Shasta County, being the first to suffer an attack of the disease.

The first steamboat that ever came up the river to Sacramento was the "Little Sitka," in the latter part of November, 1847. She was packed on board a Russian bark from Sitka and was of forty tons burden. She was put together at Yerba Buena Island, near San

Francisco, and was so "cranky" that the weight of a person on her guards would throw one of her wheels out of service.

The first military organization in Sacramento was the Sutter Rifle Corps, organized on June 27, 1852.

Hensley & Redding erected the first frame house in Sacramento, to be used by them as a store. It stood at the corner of Front and I Streets, and was built before McDougal removed to Sutterville.

The first brick house built in Sacramento, the Pioneer Hotel, was kept for years by Louis Binninger.

The first mail for Salt Lake left Sacramento on May 1, 1850.

The first fire department was organized in Sacramento on February 5, 1850, and was known as Mutual Hook and Ladder Company No. 1.

The first street-cars in Sacramento were run about 1860, and were used chiefly for hauling sand from the river. The rails were of wood, and the cars ran on H Street from Front to Thirteenth. They sometimes carried passengers.

The first regular street-cars in this city were started in August, 1870. The cars were only two in number, and were built by the Kimball Manufacturing Company of San Francisco. The first electric car, the motive power being a storage battery, was run in 1888; but the power applied in that manner proving too expensive, its use was soon temporarily suspended, and a trolley system, as at present, was later constructed.

The first Thanksgiving Day ever observed in California was that of November 30, 1850. On that day J. A. Benton, pastor of the Congregational Church (known as the First Church of Christ), preached the sermon on "California as she was, as she is, and as she is to be." At that time agriculture could hardly be said to be even an experiment in California; but Mr. Benton uttered this remarkable prophecy: "A million of people cannot fail to thrive by cultivating this virgin soil, and in fifty years they will be here to make the demonstration; farm houses will dot thickly every valley; marshes will be redeemed from overflow; and wastes will bloom in beauty and yield harvests of joy. The state will not fall behind the chiefest in arts and manufacturing, and in commerce. With hundreds of miles of navigable bays and rivers, with 700 miles of sea coast, with earth's broadest ocean at her feet, gemmed with a thousand sea isles, and laving the shore of a continent, California is to be the Queen of the Seas, and within the Golden Gate are to be the docks and depots of a steam and electro-

magnetic marine, of which all the steam marine that now exists is but the minutest embryo. The iron horse that has drunk the waters of the Mississippi will fly over mountain and plain and river, and breathe defiance to yonder beetling cliffs and towering peaks of snow, as he dashes forward through the tunneled depths beneath, and comes through our streets to slake his thirst at the Sacramento."

The first mass-meeting of Republicans in California was held in Sacramento on April 19, 1856, and was opened with an address by E. B. Crocker, who was the leader of the new party in Sacramento County.

The first Republican state convention in California was held in the Congregational Church in Sacramento, on April 30, 1856, with E. B. Crocker as temporary chairman.

The first child born of white parents in California, it is claimed, was Eugene Aram, state senator representing Sutter, Yolo and Yuba Counties during the thirty-first and thirty-third legislative sessions, and now a practicing attorney in Sacramento, whose mother, Sarah Aram, an immigrant of 1846, is said to have discovered gold while washing clothes in a stream tributary to the south fork of the Yuba River over a year before the discovery of gold by Marshall.

The first school in Sacramento County outside of the city was kept by a Mr. O'Brien, at the house of Martin Murphy, in San Joaquin Township.

The first ball held in Sacramento County by the white settlers took place at Mormon Island, in 1849.

The first courthouse erected in Sacramento, at Seventh and I Streets, was begun in June, 1850, and completed on December 24, 1851. The sessions of the legislature of 1852 and 1854 were held in it. It was destroyed in the great fire of July 13, 1854, which consumed a large part of the business portion of the city. Immediately after the fire, a contract was entered into for the erection of the courthouse which was in turn demolished on the same site to make room for the new one erected some years ago. The cost in toto was \$240,000, although the original contract was for \$100,000. The corner-stone was laid on September 27, 1854, with Masonic ceremonies, and the building, which was of brick, was completed on January 1, 1855, and was used by the state as a capitol from 1855 until the present Capitol was built. It was 80 by 120 feet, and sixty feet high, and the style of architecture was Ionic. The portico was supported by ten pillars, three feet six inches in diameter and thirty-three feet six inches in height. In April, 1870, it was raised to the high grade, 400 jack-screws being used for that purpose.

Gilbert T. Witham, a resident of Washington, Yolo County, and who conducted the Coleman House on J Street in this city in the early days, ran the first hack in Sacramento. It was bought in San Francisco for \$3,000 cash, and his stand was at the Orleans Hotel, on Second Street. In 1855 he entered the employ of Doughty & Company, and for that firm ran the first steam trading and produce boat on the river. He was the first conductor on the first train out of Sacramento to Chico, Tehama and Red Bluff. Charles Crocker was on the train, and bossed the job. Mr. Witham saw Governor Stanford turn the first shovelful of dirt on J Street for the building of the Central Pacific Railroad.

The first criminal trial in Sacramento occurred in Sutter's Fort and was a remarkable one. In January, 1849, Charles E. Pickett, afterwards known as "Philosopher Pickett," was a merchant in Sutter's Fort, occupying a portion of the northeast bastion, a man named Alderman, from Oregon, occupying the rest of it. During a dispute about the premises Alderman advanced on Pickett with an ax uplifted. The latter was armed with a shotgun, and warned Alderman not to come farther, Pickett having retreated to the wall. As Alderman continued to advance, Pickett fired and killed him. The circumstances being well known, and the killing clearly in self-defense, no attention would have been paid to it, had not Sam Brannan, who was also a merchant at the fort, stirred up an excitement. He applied to Frank Bates, who held the office of first alcalde, and then to John S. Fowler, second alcalde, for a warrant for Pickett's arrest, and both refused and resigned. The sheriff also resigned. Thereupon Brannan called a meeting of the residents of the fort for the appointment of an alcalde. Everyone declined, until it came to Brannan, who accepted. The nomination of a prosecuting attorney next went the rounds till it came to Brannan, who accepted it also. A. M. Tanner was appointed sheriff and notified Pickett to consider himself under arrest. The court convened, Captain Sutter, John Sinclair, Capt. W. H. Warner, James H. Toppens, and Thomas Murray being among the members of the jury.

Pickett appeared, accompanied by his attorney, one Payne, also from Oregon. The sheriff was ordered to bring in drinks for the court, jury, defendant and counsel. Cigars were proposed, in addition, but an objection was made and the point was argued. The court decided that "Inasmuch as the ladies of California made a practice of smoking, it could not be out of place anywhere." Every time the defendant would ask a witness a question, his counsel would tell him to be



silent, and these altercations became frequent, as the orders on the sheriff for refreshment became numerous. Midnight came, and Sutter and Sinclair were asleep, leaning against the wall. One of the witnesses was testifying that the character of Alderman was bad, he having killed two men in Oregon, and Captain Sutter awoke, listened a few minutes and said: "Gentlemen, the man is dead, he has atoned for his faults, and I will not sit here and hear his character traduced." He then started to leave the court, but was persuaded to stay. When the evidence was closed, Brannan started to sum up for the prosecution. "Hold on, Brannan," said Pickett, "you are the judge." "I know I am judge," retorted Brannan, "but I am prosecuting too." "All right, go ahead then," said Pickett. When he finished, Pickett's attorney was too far gone to talk, and Pickett summed up for himself. Toward morning the jury announced that they could not agree, and were discharged. Brannan told the sheriff that he remanded the prisoner to his custody. "What am I to do with him?" asked the sheriff. "Put him in close confinement," said Brannan. "I have no place to put him in," said the sheriff. "Then put him in irons," was the reply. "There ain't any irons about the place," returned the officer. After deliberation it was agreed to admit Pickett to bail, which was readily furnished. At a subsequent trial, with a sober jury, Pickett was acquitted.

The first survey of the plat of Sacramento was made in December, 1848, by Capt. William H. Warner, of the United States Army.

The first city government in Sacramento was established in 1849. In July of that year, an election for councilmen was held at the St. Louis Exchange on Second Street between I and J, and the first councilmen for the city of Sacramento were chosen as follows: John P. Rodgers, H. E. Robinson, P. B. Cornwall, William Stout, E. F. Gillespie, Thomas F. Chapman, M. T. McClelland, A. M. Winn and B. Jennings. The new council was organized on August 1, with William Stout as president and J. H. Harper as clerk. The first business transacted was the preparation of a constitution for local government. A. M. Winn was afterwards made president in place of

Stout, who had left the city. On September 20 an election was held to decide on a city charter. A draft had been prepared by the council, but the citizens did not turn out well to vote, and it was defeated by a majority of one hundred and forty-six votes. Its rejection was charged to the gamblers, who opposed a change and worked hard and spent much money to defeat it. The people avoided recourse to the costly court of the alcalde, and this lawless state just suited the gamblers. The defeat of the charter was a great mortification to the council, and the president issued a proclamation stating that the council was unable to determine what the citizens wanted, and as the powers and duties of the council were not defined, they desired to know whether the citizens desired still to act under the Mexican laws at present in force, although inapplicable to the present conditions, or to adopt a charter, striking out such features as were objectionable. Immediate action was necessary if the council was to be of any use. It therefore asked the citizens to meet on October 10, 1849, and declare what they wished the council to do. The people, who had paid no attention hitherto to local government, awoke from their apathy. A Law and Order party was formed, the gamblers were defeated, and the charter was adopted by a majority of 296.

The first county superintendent of common schools elected by the people in Sacramento was F. W. Hatch, elected September 5, 1855. Up to that time the duties of county school superintendent were performed by the county assessor.

The first cement sidewalks in Sacramento were laid in 1877 in the capitol grounds by the California Artificial Stone Paving Company, under instructions of Adolph Teichert, the first cement finisher in the state, who was sent from New York in 1875 to familiarize the company with the details of a then new patent method for the construction of cement sidewalks with proper provision for joints to control the cracking due to contraction during the setting of the cement.

Sacramento, in 1921, was the first city in California to adopt the system of proportional representation in municipal voting.







*Thos. J. Clunie*

# BIOGRAPHICAL REVIEW OF COUNTY

## PIONEERS, PAST AND PRESENT

**HON. THOMAS JEFFERSON CLUNIE.**—The life of Hon. Thomas Jefferson Clunie reads like a romance of the eighteenth century, and it must be such figures as he that were chosen by Gertrude Atherton and other writers of California life, when depicting the colorful events of that period in the state. Born on a sailing vessel off the coast of Newfoundland, March 25, 1852, his father being a sea captain, he was brought to California during the fifties by his parents and was educated in the Sacramento public schools; and after studying law, was admitted to the bar to practice when but eighteen years of age. The youngest man who ever practiced in the state, he had three years taken off his minority by a legislative enactment, so that he might become a lawyer in spite of the law. The legal age for admission being twenty-one years, young Clunie had a special bill introduced into the legislature relieving himself of his disabilities as a minor and allowing him to practice law at the age of eighteen, if he could secure the necessary license from the supreme court. His efforts won the passage of a statute by the unanimous vote of both houses, entitling him to practice law as soon as he might be qualified by an examination before the supreme court—the first time such a thing had been done in the history of California, and it never has been repeated.

The young barrister immediately began the practice of law in Sacramento, and he attended strictly to his practice. Of a pleasing personality, he mixed with the gayest kind of company, but his moral fiber was of the strongest and he never knew the taste of either liquor or tobacco, though these virtues were never held up for public admiration. He was a man of abounding vitality and almost boyish spirits, even in mature years. When twenty-five years of age, his fame as a keen, dependable lawyer and business man extended up and down the valley, and large interests were placed confidently in his hands.

In 1875 Mr. Clunie was elected to the state legislature; he was appointed brigadier-general of the 4th Brigade, California National Guards, in 1876; in 1878 he was a candidate for Congress, but met with defeat (he was a Democrat in politics). Later he opened a law office in San Francisco. In 1886 he was elected state senator, and his election to Congress came in 1888. A fluent speaker, of eloquence and ability, his services were always at the disposal of his party; he went as a delegate at large to the national Democratic convention in Chicago, in 1884.

When a boy, this eminent man sold papers on the streets of Sacramento and attended night school to complete his education, and much of his popularity and renown was due to his ability to see life from all sides, and to his broad conception of his duty to his

fellow-men. He amassed a fortune during his lifetime, among his realty holdings being the Clunie Opera House of Sacramento, and the Clunie Building of San Francisco. He was an Elk and a Mason, and was buried with Masonic honors.

Mr. Clunie chose for his life companion Miss Florence Turton, a native of Sacramento, the daughter of William Turton, a pioneer of 1849. Their marriage occurred in Sacramento; and since his death, June 30, 1903, aged fifty-two years, Mrs. Clunie has proven herself an able business woman, well fitted to carry on the large affairs he left in her charge. With the advice and assistance of her two sisters, the Misses Nellie and Kate Turton, she has built and owns the New Clunie Hotel and Theater, on the corner of K and Eighth Streets, as a monument to her illustrious husband, and this valuable property is free and clear from all debt, an unusual feature in so large an undertaking.

**WILLIAM ALBERT CURTIS.**—A representative man of Sacramento, who came here in the early part of both his life and that of the state, and since then was identified with the growth and advancement of this part of California, was William A. Curtis, a native of Massachusetts, born on a New England farm, near Boston, in 1857. Ambitious and far-seeing, even as a lad, he wished to start his business career in a newer environment, and in 1870, before fourteen years of age, he came West and located near Sacramento, and worked, for a beginning, on a ranch owned by his uncle, William Curtis, a pioneer of the Valley and prominent in its upbuilding; the Curtis Oaks subdivision was named for him.

William A. Curtis came into Sacramento three years later, and for a time worked for W. R. Strong & Company, now the Ennis-Brown Company. On leaving them, he formed a partnership with W. H. Wood and established the Wood-Curtis Company; this firm, begun in a small way, is now one of the largest wholesale produce firms in the West. Later, Mr. Curtis established the William A. Curtis Company, of San Francisco, one of the leading produce firms of that city, and he remained at the head of these two successful concerns until his death, at the same time being actively interested in other business affairs. He bought and developed two large ranches, one on Sherman Island and the other near Isleton, having large acreage in celery and asparagus. He was a director in the Haggin Bottom Land Company, president of the Wood-Curtis Company, president of the William A. Curtis Company, and vice-president of the California National Bank of Sacramento; and, as is true of all men of his caliber, his impress was felt in many large affairs pertaining to the advance-



ment and progress of this part of the state, affairs in which he took no public part, but gave of his time and energy that the community might benefit; an example of that fine integrity of spirit which has welded men together since the world's beginning, and made possible such human achievement as surrounds us today.

The marriage of Mr. Curtis united him with Mary Helen Case, daughter of Captain G. W. Case, a pioneer master of river boats on the Sacramento; three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Curtis: Mrs. Neva Moore; William A., Jr., a student at the University of California; and Mrs. Isabel Hechtman.

Fraternally, Mr. Curtis was prominent as a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the Knights of Pythias. His death, which occurred December 27, 1914, left a vacancy in the roll of men who were the real founders of the prosperity of our glorious state; to whom all honor is due and is gladly rendered. Mrs. Curtis died March 31, 1923.

**PHILIP S. DRIVER.**—A gentleman of scholarly attainments who made a success of his chosen profession, in which he acquired distinction and influence, was the late Philip Sample Driver, who passed away at his home on March 26, 1923, a native son of the Golden State, having been born near Antelope, Sacramento County, on June 14, 1862. His father was Elisha Sample Driver, a pioneer of 1849, who became a prosperous rancher and one of the highly respected citizens of Sacramento County. He was born in Indiana on April 18, 1829, the son of John and Abigail (Mills) Driver, and was left an orphan when scarcely more than a babe, on which account he came to live in the home of his uncle until 1836. He then went to Henry County, Iowa, where he made his home with another uncle until 1849.

Lured to California by the discovery of gold, he started across the great plains for the Coast on March 25, 1849, traveling with ox-teams and wagons; and he had a trying experience, being compelled to fight the Indians on four different occasions. He reached California safely, however, arriving at Hangtown, now Placerville, on August 1, 1850, and he followed mining on the American River until 1854, but with less success than he had anticipated. He therefore came to Sacramento and engaged in teaming to the mines, and finding it profitable he continued until 1857, when he was able to purchase 1,200 acres near Antelope, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising, and amassed a comfortable fortune; and he continued to supervise his large affairs until his death, in 1913. His good wife was Mary E. Forsythe before her marriage, and she was born in Missouri. In 1853 she crossed the plains with her parents, and she was permitted to enjoy their companionship until 1903. The worthy pioneer couple had twelve children, eleven of whom grew to maturity, among whom Philip, our subject, was the second eldest.

Philip S. Driver spent his boyhood on his father's ranch, where he made himself generally useful, and he mastered the chores or tasks required of him, at the same time attending the public schools. Then he matriculated at the University of the Pacific at San Jose, from which he was duly graduated in 1888, with the Ph. B. degree, after which he took up the study of law in the office of Grove L. Johnson, father of Hiram (now United States senator) and

Albert Johnson, then in partnership. In October, 1890, having passed the required examination, he was admitted to the bar of the state. He began the practice of law with a partner, William M. Sims, under the firm name of Driver & Sims, and their relations continued amicable and mutually helpful until Mr. Sims removed to San Francisco, when Mr. Driver's brother, Benjamin F., who had graduated from the University of California and had been admitted to the bar, joined him in practice under the firm name of Driver & Driver, which became well and honorably known, and a real power among the legal profession of Sacramento County. In 1918, Philip S. Driver was admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court at Washington, D. C. Mr. Driver's first offices were in the Quinn building, opposite the California National Bank on J Street; and later he had offices in the Farmers and Mechanics Bank building, on Eighth Street. The firm had a large clientele, and a very extensive practice in civil law, for they were the attorneys for various reclamation districts. Mr. Driver was a well-posted lawyer, and an able counsellor; he was conservative and strictly honest in all of his actions and dealings; and his clients had the utmost confidence in his judgment and dependability.

Mr. Driver was also greatly interested in agriculture, and owned valuable ranch interests in the Natomas Farms tract, and these farms he brought to a high state of cultivation. He also owned real estate in Sacramento, and was interested in various corporations. He thus served society in the dual function of the professional man and the man of practical affairs; and he was among the relatively few members of the bar, perhaps, who substantially forwarded the agricultural industry in California.

The marriage of Mr. Driver occurred in Los Gatos, Santa Clara County, on June 30, 1892, and united him, at one of the prettiest weddings of the year, with Miss Elizabeth Gober, who was a native daughter and had been born in Santa Clara. Her father, the Rev. W. R. Gober, was a native of Georgia, and was ordained to the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and was admitted to the Mississippi Conference in November, 1844, where he did valiant and faithful work until he came out to California in the early fifties. In 1851 he made his way to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama as a missionary, organizing congregations and building churches in the newly admitted Golden State. Some time after the war, he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church—his action dating in the year 1872—for he felt that it was incompatible with true Christianity to have two churches, and so from then until his death he was energetic and faithful in building up that church in California. He served as a presiding elder for many years, working in the San Francisco, Napa and Sacramento, as well as in other districts, and from the time that he crossed into California, he was greatly interested in the University of the Pacific, gave it his hearty support, and took great pride in the growth of the institution, and the high standard of scholarship maintained by faculty and students. After he was superannuated, he was chaplain of Folsom Prison for some years; and when he passed away at his home in College Park, San Jose, on March 13, 1908, he had seen nearly sixty years of service in the ministry in California, and had rounded out a very useful life, full of good works

and sacrifices. He was delegate to the General Conference in 1892, and he served as a member of the assembly of the California legislature from Santa Clara County, and afterwards was chaplain of the legislature during many sessions. He was a prominent Mason, being a member of Tehama Lodge, F. & A. M., in Sacramento. Mr. Gober was married at Vicksburg, Miss., on July 8, 1852, to Miss Nanny Porter Beasley, a native daughter of Virginia, and came immediately with his bride to his missionary field in California. She was a gifted, lovable woman; and as his devoted widow, survived him until December, 1908. The estimable and highly esteemed couple had six children, four of whom attained maturity; and three of these are now living: Dr. R. P. Gober and Mrs. J. W. Boyd living at Los Gatos, and the other child being a daughter, named Elizabeth. Mrs. Driver was also graduated from the College of the Pacific, and in the same year as was her husband, in 1888; and she received the same degree of Ph. B., having majored in music, a subject she continued to study, under Frank Louis King, receiving, in 1890, the degree of Bachelor of Music. Then she taught in the Conservatory under Professor King until her marriage with Mr. Driver, which was blessed in the gift of six children, four of whom are still living. Philip Roland passed away in his tenth year. Robert S. is a graduate of Stanford University, having received his A. B. degree with the class of 1921, and he is now in the law offices of Messrs. Driver & Driver. He volunteered for service in the World War, and joined the motor transport service of the Quartermaster's department, and served at the Presidio until he was sent to Camp Upton as despatcher for ten months, when he was transferred to Buffalo, N. Y., and was commissioned a second lieutenant, and was under orders to go overseas when the armistice was signed. He is a member of the Theta Delta Chi and Phi Delta Phi, and is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a Shriner. Keith Porter also died, at the age of three years. Earl Paxton was a student at Stanford for two years, but he is now attending the University of California as a member of the class of 1924. He belongs to the Theta Delta Chi, and is a thirty-second-degree Scottish Rite Mason, and is a charter member of the Ben Ali Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Sacramento. Elizabeth and John Arrendall are attending the Sacramento high school.

This fruitful activity in college and university circles on the part of her children is a very natural source of gratification to Mrs. Driver, for when she was at the University of the Pacific, she was a prominent leader in the academic and social life of the collegiate institution. She brought the first chapter of the Kappa Alpha Theta sorority to the University of the Pacific, and later founded the first chapter of the sorority at the University of California. She is now a consistent and an active member of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church in Sacramento, and takes a very active part in its various societies and benevolences. The late Mr. Driver was a prominent Mason, having been a member of Tehama Lodge, No. 3, F. & A. M., Sacramento, in which he was a past master. He was a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, and a past master of the Kadosh, and was made a Knight Commander of the Court of Honor, and was a charter member of Ben Ali Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Sacramento, and

a member of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity. He was also a member of the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church in Sacramento, and gave it substantial support. He was very prominent in Republican political movements, and served as chairman of the city and also of the county central committee of that party. He was a member of the board of education for ten years, six of which he was president. He had built the beautiful residence at 2019 Twenty-first Street, where he resided in comfort and happiness with his family; but despite his exemplary and useful life, of such service and inspiration to many, he was not permitted to enjoy the fruits of his labors; and his passing away, on March 26, 1923, was both a shock and a great loss to the people of northern California. He was deeply mourned by both his family and a large circle of admiring and grateful friends, who still love and fondly think of him, and who will never cease to revere the memory of Philip Driver—patriot, scholar and Christian gentleman, and one of the foremost citizens of Sacramento County.

**MAJOR PATRICK J. HARNEY.**—A distinguished Californian, by adoption, whose influence will be felt for many generations, was the late Major Patrick J. Harney, who was born at Toronto, Ontario, Canada, on August 13, 1856, and died at Sacramento on March 26, 1918. He came to California with his parents at the age of six, going at first to Santa Cruz, and then, in 1865, he went to Sacramento, in his ninth year. He was educated in the Sacramento schools, and also at St. Mary's College, then in San Francisco, now in Oakland, and became a gunsmith by trade. He joined the Democratic party, and took up politics early in life.

He was assistant adjutant of California under Adjutant-General Walsh, and was appointed by Governor Haight when twenty-one years of age, being the youngest who ever held that office in California. And he retired with the rank of major. He was wharfinger in San Francisco in 1883, having been appointed by Governor Irwin; and remaining in San Francisco, he became active in politics and the affairs of the city. He was appointed port warden of San Francisco, and was later made harbor commissioner there, his appointment being signed by Governor James H. Budd, on March 16, 1897, when he succeeded D. P. Cole, and he continued under Governor Gage, so that he was six years in office.

He became the agent of the Sacramento Transportation Company in San Francisco, and in 1901 he was transferred to Sacramento, and was made the company's general manager. He was recognized as an authority on river conditions for navigation purposes, and on the death of Captain Roberts he became president of the Sacramento Transportation Company, and that responsible office he was filling at the time of his death. He was a man of sterling character, honest and upright, and his influence was wide and beneficial. He belonged to the Sutter Club, the Sacramento Lodge of the Elks, and the Knights of Columbus, and he was a director and stockholder in the Farmers & Mechanics Bank, at Sacramento.

In 1883, on May 14, Major Harney was married to Miss Mary W. Ryan, a native of Sacramento, and their happy union was blessed with the birth of five children, all daughters. The eldest is Margaret F.; Winnifred M. is the wife of R. T. Hardy, of San Francisco, who has two children, Bernice and Joan;



Regina I., now Mrs. F. J. Sherry, of the Bay City, is the mother of Frederick, Jr., and Patricia Anne; Helen G. married J. C. Wilson, and they live in Sacramento and have two sons, Jesse C., Jr., and Warren Harney; and Claire B. is now Sister Mary Patrick, one of the Dominican Sisters. A home-loving man, Major Harney was a real companion to his wife and daughters; and he was always a friend to the working-men, who felt that they could call upon him for assistance at any time.

**JOHN J. WORTHINGTON.**—Prominent among the hotel men of Sacramento who have made the city worthy of a capital, is John J. Worthington, the genial proprietor of the popular Hotel Worth at 727½ K Street. He was born in Grass Valley, Cal., on St. Valentine's Day, 1865, the son of George and Eliza (Farrell) Worthington, who came to Grass Valley in 1864 and stayed there six months. Then they removed to Tehama, Tehama County, where the father was active as a harness-maker. Both of these worthy pioneers died in Tehama, but their good works live after them, blessing others elsewhere.

John Worthington attended the public schools, and then took up hotel work in Tehama. He spent a short time in the real estate field in Red Bluff, but he soon had a hotel at Tehama, continuing there till in 1915, when he removed to the larger center, Sacramento. He had charge of the Clayton Hotel for a year and a half, then managed the Colonial Apartments for ten months; he has been with the Hotel Worth since 1917. The establishment has eighty-six rooms, a goodly number including baths, and all the equipment is strictly modern. He belongs to the Kiwanis Club, and in politics aligns himself with the Democratic party.

Mr. Worthington's marriage occurred in Tehama County, in the year 1893, when Miss Nellie Lowrey, a native daughter of Solano County, became his wife, and they have two children, Mrs. G. I. Giffen and Jean. Mr. Worthington is a Mason, and belongs to the lodge, chapter, commandery and shrine. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and also belongs to the Hotel Men's Association and to the Chamber of Commerce.

**MICHAEL HUGHES.**—Among the pioneers of the early sixties who braved the dangers and endured the hardships of that period here in California we find Michael Hughes and his brother John Hughes, both born in County Tyrone, Ireland, the former in 1837, and sons of James Hughes. In 1861 Michael Hughes came to America and in Boston learned the trade of stonemason, and after he had earned enough he sent for his brother John, who came to join him in the East, and also came to California two years later than did Michael, who came via the Isthmus in 1863. In San Francisco he found work at his trade with a cousin, John Grant, who owned a large quarry of granite and was a well-to-do man. After John Hughes came West he was employed by Mr. Grant as a coachman for fourteen years. About 1866 Michael Hughes came to Sacramento and found work with William Boyne; and he laid out the granite steps at the state capitol building, and these today stand as mute testimony of his expert workmanship.

In 1868, Michael Hughes married Miss Margaret Lynn, who was born in 1840, in County Cavan, Ireland. She accompanied her brother, James Lynn,

to Sacramento in 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes were blessed with five children: John J., who passed away in 1895; Mary Alice, Mrs. Edward F. Coyle of Sacramento; James Thomas, a contractor in Sacramento, who succeeded his father and uncle; Margaret M. became the wife of George F. Keefe and died in 1916, and Ann Elizabeth, a twin, died in infancy. In 1870, Mr. Hughes built a residence on the corner of Twenty-third and N Streets, where he owned a quarter of a block, where their spirit of hospitality ever welcomed their many friends and acquaintances. For many years, Michael Hughes and his brother worked together as teaming and grading contractors throughout the city of Sacramento and northern California, continuing until they died. In 1877, Mrs. Hughes passed away, mourned by her beloved family, and Mr. Hughes cared for and reared his children, who made a very happy group. Mr. Hughes died on August 18, 1916. He was a strong church member and was considered one of the pillars in St. Francis Parish, being a member of the church council for many years. Politically, he was affiliated with the Democratic party and voted in accordance with its principles.

John Hughes made a trip to his native land after he was eighty-two years old. He passed away at the age of ninety-four years on April 6, 1920. Both Michael and John Hughes lived temperate lives and were Americans in the true sense of the word. The capital city lost, in the death of these two brothers, men worthy of esteem who were deserving citizens.

**THOMAS J. MORONEY.**—What a progressive, wide-awake rancher may accomplish, both for himself and the community in which he resides and prospers, with the unexcelled resources of this favored section of the Golden State, is demonstrated in the case of Thomas J. Moroney, who is cultivating a choice farm about one mile south of Wilton. He is thoroughly at home with all the natural conditions there, for he was born on the Moroney Ranch, northeast of Hicksville, on March 30, 1862. His father was Dennis Moroney, a pioneer who came to California in 1858, a native of Limerick, Ireland. In New York, to which city he had come as a boy, he had married Bridget Sexton, also a native of that part of the Emerald Isle, who had crossed the ocean to New York when she was twelve years of age; and he brought his wife and two daughters, Margaret, now Mrs. Keating, a widow of Wilton, and Mary J. Moroney. The family came to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and traveled part of the way on the old-time ship "Orizaba," which was a favorite steamer along the Coast in the late fifties and during the sixties.

Mr. Moroney settled in Sacramento County immediately, and there bought a ranch of 384 acres, northeast of Hicksville on the Cosumnes River, where our subject and his elder sister, Elizabeth G., were born. Later, Mr. Moroney purchased an additional quarter section of land, making his estate to consist of 544 acres; and this acreage is still owned by the family. He breathed his last July 27, 1922, at the remarkable age of ninety-three years, and Mrs. Moroney is still living, at the age of eighty-eight.

Thomas J. Moroney has always resided on the Moroney ranch, where he built a home, to succeed the picturesque but more primitive one in which he was born. He attended the Davis district school,

and at Sacramento, on April 1, 1898, he married Miss Minnie A. Hanrahan, a native of Placerville, Cal., and the daughter of highly-esteemed Irish-Americans, Michael and Ellen (Mulcahy) Hanrahan, who brought her up in Sacramento. Her parents were both natives of Ireland; her father came out to California in 1858, and mined in El Dorado County, near Placerville, for several years. He then removed to Sacramento, and for years engaged in the handling of wood and other fuel; and he was known, and popularly so, by almost everyone in Sacramento. He was a stone-cutter, too, and a good part of the stone for the foundation of the State Capitol was cut by Mike Hanrahan. Eight children blessed this worthy couple: Minnie, now Mrs. Moroney, was the eldest; Thomas J. is a dealer in wood, in Sacramento; Dan and James are deceased; William; Nellie is Mrs. O'Neil; while the younger children are Catherine and Elizabeth, now Mrs. Acheson of Sacramento. Both parents died in Sacramento.

Mr. Moroney is in partnership with Messrs. O'Neil and Acheson, of Sacramento, in the manufacture and sale of caskets. He is also interested in the Virden Packing Company of California. He has been a director of the union high school of Elk Grove for seven years, and he is also a director of the Elk Grove Bank, and for many years was a trustee of the Davis district school. And he was one of the members of the old Elk Grove Parlor No. 41, of the Native Sons of the Golden West, before it ceased to exist. He has two children. Thomas J., Jr., is a graduate of the University of Santa Clara, trained for war service in the cloister of the university, and was in the United States army for eight months. The other child is a daughter, named Helen M.

**DAVID LUBIN.**—A history of Sacramento County would not be complete without mention of David Lubin, who stands today among the benefactors of the world and more directly of the farmer. Coming from his native country in Europe, he began his career in this country as an apprentice to a jewelry polisher in North Attleboro, Mass. In 1867 he drifted to California and thence to Arizona, where he worked in a lumber yard and as a cowboy. Returning to San Francisco, he worked in Gray & Company's jewelry factory and afterwards, returning East, became a commercial traveler for a lamp-manufacturing firm. In 1874 he came back to Sacramento and started in business as a member of the firm of Weinstein, Lubin & Company, in which he remained an active partner for many years.

A number of years ago, Mr. Lubin withdrew from active work in the firm and devoted himself to an idea which he had conceived, for benefiting his fellow men. The idea is embodied in what he terms "The single numerical statement." Observing that the farmer was at the mercy of the middlemen and speculators, who fixed the price which he received for his wheat, regardless of the world's supply for the year, he formulated and perfected a plan for ascertaining the exact supply of wheat produced in the various wheat-producing countries of the world. He became an enthusiast in the propagation of his idea and has devoted years to carrying it out, visiting foreign countries and importuning the governments to establish departments for collecting and exchanging crop data, through a central organization. As a prophet is not without honor save in his own country, Mr. Lubin

was forced to meet with discouragement after discouragement at Washington, but finally succeeded in overcoming the opposition and being appointed to represent this country at the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. For it was in King Victor Emanuel of Italy that Mr. Lubin first found a willing ear and a mind quick to grasp his idea and appreciate its importance to the world. The King built a palace for the use of the institute, and endowed it with £12,000 a year, or \$60,000. It stands on an eminence in a lovely spot of the beautiful Villa Borghese, and there Mr. Lubin resided and carried on his life work. There in 1905 the delegations from the various powers gathered and signed a convention to create the institute, but not until 1910 did Mr. Lubin see the culmination of his hopes, when the first single numerical statement of six nations was published, and in August, the following month, data from eleven nations followed. In 1912 fifty nations provided the necessary data, Russia being the last one to join, after long and repeated solicitation by Mr. Lubin. The principal wheat-growing countries are now all represented, and the farmer of today can know the total crop prospects or output of ninety-five per cent of the land in the world and ninety-eight per cent of the world's population, a practical world summary. He has all the information formerly possessed by the middleman and the speculator, who can no more exploit his ignorance, to his own advantage and the detriment of the producer. The nations are contributing liberally to the support of the institute. Returns are now being gathered for other crops and products as well as the cereals, and the work of the institute is expanding in many other directions also. It was the only international agency the efficiency and work of which was not disrupted by the World War. In fact the International Institute supplied the fundamental data for the Inter-allied Food Commission during the trying days of war. Mr. Lubin, while seemingly still active and in good health and at his post, was stricken in death from influenza on January 1, 1919, at the age of seventy years. A man of international fame, he had labored hard to improve the economic conditions of the various countries. It was a work of love to him, for he enjoyed doing service for others. It was a work of building up and making life easier, and the results of Mr. Lubin's persistency and enthusiasm will live long after him.

**GEORGE B. KATZENSTEIN.**—A pioneer whose memory posterity will always delight to honor was the late George B. Katzenstein, who breathed his last on August 29, 1909, and passed from sight of men, kindly recalled by the many who knew him for years as the general manager of the Earl Fruit Company. He was a wonderful worker—a dynamo of exceptional energy and activity; and as an organizer in whatever he undertook, he probably had no superior and few equals. He was also well and favorably known in lodge circles, was an enthusiastic Good Templar, and was elected head of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars in California. He formerly conducted a fraternal paper called the "Review," in conjunction with the late William H. Mills; and this paper was published at Sacramento in the interests of the Good Templars. He was past grand in the order of Odd Fellows; grand past master of the A. O. U. W.; and past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias; and a prominent Red Man. He also be-



longed to the Sacramento Driving Club, the Sutter Club, and the Sacramento Boat Club.

Mr. Katzenstein was born in New Orleans on November 28, 1848, a son of Eugene and Marie (Liebschutz) Katzenstein, natives of Lorraine, France, who came to the United States in 1846, settling at New Orleans, where the father engaged in mercantile business. In 1853 the family came by way of the overland trail to California and located at Marysville, where Eugene Katzenstein conducted a hotel called the Ohio House, the first hotel in that town. He retired in later years and made his home with his son George, and died in 1884.

George B. Katzenstein received his education in the public schools of Marysville and early began to be a wage earner and helped support his mother and younger members of the family. Having a desire to see something of the world he began to travel, working his way as he went and spent several years roaming over various portions of the Old and the New Worlds, and finally returned to California and located at Sacramento in 1866. Here he became associated with William H. Mills in the publishing of the "Review" and the "Rescue," fraternal papers; also for a number of years he was associated in the insurance field with Mr. Mills. Having great faith in the future of this county he took up colonization work and was one of the organizers of the Orangevale Colonization Company, which bought some 3,000 acres of land for subdivision purposes and sold it off in ten- and twenty-acre tracts. He became prominent in civic affairs and was the first secretary of the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce; and it was while he was in this position that the A. R. U. troubles broke out in railroad circles in 1892. Mr. Katzenstein made a name for himself as a fearless worker for law and order and did much to regulate the traffic of outgoing fruit shipments from this city which was of vital importance to the growers of the entire valley. So absolutely fair was he that he gained recognition from the striking railroad men and had access to all their gatherings. His actions at this time of trouble brought him to the attention of the Earl Fruit Company's leading men and in 1898 he was placed in charge of their interests in northern California as vice-president and manager, and for years he had full control of this important organization, and when they sold their interests in Sacramento Mr. Katzenstein was a member of the company that bought them out.

In 1869 Mr. Katzenstein was married to Miss Ida M. Richards, born in Lowell, Mass., the only child of Leonard J. Richards, who was a pioneer gold miner in California, but who eventually went back to Lowell. They became the parents of four sons: William H., who was killed in the performance of his duty as a police officer in Arizona in 1902; George B., Jr.; Albert W., and Carleton L. Mrs. Katzenstein is still living at their old home place at 1213 O Street in the enjoyment of good health and ministered to by her three sons, to whom the husband and father left as a heritage a good name and spotless reputation.

During the memorable anti-Chinese convention held in California many years ago Mr. Katzenstein showed his ability as a presiding officer. He was the leader of one faction and the other was headed by Frank M. Pixley. In this double-headed affair he

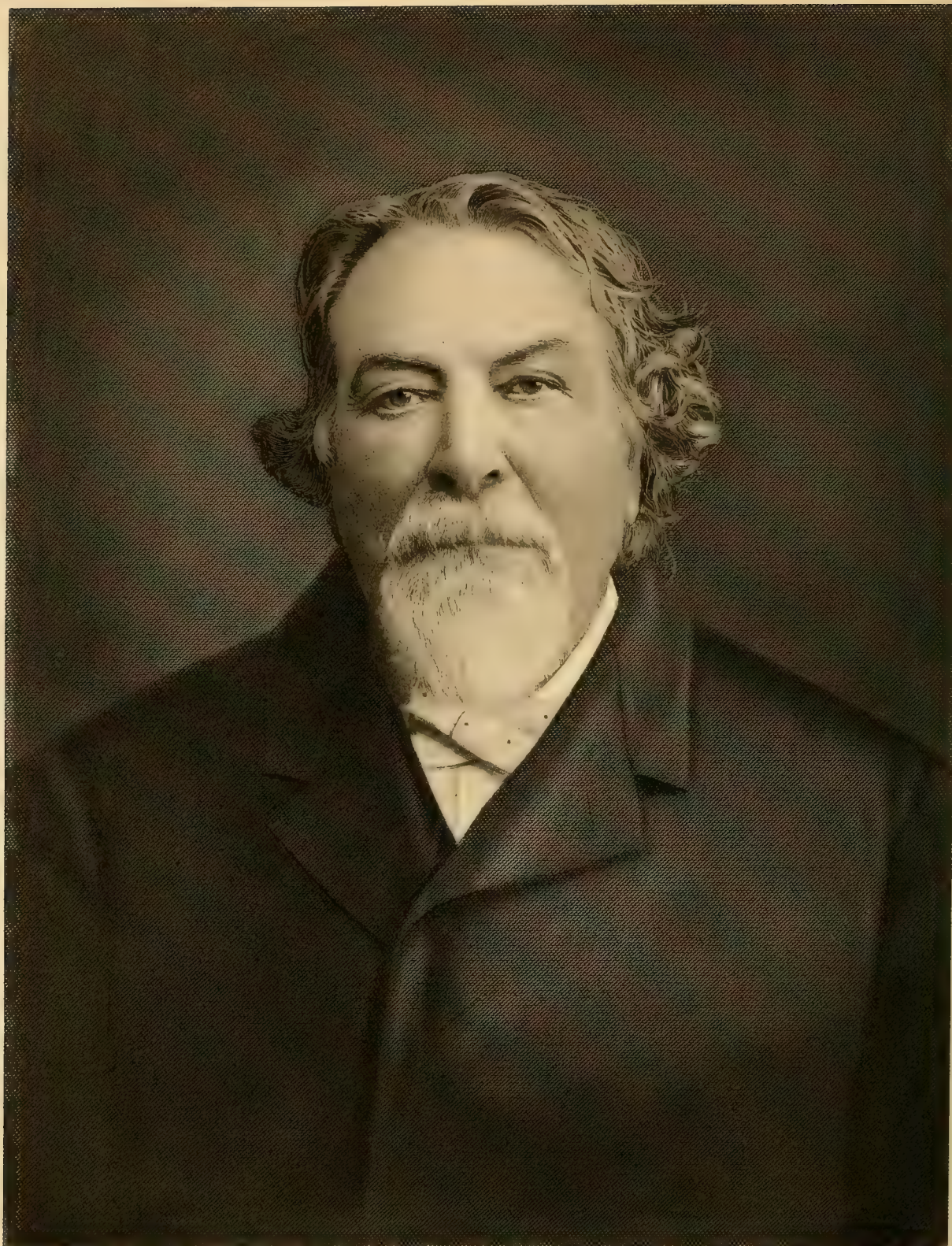
showed his superior ability as an organizer. He was a Republican, active in party affairs, but would never accept any public office, though he was solicited to become a candidate many times. He was public-spirited to a degree and was always found at the head of all movements for the betterment of conditions in general throughout the entire state.

**FRANCIS WILLIAM FRATT.**—Throughout a period covering almost sixty years, the life of Francis William Fratt rendered useful and significant service to the material development of California, his helpful activities ceasing only with his final departure from the scenes familiar to his maturity. It was his high privilege to witness the remarkable advancement made by the West from the era of gold-discovery until the twentieth century had brought its matchless progress into the world. Coincident with that advancement was his own rise to influence and local distinction. Many were the changes that entered into his personal history from the far-distant days when as a boy in his native city of Albany, N. Y., he met at school a lad named Leland Stanford, whose name became inseparably interwoven with the development of the Western country. Later, while crossing the plains with horses and oxen in a large expedition, he formed the acquaintance of Charles W. Coil, for many years one of the most distinguished citizens of Woodland. Shortly after his arrival in the Sacramento Valley, Mr. Fratt became interested in the cattle industry. For years he engaged in the business upon a very large scale, making Sacramento his headquarters. His large enterprises brought large returns, and the fruits of his labors were evidenced by increasing possessions. During the early days he owned the Tomes grant in Tehama County, but he disposed of it in 1879 and invested the returns in other property, mainly city real estate. In the latter part of his life, after he had relinquished his extensive stock interests, he devoted considerable attention to the care of his real estate in Sacramento, where he owned the Fratt Building at 200 K Street, the Union Hotel and the Orleans Hotel, besides other business properties. In 1908 he erected a magnificent residence at 1511 P Street, and there, amid its beautiful surroundings, with all the luxuries of life, ministered to by a devoted wife and blessed by the admiration and respect of hosts of friends, he resided in full enjoyment of a life well spent.

Mr. Fratt was very liberal and charitable, and he recognized a man for his true worth. Thus, when the contractor who built the Fratt Building had completed his work satisfactorily and well, Mr. Fratt appreciated his thoroughness and gave him \$1,000 more than was stipulated in the contract price. He was very generous; and so, after achieving success for himself, he did not hesitate to assist others. He left a liberal bequest to the city library for the purchase of suitable pictures and ornaments to be placed there for public enjoyment, a gift that Mrs. Fratt carried out so generously that there is still a fund for the purpose. The political views of Mr. Fratt brought him into hearty accord with Democratic principles. Fraternally he held membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he was greatly interested, and to which he left a substantial bequest. His passing, on September 16, 1909, left a void in the community in which he had lived and labored; and his mortal remains were placed in







*Francis W. Fratt*





Mrs F. W. Francis





a beautiful vault erected to his memory in the Odd Fellows' Cemetery by his devoted widow.

In his marriage to Cornelia E. Bromley, which was solemnized at Sacramento, October 31, 1879, Mr. Fratt was especially fortunate, for his wife was a young lady not only of fine family and excellent education, but also of gentle character and attractive personal endowments. Born in Plattsburg, N. Y., she was the daughter of Harvey Bromley, sheriff of Clinton County. After completing the studies of the Plattsburg Academy, Miss Bromley came to California in 1868; the then recent building of the railroad enabled her to travel a considerable portion of the distance by train, the balance of the journey being made by stage. From young girlhood she has been a sincere member of the Congregational Church. Philanthropic by nature, solicitous to aid the unfortunate, she was particularly helpful as a member of the board of trustees of the orphanage, her services covering twenty-seven years; for twenty-three years of this time she entertained the children from the orphanage at her home each year, on Independence Day, giving them a rare treat. With others she established the Sacramento Children's Home, has served from its organization as a member of the board, and was a leader in securing funds for the erection of its building at Ninth and X Streets. In addition to her other philanthropies, she has given distinctive civic service through her judicious labors as a member of the board of park commissioners of Sacramento. At her own expense she built the bandstand and comfort station in the public park at Fifteenth and P Streets. To the Congregational Church she has been very liberal in her donations; among other generous gifts, she gave them the property on the northeast corner of Fifteenth and P Streets, from which the church is now deriving a substantial revenue. She also gave the Tuesday Club, of which she is a member, \$18,000 for a pipe organ. She is very liberal in her contributions to charities, giving many kindly and needed aids to the unfortunate; for her heart and thought go out in intense desire for the uplift and welfare of the city in which she has spent her active and useful years, doing all in her power to enhance the comfort and happiness of the people.

**EDWARD F. COYLE.**—Among California's native sons, the name of Edward F. Coyle is well-known in Sacramento County, which is his birthplace. His birth occurred on the Coyle ranch four miles south of Sacramento on Franklin Boulevard, now known as Coyle City Acres, July 10, 1865, the fifth of six sons born to the late James T. and Julia (O'Leary) Coyle, both natives of Ireland who settled in Sacramento County in the early fifties and were well-to-do farmers. Edward F. Coyle received a good education in the Christian Brothers College in Sacramento and after completing his schooling he was closely associated with his father and brothers in farming until his father died; then for twenty-five years he was in partnership with his brother, John R. Coyle, in extensive stock and grain farming on the Haggin Grant, lands now known as the Rio Linda district of the county.

On October 3, 1897, Mr. Coyle was married to Miss Mary Alice Hughes, daughter of the late Michael Hughes, a pioneer contractor of Sacramento. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs.

Coyle. Julia Margaret graduated from the Sacramento High school in 1916, then entered the University of California, and substituted as teacher in the Sacramento schools for eighteen months; she passed away June 9, 1921. Mary Alice and Edna Francis died in infancy. Josephine Agnes is a student in St. Joseph's Academy. Mr. and Mrs. Coyle have their city home at 2312 N Street and also maintain a home on his portion of the old Coyle ranch which he has subdivided and is now selling off in one-acre tracts. Since 1897 Mr. and Mrs. Coyle have been members of St. Francis Catholic Church in Sacramento.

**CHARLES A. LUDLOW.**—A scientifically and practically trained agriculturist who has made a pronounced success of his life-work in the careful study of one particular corner of husbandry, is Charles A. Ludlow, the founder and proprietor of the North Sacramento Nurseries out on the Marysville road. He was born at Geneva, N. Y., on January 31, 1858, and learned the nursery business in a nursery at Geneva, his home-town. After an apprenticeship of seven years, he came out to California in 1883, and pitched his tent at Sacramento, where he entered the employ of W. R. Strong & Company, owners of the Capital Nursery, a firm that also bought and shipped fruit. Later, he traveled on the road for the firm, buying fruit, and then he became a partner in the firm of Pattee & Lett, of Riverside, fruit shippers, but with offices in various cities in the state. After a while, he himself was an independent fruit-shipper, both in Sacramento and northern California, and he helped to load some of the earliest shipments of both citrus and deciduous fruit sent from the Golden State to the Eastern markets.

Some twelve years ago, Mr. Ludlow returned to Sacramento and founded the North Sacramento Nurseries, commencing in a small way, and being glad to do \$1,900 worth of trade the first year. Since then, he has doubled the volume of his business each year, and now he is the largest retail dealer in this section, doing as much business as all the others put together, and enjoying the enviable reputation of an authority on fruit-growing and nursery stock. He raises his stock in Rocklin, Placer County, and specializes in peaches, pears, plums, cherries and apricots, and all varieties of grape-vines. In 1923 he will have his stock planted on a twenty-acre tract south of Sacramento, for he never uses the same ground twice for the growing of his stock, which, except peaches, comes originally from France, where it is started from seed. He has long supplied the state, and superintended the planting of many orchards in this vicinity. For the past five years, he has supplied the Natomas Land Company with many thousands of trees, and also James Mathena, a large fruit-grower on the river. In 1923, he supplied Green & Huntoon with 10,000 trees for planting on the Holland Tract along the river, and the same year he also shipped 4,500 trees to Marysville, and he has made interesting shipments to smaller ranches.

Mr. Ludlow is the father of three children, Cecil Clay, who served in the World War in the United States Navy, and Florence and Thelma. He is a member of the California Association of Nurserymen and of the Fraternal Brotherhood.



**COLIN McKENZIE.**—An industrious, far-seeing and experienced rancher, who may well be proud of his trim farm, a fine tract of some 320 acres, situated about four miles northeast of Galt, is Colin McKenzie, a native of Cumberland County, Nova Scotia, where he was born on December 16, 1856. His father, John McKenzie, was a native of Prince Edward Island, who married Isabelle Ross, of Colchester County, Nova Scotia; and his grandparents, who came from Scotland, removed to Nova Scotia when John was only two years old, and there, in Cumberland County, they followed farming all their lives. John McKenzie lived to be sixty-two years of age, and his good wife, the mother of our subject, died when she was eighty-two. There were ten children in the family: Anna has become Mrs. Peter Brown, of Wallis, N. S.; Daniel George is at Seattle; Colin is the subject of our review; Maria lived to be only three weeks old; the fifth child in the order of birth was also called Maria, and she is the widow of Edward Halloway, of White Plains, N. Y.; Stewart died at the age of forty; Margaret Jane lives in White Plains, N. Y.; Alexander Ross is a practicing physician at Mount Pleasant, in Prince George County, Maryland; John Thomas lives at the old home ranch, in Nova Scotia; and Peter died in infancy.

John McKenzie's farm consisted of over 100 acres, and as the educational advantages in that section of country were meager, Colin helped his father at home until he was twenty-three years old, when he came to California, arriving first at San Francisco. From there he went inland to Cuffy's Cove, in Mendocino County, and for a season worked in the timber country. Returning to San Francisco, he entered the service of the Eureka Stone Company, during the autumn of that year, and then came on to Stockton, and from there went to Collegeville, where he worked on a ranch for M. D. McIntosh, remaining there for eight years. He then became the foreman on the L. U. Shippee and Thornton ranches at New Hope, in San Joaquin County, and was there for four years.

While at New Hope, on November 6, 1888, Mr. McKenzie was married to Miss Isabel M. Gaffney, a native of Liberty, San Joaquin County, and the daughter of Dennis and Elizabeth (Keating) Gaffney, her father being a native of Wexford, Ireland, and her mother a native of Nova Scotia. Her father came out to California in 1860-1861, and at Galt he followed his trade of shoemaker. He died at the age of sixty-four, and his wife breathed her last in her seventy-fifth year. There were four children in the Gaffney family. Annette married and became Mrs. D. Montague, and is now deceased; Vincent has passed away; Isabel has become the helpmate of our subject; and Raymond is deceased. Isabel Gaffney attended the Liberty school in San Joaquin County, and the Alabama district school of Sacramento County, and finished her studies at the San Jose State Normal School.

After having married, Mr. McKenzie remained for two years at New Hope, and then, for two years, farmed for himself on Tyler Island. He next leased the Figg ranch in San Joaquin County, west of Acampo, for four years, and after that removed with his family to Arno, where he leased 1,260 acres for four years, and raised stock and grain. During this time, he purchased the Summers ranch located southeast of Arno and consisting of 323 acres, and later he moved onto it; and there he has since resided, putting on the place every improvement seen today. He has a

dairy, stock and grain ranch; he aims to have twenty-five cows, and he has set out a small vineyard. He is a Republican; and is a member of the Catholic Church.

Four children have blessed Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie. Annette Ray is at home; Montague Colin is with the Standard Oil Company at Hayward; George Stewart; and Isabel Caroline. Montague Colin entered the United States Army on January 24, 1918, and was sent to Ellington Field, Texas, to join Aero Squadron No. 286. He trained there and at various other fields in the South, and became a flyer, with the rank of sergeant.

**HARRY C. MUDDOX.**—A study of the lives of the men who have been leaders in the development of Sacramento City and County discloses no name more worthy of honorable mention than that of Harry C. Muddox, banker, manufacturer, financier, rancher and breeder of fine stock, in all of which he has made an outstanding success. Arriving here with his parents when a child scarcely six years of age, he has witnessed the steadfast development of the community, has felt the impetus of Western progress and has been an important factor in various lines of endeavor. Many movements inseparable from the history of the capital city have been promoted by his indefatigable earnestness and no measure of importance to the general welfare has failed of his support.

An honorable lineage indicates the identification of the Muddox family with England during past generations. In the year 1862, George and Isabelle (Bundock) Muddox, who had been born, reared and married in the city of London, crossed the ocean in a sailing vessel to the United States and settled in Illinois, where Harry C. was born at Alton, August 26, 1866, the eldest of seven children; the others being Harriet Alice, Emma May, George L., Ralph H., Isabelle E. and Flora M. Here the father learned the trade of potter and becoming an American citizen soon after his arrival here, he enlisted in the Civil War, but did not see active service. Determined to seek a home in the far West, they crossed on one of the early emigrant trains that required fourteen days to make the journey, arriving at Sacramento on May 4, 1872. In 1878 George Muddox started a small clay pottery plant on K and Thirtieth Streets, making jugs, jars and churns by hand; ten years later he began the manufacture of sewer pipe, using horsepower. He passed away in 1899 highly esteemed by all who knew him, survived by his widow until May 28, 1921; a loyal and devoted citizen of his adopted country, he was a charter member of the British Benevolent Society of Sacramento and a member of the Foresters.

Harry C. Muddox attended the public schools of Sacramento and the Atkinson Business College in pursuit of an education and then started with his father in the pottery business. Upon the death of the latter he purchased the sewer pipe plant from the heirs of the estate, becoming sole owner. From the time of taking over the plant he began to make extensive improvements. The work of rebuilding necessitated much expense and consumed much time, but the plant now ranks as one of the largest and most complete sewer pipe works on the Coast. This remarkable development may well be attributed to the sagacious management of Mr. H. C. Muddox, who having entered the pottery in early life and learned

the business in all its details, has been able to utilize his thorough knowledge for the permanent upbuilding of the business. Their product is sold from Portland, Ore., to Los Angeles and to Reno, Nev.; they employ no salesmen, their pipe being sold entirely on its merits. He competes with other plants of the kind in Portland, Ore., and does a large business in that city, as he deals in clay products made from pure potters' clay.

The management of this plant by no means represents the limit of the business activities of Mr. H. C. Muddox, for he ranks among the leading financiers of Sacramento County. He is president and owns a controlling interest in the Citizens Bank of Sacramento, is a director and large stockholder in the Capital National Bank of Sacramento, owns a controlling interest in the Geo. W. Prising Company of San Francisco, is a director of the Capital Fire Insurance Company of California, and also of the Sacramento Hotel Company, and owns the Muddox block at Oak Park and the Oak Crest Dairy at Sheldon. On his country place, six miles south of Sacramento, Meadow View Stock Farm, he breeds fine draft horses, short-horn cattle and Berkshire hogs, and he is the owner of some of the finest registered stock in California.

At Vacaville, Cal., August 26, 1893, Mr. H. C. Muddox was married to Miss Jessie E. Long, a native daughter of that city, and they have three children: Mrs. Ruth F. Doud of San Francisco, Forest C. and Isabelle Elizabeth. Mr. Muddox is the oldest living past president of the Sons of St. George, at Sacramento, and is a charter member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and one of its organizers. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce. A truly progressive citizen, he has ever maintained a deep interest in civic affairs that has won for him the confidence and esteem of the whole community.

**MICHAEL MILLER.**—To the student of history, and to all loyal Californians, nothing could be more interesting or worthy of preservation than the lives of the late "Mike" Miller and his wife, Charlotte. An honored pioneer of Sacramento County, Mr. Miller was well known throughout the Valley. He was born in Baden, Germany, in 1832, and came to this country in 1846 at the age of fourteen. In Chicago he learned the trade of saddler, and in 1850 crossed the plains, arriving three days before California was admitted to statehood. His first business venture was a grocery store, which he conducted for three years in the town of Coloma. He then came to Sacramento and worked at his trade of saddler. In company with Mr. Wise, he bought a lot 60 by 80 feet on Ninth Street, opposite the Plaza. An old shack stood on the ground, but this was torn down and a two-story brick block erected, and here the two partners conducted a livery stable, one of the first in Sacramento. Later Mr. Miller bought out his partner's interest and ran the business alone for many years. This property, which has since become valuable, and is retained in the family, cost Mr. Miller at that time five thousand dollars, an apt illustration of the rise of property valuation in the state.

The name of this worthy pioneer is found on many of the early day rosters in Sacramento Valley. He was a member of the old Volunteer Fire Department, those sturdy boys who, at the call, dropped everything and, in full regalia, dashed to the rescue of both life and property, at no small risk, with the

primitive weapons at hand; he was a member of the old Sacramento Hussars, a volunteer company which was later taken into the State National Guard. Prominent in the Republican party, he served four years as supervisor. Fraternally, Mr. Miller was a member of the I. O. O. F., having joined the Coloma lodge shortly after coming to California; in church affiliations he was a Catholic. February 1, 1913, marks the passing of this man, well known for his many good deeds and active interest in all that pertained to the upbuilding of our glorious state.

On April 13, 1858, occurred the marriage of Mr. Miller and Charlotte Walters, who was born in Germany. She was brought to the United States at three years of age, and was reared in Zanesville, Ohio. With her sister, she came to California in 1855, via Panama, and lived in Hangtown, now Placerville, and there the marriage took place. Mrs. Miller witnessed many events in the early days in Sacramento, among them the laying of the foundation of the State Capitol Building, and of the Catholic Cathedral. She was a personal friend of General John H. Sutter and his wife, and dined at their home. John Marshall, the first discoverer of gold, was also among her friends; in fact, her personal reminiscences include so many famous events and people that to chronicle them would be to write a chapter of early days in Sacramento. For many years a member of the Episcopal Church, Mrs. Miller has lent her aid to many good works in her home community, always taking an active interest in the advancement of this valley where she has spent the greater part of her life; the property originally purchased by her husband is still in her possession, together with other real estate holdings, and for the past forty-five years Mrs. Miller has resided in the same house, the old home endeared to her by many memories.

After Mr. Miller's death his sons carried on the business, later turning it into a garage. Charles F., the oldest son, died August 31, 1922, and Henry K., the only surviving child, now carries on the garage, and aids his mother in looking after her business interests. He married Jeanette Sullivan and they had two daughters: Caroline, the late Mrs. Laurine, who had a child, Jenny Marie; and Annie Pugh.

**HENRY S. PORTER.**—An honest, worthy and venerable pioneer of Sacramento County is found in the person of Henry S. Porter, whose residence in the county dates from 1859, where he followed farming until a few years before his death on March 31, 1916, at the advanced age of eighty-five years. He was born in County Cavan, Ireland, on October 15, 1831, of Scottish ancestry. At the age of seventeen he left his native land for the New World, and after arriving in New York engaged in business there for nine years.

The marriage of Mr. Porter occurred on October 14, 1857, uniting him with Miss Amelia Brown, also a native of County Cavan, Ireland. Mrs. Porter remained in Ireland until she reached young womanhood, when she accompanied her sister to America and for nine years resided in New York, where she practiced her profession as a nurse. She was still engaged in her chosen vocation when she was married to Mr. Porter. Soon after their marriage they started to California via Panama, and on November 18, 1857, arrived in San Francisco. They remained but a short time in the Bay City, soon setting out to seek a suit-



able place for their permanent home. They located on a farm near Folsom, and there they lived for almost half a century. Eight children were born to this worthy pioneer couple; and of these, three are living: Henry G., residing in San Francisco; Mary J., the wife of E. C. Bedell, a well-known orchardist of Placer County, Cal.; and Robert, residing in Roseville, Cal. Five are deceased: William, Arthur, Ann F., Charles and Joseph. There are five grandchildren and one great-grandchild. For a number of years Mr. Porter served as a trustee of the Sylvan school district. He was independent in his political affiliations. Both he and his wife were formerly members of the Roseville Grange, and he also was a member of the Roseville Lodge, No. 203, I. O. O. F., in which he had filled many of the important offices. Mrs. Porter passed away on May 23, 1918, in San Francisco, being more than eighty-nine years old. Mr. Porter was identified with all public enterprises to the limit of his time and strength, and was ever ready to lend a helping hand to anyone in need.

**HON. FRANK D. RYAN.**—The son of a pioneer and himself a native of Sacramento, identified with the early history of the state and county, where he was prominent during all the years of his active life, the late Hon. Frank D. Ryan was born May 11, 1859, a son of John C. and Maria (Lyons) Ryan, both parents natives of Ireland and now deceased, their life history being in another part of this volume. After going through the public schools of Sacramento, he taught school in the country districts for a time, and then graduated from St. Mary's College in 1878.

On his graduation, Mr. Ryan studied law in Sacramento and was admitted to the bar in 1880. In 1882, at the age of twenty-three, he became a member of the state assembly, the youngest member of that body; he served as chief clerk of the House from 1885 to 1887. A fine orator, it was a foregone conclusion that he would make a success of the law, and in 1891 he was elected district attorney of Sacramento County, serving two terms, until 1899; in the meantime holding other important public offices, such as trustee of the state library from 1898 until 1902; trustee of the state normal school at Chico from 1898 to 1901; and from 1901 to 1903 he was trustee of Fort Sutter. He served as commissioner of public works of Sacramento from 1899 until 1907, when that office was abolished. His private practice he carried on as a member of the law firm of Ryan & Devine.

The almost phenomenal career of this really brilliant attorney is unique in many respects; he had no influential connections to use as stepping stones; what he did have was an outstanding character and personality, making him a natural leader, and added to these a sincere desire to help his fellowmen, to advance his city, county, and state, and that his efforts brought him public prominence made his obligations even greater and more arduous, and he fulfilled them in every respect. From 1880 to 1894 he was a member of the National Guard, an inspector on the staff of Brigadier-General Sheehan. He was one of the founders of the N. S. G. W., and past president of Sacramento parlor No. 3, past president of the Grand Lodge of the state, also. He was past exalted ruler of the Sacramento lodge of Elks; a member of the Eagles, and of the Y. M. I., in which he took an active interest.

The marriage of Hon. Frank D. Ryan, on November 25, 1883, united him with Ella Boutwell, also a native of Sacramento County, and four children blessed their union: Frank D., Jr., Estella, Ruth, and Irene.

**PETER J. SHIELDS.**—The lineage of the Shields family indicates a long line of Celtic ancestors and it was not until 1843 that Patrick Shields transplanted this branch from the Emerald Isle to the shores of the Atlantic. At the time of emigration he was a man of middle age, frugal, purposeful and industrious, but handicapped by lack of means. Accompanied by his wife, Mary, and their sons, he crossed the ocean to the new world and proceeded to the then undeveloped regions of the Mississippi Valley, where he took up a tract of government land and entered upon general farming. With the aid of his boys he transformed a raw tract into a productive farm and ultimately acquired the title to 210 acres of fertile land, which he had stocked with a large herd of cattle as well as other stock. His death occurred in November of 1856, when he was sixty-five years of age. Surviving him were three sons, of whom Frederick and Dennis sought homes in the undeveloped lands of Minnesota. The third son, John, was born in Ireland April 26, 1835, but was brought to America as a child in his mother's arms. In his early manhood, with a party of adventurous young men, he went to Minnesota, but the gold excitement called him to California. He left his Illinois home May 4, 1856, landing in San Francisco on June 14, after an uneventful trip via Panama. For three months after his arrival he operated a threshing machine for the owner, after which for eight or ten months he worked at three dollars per day in the mines at Farmers' Diggings and elsewhere along the American River. The first association of John Shields with western agriculture occurred in 1857, when he bought a squatter's right to 324 acres, covered with brush and timber, and containing a black and sandy loam which proved very productive. The ranch was in Brighton Township, Sacramento County, thirteen miles from the city of Sacramento, and bounded on the north by the American River. The original Hangtown crossing was near his ranch, but later that name was discarded for the present title of Mills. All of the improvements on the place were made by Mr. Shields, who about 1879 increased his holdings by the purchase of 100 acres near the original farm. Twenty acres were planted in a vineyard, and the crops were so large that it is said about twenty-four tons of grapes were harvested from three acres in one season. One hundred acres were planted to an orchard of peaches, pears, plums and French prunes. November 18, 1859, he married Mrs. Elizabeth (Bow) Lynch, who was born in Ireland, crossed the ocean to Massachusetts in early life and in 1855 became a resident of California. They had a family of five daughters and two sons, namely: Mary, who became Mrs. Charles Deterding; Lizzie A., Mrs. M. C. Pike; Alice; Hannah, who made a specialty of instrumental and vocal music and rose to a high rank in the profession; Emily; Peter J., the subject of this sketch; and Robert E. The mother, who possessed unusual ability, made a specialty of the fruit industry and attained a reputation as one of the most thorough and prominent orchardists in the entire state. As an authority on horticulture her advice was sought

by people from all parts of the West. When she died in 1905 the State Fruit Growers' Association passed suitable resolutions of regret and condolence and alluded to her as "the fruit queen of California," a title which her wise and long-continued labors fully justified.

At the old homestead situated on the American River, Peter J. Shields was born on April 4, 1862. The neighboring schools afforded him fair advantages. Later he was graduated from the Christian Brothers College in Sacramento. At the age of eighteen years he took up the study of the law in the office of A. P. Catlin. Three years later he was admitted to practice at the bar of the state. With professional ambitions and youthful hopes he took up the practice of law, only to find himself forced to abandon practice at the age of twenty-four and to give attention to the restoration of his health, which had been seriously injured by over-study. As the best means of physical recuperation he sought outdoor employment and turned his attention to a careful study of livestock, with such success that he since has been selected to act as judge in many of the most important stock shows in the entire country. It is said that his judgment of an animal is seldom at fault. At a glance he detects their favorable points as well as the apparently invisible weaknesses which prove a blemish to their record.

During the period of open-air activities as a means of health restoration, the young man had not wholly relinquished all identification with city affairs, but still held the office of trustee of the California state library, to which at the age of twenty-three years he had been appointed by Governor Bartlett and in which his service was so satisfactory that he was again appointed in 1897. When he returned to Sacramento in 1895 he became a deputy to the state librarian, filling the position for nine months. During the next two years he served as secretary of the California code commission, while later for a similar period he held the private secretaryship to the governor, during the same period likewise serving as secretary of the State Agricultural Society. Resuming the practice of law in 1899 as an associate of the Hon. Hiram W. Johnson, since governor and United States senator from California, he continued in private practice until in November, 1900, when he was elected judge of the superior court of Sacramento County by the largest majority ever given a judge of that county. While a Democrat in politics, he received a majority of 1,800, the largest ever given up to that time. The first election was for an unexpired term, after which he was reelected by a very heavy vote, and then in 1908 he was chosen judge by the largest vote given any candidate on either side. Judge Shields has continued to be reelected and at the present time is judge of the superior court, a position he has held since 1900. In the office of jurist Judge Shields proved impartial and tactful, the possessor of a profound knowledge of jurisprudence and the exemplifier in his own forceful character of the ethics of the judicial office. Only an admirable personality could attain to his popularity and prestige. Democracy, civil duty and good government are among the causes that have enlisted his attention. Sincerity of purpose has directed his conduct in every relation of life and has governed his official administration of the affairs of his court. Every movement for the upbuilding of the Sacramento Valley

has enlisted his sympathy and he has been particularly helpful in promoting reclamation work. Educational activities have benefited by his wise participation; and probably the most important act of his life was his furtherance of the university farm and school of agriculture, located at Davis. From the first he favored the plan for such an institution and realized that it could be made most valuable to the material development of the state. Not only did he aid the cause by forcible speeches on the subject, but in addition he drew the bill creating such a school, and through his efforts it was passed by the legislature. In its present usefulness and future value to state advancement it is now and will continue to be for years to come a monument to the sagacious efforts of himself and other high-minded, patriotic citizens broad in vision and prompt in action.

**BERNARD J. McSHANE.**—Prominent among the capable superintendents of the well-organized system of California police may well be placed Bernard J. McShane, the efficient and popular chief of the Sacramento police department. A native of Ireland, he was born on November 22, 1885. His father was Edward McShane, who is now deceased, having rounded out a useful and honored life; his mother was Annie Murphy, before her marriage, and she is still living, in comfortable retirement, in the Irish Free State.

Bernard McShane attended the schools of his native district up to the time of his migration, at the age of fifteen, to the United States; and once here, he tarried for four years in New York City, where he both worked and studied. In 1905, however, he moved on to the Pacific Coast, reaching San Francisco, where he entered the service of the Southern Pacific Railroad as a handler of freight. He next became a clerk, and then he was employed to do special work in the department of railway police. He was assigned to the San Francisco, Los Angeles and Portland divisions for three years, and when he first came to Sacramento, in 1916, he was given charge of this division. Abreast of the times, and determined to give the people of Sacramento the best there is, in the way of police protection, he is lined up with the International Association of Chiefs of Police. He was one of fifteen delegates from the state of California to attend the recent meeting of the association, which took place at Buffalo, N. Y., June 11 to 15, 1923. He was present at every session, and brought back with him to Sacramento such valuable information as appealed to his inquiring and acquiring mind.

On July 1, 1920, Mr. McShane was appointed chief of the Sacramento police. He is a Republican in the matter of his party-platform preferences, but is really the choice of the entire people; and ever since he has had the reins of the department in hand, he has done his best by the community as a whole, without fear or favor. He has been ably supported by one of the best police forces in the state, so that staff and chief share the honors of an effective police administration that has made Sacramento one of the safest, most enjoyable and most desirable places for residence in all the state.

In Sacramento, Cal., July 29, 1916, Mr. McShane was married to Miss Jessie T. Fourmy, an attractive and gifted lady of Louisiana, and they have one child, a daughter named Violet Teresa. Mr. McShane be-



longs to the Elks of Sacramento, and he is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Lions Club of the same city. He is fond of hunting and other outdoor sports, and is interested both in the historic past of Sacramento County and in the promising future of this favored region of the state.

**CHARLES P. NATHAN.**—One of the leading merchants of Sacramento, where he has been prominent in business circles since early days in the city's history, Charles P. Nathan arrived in this country from Germany, his native land, while yet a young man, inexperienced, but with a good common school education, and having as one of his characteristics that which every boy of his race inherits, an inclination for work. After his arrival in the New World he was variously employed in the Eastern and Southern states for about three years; and then, in the year 1869, he came to California. The three dollars he had in his pocket when he landed on American soil had grown a little, so that he was able to start a store, 20 by 80 feet, in Sacramento on J Street, between Sixth and Seventh Streets; and from this small beginning grew an enterprise that occupied three complete floors as a modern department store, one of the largest in northern California, the building being located on J and Sixth Streets. Started in 1869, his holdings have increased by purchase of adjoining properties until he now owns a frontage 100 by 160 feet; but after enjoying the patronage of the citizens of Sacramento and environs in that location for fifty-one years, the beautiful store was destroyed by fire on Friday, November 13, 1920. The firm of Chas. P. Nathan & Sons have since been carrying on their business on three floors of a six-story building at Eighth and L Streets. They also own and operate the Bon Marche, the leading ladies' garment shop in Sacramento.

On October 26, 1873, Mr. Nathan was married to Miss Anna Joseph, the daughter of the pioneer, Michael Joseph, of Sacramento. Four children blessed this union: Birdie, the wife of Dr. Arthur Lachman and the mother of two daughters; Lillian, who married Morris Ballin and has three sons; Mitchel W., the father of a daughter, and who is the general manager of the Chas. P. Nathan & Sons store, and is also prominent in civic affairs in Sacramento; and Emile, also interested in the Chas. P. Nathan & Sons establishments, and the father of one daughter. The wife and mother, after a long and useful life, which was a joy to her friends and her family, passed away in 1912. The second marriage of Mr. Nathan took place in November, 1920, and united him with Miss Mizpah Jackson, who was engaged in kindergarten work in Sacramento for ten years, and who also has been a soprano singer of note. This marriage has resulted in the birth of two sons, Charles P., Jr., and Robert Jackson. Mr. Nathan is a member of the Del Paso Country Club, and of the Chamber of Commerce. He belongs to the Odd Fellows, and is the proud possessor of a diamond medal commemorative of a fifty-year membership in that order.

Besides his mercantile interests, Mr. Nathan has become the owner of valuable ranch properties in Sacramento and Yolo Counties, which he has developed since 1893, and these are now paying him handsome returns for the time and money expended upon

them during the intervening years. He has always favored such projects as he thought would benefit Sacramento and its citizenry; and he is also a liberal supporter of worthy charities in Sacramento and in San Francisco, where he lived for seventeen years, maintaining an office and acting as buyer for his stores. After the great fire of 1906, he removed to New York City and later to Paris, where he maintained offices and bought and imported goods for his Sacramento stores. In 1911 he returned to Sacramento, and here his first wife passed away in 1912. Since his return he has taken an active part in building up the large business that has made the firm of Chas. P. Nathan & Sons known throughout the Sacramento Valley. He is now the oldest, and indeed the only living active business man of the old regime in Sacramento business circles, and his untiring energy is given to developing his business at Eighth and L Streets, while his sons give the better part of their attention to the Bon Marche. He gives especial attention to the comfort and working conditions of his employees, and does everything in his power to maintain a high morale among them; in this way he is reaping results through their loyalty to his interests. He believes in progress, and has traveled extensively. He took his wife and two children for a trip to Europe in 1886; and again in 1893, with four children, he and Mrs. Nathan made an extended trip of eight months through European countries, as an educational opportunity for his sons. In 1904, also, and again in 1909, he and his wife made trips to Europe on pleasure and business. In 1921 he purchased a home at 1081 Thirty-eighth Street. This home is one of the show places in East Sacramento. It is located on a lot 120 by 160 feet, between J and K Streets, and here in peace and contentment he is living with his family and enjoying the fruits of his life work.

**HUGH BEATTIE, M. D.**—Prominent among the physicians and surgeons of eminent ability in Sacramento County, who have done so much to make life worth the living here, and have thus helped to attract and to hold the would-be settler and resident, is undoubtedly Dr. Hugh Beattie, who hails from the great Dominion of Canada, noted for its large percentage of finely-equipped professional men in almost all fields of scientific activity. He was born in Ontario, on February 7, 1866, the son of William and Isabella (Walker) Beattie, and obtained his early training in the public schools and the Collegiate Institute.

Having decided to take up medicine as a mature study, he attended the University Medical School of Toronto, where he enjoyed the finest of modern courses; and then he came into the United States and, in 1893, entered the Cooper Medical School of San Francisco, and in 1896 received from that eminent institution the coveted M. D. degree. After that, he was with Dr. G. A. White, in Sacramento, at the County Hospital, where he materially enlarged his experience, and got better acquainted with other California medical men, and with Californian ways.

In 1897, Dr. Beattie came to Elk Grove, which then had only about eighty voters and by growing up with the progressive town, he has been fairly successful. From the beginning, he has believed in Elk Grove, and Elk Grove has always pinned its faith to Dr. Beattie; and he was one of the organizers of the Elk Grove Bank, and has been a director since



*Chas. R. Hartman*





it was established. He belongs to the American Medical Association, and to the Sacramento County Medical Society, in both of which he seeks to be something more than a mere member.

In 1902, Dr. Beattie married Miss Ada Gage, a native daughter of Sacramento County, and they have had twin daughters, Marion and Margaret, the latter of whom died at the age of thirteen, mourned by many. Dr. Beattie belongs to the Foresters, the Odd Fellows, the Rebekahs, and the Royal Arch Masons, and he is fond of both hunting and fishing. He has developed an eighty-acre fruit ranch about a mile northwest of Elk Grove.

**HON. PHILIP CHARLES COHN.**—A pioneer whose private life has been most influential for good in the community in which he has lived and labored, and whose public record for usefulness to his day and generation has been most exceptional, is the Hon. Philip Charles Cohn, a native of the metropolis, New York, where he was born on July 6, 1854, the son of a worthy, industrious couple, Charles and Dora (Cosminski) Cohn. When a mere infant, he was taken to Mobile, Ala., by his parents, who already had relatives there, the change to the southward being deemed expedient on account of the declining health of Mrs. Cohn; but despite all that Nature and science could do, the good woman, who had become the center of a circle of admiring and devoted friends, not only did not get better, but she contracted the yellow fever, the scourge of that region, before the days of municipal sanitation, and passed to the life beyond in 1858. The blow was severe to the father; and leaving the little child with his folks, he took his daughter Fannie and returned to New York City, intending to return South for our subject when it might be possible.

The call of California, however, soon appealed to him, and leaving his daughter in Springfield, Mass., with other relations, he set out in 1860 for the Western land of promise, and having crossed the Isthmus of Panama, at length arrived at San Francisco. Soon after setting foot on terra firma again, he made off for Shasta County, and when the excitement about Fraser River began to stir the world anew, he tried his luck in the Caribou mines. Having prospered somewhat there, he turned to merchandising in Victoria, B. C., for a short time, but not finding conditions entirely to his liking, or presenting enough assurance for the future, he returned to California and at Sacramento, in 1863, opened another store. His daughter Fannie, whom he had left behind in the Bay State, also came out to California, joining him in 1872, and in time she married Max Marcuse of Sacramento, with whom she lived happily until her untimely lamented demise in 1883, while at San Francisco. Charles Cohn, the revered father, lived to see the year 1898, tenderly cared for by his son, and in the same city in which his daughter had breathed her last, he died, aged nearly seventy-five years.

Philip Charles Cohn had to struggle from boyhood, for owing to the disturbed conditions of the Civil War, he enjoyed only meager educational advantages. In 1869, he commenced an apprenticeship to the mercantile business at West Point, Miss.; and being an eye-witness of the evils of the carpet-bag government of that period in the South, he lost a deal of faith in mankind and more than ever espoused

the principles of Democracy. With only two years of schooling, he nevertheless mastered the common school branches, and made himself fitted for almost any ordinary business, and being quick to comprehend, and sure in holding fast in memory what he once acquired, he lined up with the best, in the most exacting competition. This progress was the more difficult, in the beginning, because of the Civil War, which led to his father's disappearing from view for years; but 1873 became a red-letter year in his life when he learned, through an old friend, a Mrs. Kaiser, once a resident of Mobile, but who had removed to California, that his father and sister were alive and well at Sacramento, and would be delighted to hear from him. He was encouraged to come on to the Coast; and in May, 1874, he arrived in Sacramento, with just \$1.15 as his capital. His energy and optimism, however, enabled him to secure employment with the Sacramento branch of Ackerman, Block & Company, of San Francisco, with whom he remained for six years. He worked hard, and extended his acquaintance in both business and social circles, laying the foundation for lasting friendships and favorable connections, serviceable in after years. Going to San Francisco, he was for a while a traveling salesman for a wholesale crockery concern. In 1884 he came to Folsom, and bought an interest in the business of Simon Cohn, his father-in-law, who was the means, the preceding year, of his meeting his future wife. At Simon Cohn's death, in 1895, our subject bought out the interest of the widow, and immediately entered upon a mercantile career whose success has been marked.

On October 29, 1885, he took for his wife Miss Alice Martha Cohn, who was born at Folsom, and educated at Perry's Seminary, in Sacramento. Seven children were born to them. Dora F. married Julius Jacobs, who passed away in 1918, since which time the business in which he and Mr. Cohn were interested has been sold; and they had two children, Alice and Dorothy. The second-born was William M. of San Francisco; then came Mabel J., Selma, Charles P., Simon A., and Henrietta.

Having prospered greatly through his mercantile and other interests, Mr. Cohn increased his investments in property, until he came to have varied and important holdings. At one time, he purchased sixty acres of land in the Orangevale district, where he proceeded to cultivate oranges, olives, grapes and prunes. He also owned a farm of 240 acres in Eldorado County, and seven acres on the shore of Lake Tahoe, which were destined to be improved with a modern hotel. He had besides important San Francisco real estate, a whole business block in Sacramento, and residence and business property at Folsom, and still other holdings in various localities. He was a leading director in the Consumers' Ice and Cold Storage Company, and was one of the organizers of the Capital Fire Insurance Company of Sacramento, of which he was also treasurer. He was a member of the board of directors of the old Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Sacramento, and was also one of the directors of the Orangevale Water Company. Today Mr. Cohn is interested particularly in citrus development in the county.

Public-spirited to an exemplary degree, Mr. Cohn was a life member of the Good Roads Association, and a member of the commission that built the road from Folsom to Sacramento. He was appointed by



the board of supervisors as one of the five commissioners to attend the Panama-Pacific Exposition of 1915 and there represent Sacramento County, and he was treasurer of the commission. As has been implied, he early gave his hearty support to the Democratic party. He was a member of the Democratic state central committee for about ten years, and of the Democratic county central committee for a still longer period. In 1904 he was present at the national Democratic convention in St. Louis, as a delegate from the third congressional district in California, and assisted in the nomination of Alton B. Parker. Coming home again to California, he was nominated by acclamation as state senator. He was defeated by the large Republican majority of that year, although he himself ran 1,600 votes ahead of the ticket. In 1912 he was nominated at the primary election for state senator on the Democratic ticket, and received a vote of five times as many as that given to others, and he was again successful in his campaign for state senator in April, 1914. He served the term following, and was reelected by a handsome majority in 1916. His record was clear-cut, and since his retirement from public life he has made his home at Folsom, away from the prosy humdrum of every-day life.

Mr. Cohn has been a very welcome member of various fraternities, including the B. P. O. Elks, the B'nai B'rith, the Natoma Lodge, No. 64, of Masonry, in which he is past master, and the Scottish Rite, and he attained to the thirty-second degree of Masonry. He is also a member of Islam Temple, N. M. S. of San Francisco; and he was charter patron of the Natoma chapter, No. 233, O. E. S., in which Mrs. Cohn was also a member. Mrs. Cohn was the first president of Fern Parlor, Native Daughters of the Golden West.

**FRANK J. RUHSTALLER.**—A widely-experienced, progressive and influential man of affairs in the Sacramento business world, is Frank J. Ruhstaller, the president of the Buffalo Brewing Company. He was born at Sacramento on November 5, 1872, the son of Frank and Charlotte (Oeste) Ruhstaller, the former a native of Switzerland, born in 1847, while the latter was a daughter of Germany. Both came to California in 1864, by way of the Isthmus, and six years later, on December 25, 1870, they were married in the Golden State. Mr. Ruhstaller died October 28, 1907, mourned by all who knew and esteemed him as an efficient, honest man; and Mrs. Ruhstaller passed away on September 13, in the following year, leaving behind her the memory of a good woman who cared for the happiness of others. Both had come to America and adopted this land as their own, and both had striven, in their modest way, to improve it as they could; and in doing so, in accordance with the highest patriotism, they brought with them the best traits for which the people in their respective countries had always been celebrated.

Frank J. Ruhstaller attended the public schools and also went to a business college; but he profited as much by the lessons he learned in the hard school of actual experience. His father had been in the brewery trade since 1881, and when old enough to be of service to him, he joined his father, and became manager of the Sacramento Brewing Company. When both Colonel Seymour and Mr. Heilbron died, Frank J. Ruhstaller became president in the fall of 1913; and he has been associated with the brewery

ever since. He now devotes his attention to the making of a "near-beer," and also ice, and to the manufacturing of certain malt extracts. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce, and always lends a helping hand in favor of trade extension.

At Sacramento, on November 22, 1899, Mr. Ruhstaller was married to Miss Alice Marie Root, of Sacramento, and both husband and wife enjoy the fraternal circles of the York Rite Masons and the Knights Templar and Shriners, the Elks, the Eagles, the Sacramento Turnverein, the Helvetia Verein and Del Paso Country Club. Mr. Ruhstaller also belongs to the Native Sons of the Golden West, Sacramento Parlor No. 3, and as a public-spirited man was active in all liberty loan drives and other World War work. He is fond of hunting and field sports, and has owned fine harness-horses and dogs.

**WILLIAM TURTON.**—A prominent Forty-niner and California pioneer, William Turton was born in Manchester, England, in 1827. When a young man he came to the United States and for a time located in Milwaukee, Wis.; but tales of the gold strike in California reached him, and in 1849 he made the long, hazardous journey across the plains to seek his fortune in the West. In October of that year he arrived at Bidwell's Bar, on the Feather River, and immediately sought the mines; like so many other Argonauts of early days, he did not meet with success in this direct hunt for gold, but found the true metal in following other pursuits. In the early fifties Mr. Turton located in Sacramento; and his wife joined him in 1853, coming via the Isthmus of Panama.

In partnership with William F. Knox, under the firm name of Turton & Knox, Mr. Turton engaged in business as a general contractor; and for many years this partnership continued, with never a dissension to mar their friendship or complicate their business dealings. They engaged in railroad-building, and were kept busy in northern California for many years in this one line. They built the road from Sacramento to Niles Station for the Southern Pacific Railroad; the road from Watsonville to Soledad, also for the Southern Pacific; the road from Galt to Ione, and from Colfax to Nevada City; and also the road to Clipper Gap, besides other lines in the state, thus taking a very real part in the upbuilding and progress of California, and becoming identified with the growth and development of transportation facilities in the state.

The marriage of Mr. Turton took place in Wisconsin, in 1846, and united him with Ellen Kaye, of Milwaukee, Wis. She was a beautiful woman, of fine character and principle, and their life together was an ideally happy one. Ten children blessed their union, five of whom grew to maturity: H. S. Turton, now deceased; Mary, Mrs. A. G. Johnson, deceased; and Mrs. Florence Clunie, Nellie, and Kate Turton, all of Sacramento. Mr. Turton was a Mason, and a member and president of the Sacramento Pioneer Society. He stood for the best principles of life—truth, honesty, good-will and right—and was revered by all who knew him as a man of high ideals. His death occurred on May 29, 1909, at the ripe age of eighty-two. His wife preceded him into the Great Beyond, passing away in July, 1906, at the age of seventy-seven years. She was a devout Methodist, the daughter of Rev. Kaye, a native of England who settled in Wisconsin, where he was a pioneer preacher and missionary.



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**HON. CHARLES B. BILLS.**—A representative citizen of the Golden State who has made his own way in the world and has won to a high position in business and financial circles is Charles B. Bills, vice-president of the United Bank and Trust Company, Sacramento Branch. He was born on a New York State farm on May 5, 1863, into the home circle of D. F. and Marietta Bills, long residents of the Empire State in the vicinity of Ithaca. He was sent to the public schools in the vicinity of his home but was not permitted to enjoy other than a grammar school education, which he completed when about fourteen; then he began working on the farms in the vicinity of his home, continuing until he had reached his majority. His practical experience gave him confidence to carry on an independent farming business and he rented his father's farm and prospered during the following years. Upon the death of his father, in 1891, and the settlement of the estate, Mr. Bills closed out his interests there and located in Chicago, where he found employment in a fruit commission house conducted by Porter Brothers Company, and he there learned the fruit business from the ground up, becoming a traveling salesman for the company.

In the fall of 1894 he was sent to California to represent Porter Brothers Company as manager of their San Jose branch house, continuing there until 1901, when he was transferred to San Francisco and given charge of their Coast branches. He continued with that concern until they failed in 1905, which ended his connection with their interests. He came to Sacramento that same year and entered enthusiastically into the work of helping to organize the Pioneer Fruit Company and he became its president, continuing in that responsible position and gradually broadening his sphere of operations for many years. The business grew from a very small beginning, when only 700 cars of fruit were shipped, until that concern bought, packed and shipped a great majority of the fruit marketed out of Sacramento and northern California, shipments being made to the general markets of the world. The successful conduct of this fast growing enterprise received the entire time and attention of Mr. Bills, who possesses the attributes to make such a responsible post bring results to the stockholders.

At Chicago, Mr. Bills made the acquaintance of Miss Ella C. Carman, and this resulted in their marriage on March 19, 1895, after which they established their home in San Jose, later in San Francisco, and still later in Sacramento, where they now reside at 1320 Thirty-ninth Street. Their marriage has been blessed by the birth of two children, Florence and Robert S., both of whom received the best of educational advantages offered by the schools of this state. The family are members of the Episcopal Church, in which Mr. Bills has held the office of trustee of the Northern Diocese. He belongs to the Elks and to the Rotary Club, in which he has been honored by the highest office given the Pacific Coast district, that of district governor.

Mr. Bills has always manifested a keen interest in politics and gives his allegiance to the Republican party, under whose banners he served the state as senator from the 11th senatorial district in the legislative sessions of 1909-10, and the special session of 1911. He served as chairman of the committee on agriculture, horticulture and trees and vines; and was a member of the finance, public buildings, good roads, hospitals and asylums committees. His services were

so much appreciated that he was called upon to seek re-nomination from nearly every class of men from all parties, but he refused to become a candidate on account of his personal business demands upon his time. In the realms of finance he is well known by the banking fraternity and upon the organization of the United Bank and Trust Company he became a stockholder and was made vice-president of the Sacramento branch of that formidable institution, which ranks among the largest in California. From the humble lot of a farm-reared youth to a position at the head of important institutions, Charles B. Bills has risen as a result of his indomitable energy, sagacious management and business integrity. In the intervening years he has ever been ready to lend his aid to all projects that have had for their aim the betterment of conditions for the city, county, state and people, and his name is to be found enrolled among those who have builded for all time.

**MRS. ALICE M. VALENSIN.**—Among the prominent California women who have made a name for themselves and have added to the honors and laurels already won by their distinguished families, may well be included Mrs. Alice M. Valensin, a native of Independence, Mo., and the daughter of John F. McCauley and his good wife, who in maidenhood was Miss Caroline Wilson. Mrs. Valensin's maternal grandmother was a Davis, of the famous Davis family to which Jefferson Davis belonged, while her grandfather, also on her mother's side, was Thomas Wilson, a member of one of the first families to settle in Virginia. He was a native of Tennessee, and was sent to England for his higher education. Later he settled at Independence, Mo., and was killed in the Mormon War. His daughter, Caroline Wilson, also a native of Tennessee, grew up on her father's plantation, where he was a slave-owner, and she enjoyed the best of educational advantages of her day. Mrs. Valensin's father and paternal grandfather were both born in Abingdon, Va. They were also planters and were of good old Dominion stock.

John F. McCauley was a veteran of the Mexican War. Before that conflict his father had given him \$10,000 and a body-servant, and he traveled throughout the Middle West, and at length came to Independence, Mo., where he married Miss Wilson. He came from an old Scotch family whose genealogy reaches back into the highlands of Scotland, some members of which migrated to the United States and settled in Virginia; and he had three brothers who lost their lives in the Civil War, fighting on the Confederate side for "The Lost Cause." As a result of his activity in organizing a company for the Mexican War, John F. McCauley was often called "Colonel," and although this was a purely honorary title, it befitted him splendidly, as he was a Southern gentleman of the old school. At the same time he was a man of rare executive ability and no small amount of initiative. This was well brought out in 1852, when with several of his Mexican War comrades, he started across the great plains for California, accompanied by his wife and infant daughter, the subject of this review, traveling by way of the Salt Lake route, and stopping in San Joaquin County, Cal. William Hicks, Mrs. Valensin's step-grandfather, met this train, which included several hundred head of stock, and a number of slaves, at Salt Lake City. Mr. Hicks had come to California in 1847, and had acquired a large



estate in Sacramento County. He had a small settlement called Hicksville, all upon his own land; and he owned lands in San Joaquin, Stanislaus and Sonoma Counties. He was a close associate of General Sutter, and kept watch many a night at Sutter's Fort, when trouble with the natives was expected, or actually had broken out. John F. McCauley later acquired a great deal of the Hicks estate, known at that time as one of the five largest properties in California. Mr. McCauley's experience in the Mexican War proved of value to him when he started on his trip across the continent. He was prepared to deal sagaciously and justly with the Indians. He had with him an abundance of gifts with which to win their friendship and could also make himself easily understood; and whenever the train was confronted with hostile savages, he settled peaceably with them, and the train passed on safely without anyone being killed.

John F. McCauley brought a large sum of money with him to California, and upon settling here he loaned it to the State of California. Later, there was an attempt to repudiate the debt, and an interesting historical account shows Mr. McCauley's resourcefulness and strategy. To grant the payment of the loan made by Mr. McCauley, the state legislature had to pass a bill allowing a disbursement to that amount, but it was generally known that the governor would veto any such bill. At the time when this measure was up in the legislature, one of Mr. McCauley's Mexican War veterans was conducting San Quentin prison on a lease basis. Mr. McCauley secured this lease from his old comrade; and when the governor visited the prison on one of his regular inspection trips, he was induced to sign the bill for the payment of the loan.

John F. McCauley settled in San Francisco, and there he always continued to reside, one of the picturesque figures of the metropolis. He was greatly criticized by the press in those early days for what he did, but it is a matter of record that through his management the San Quentin penitentiary was made to pay its own expenses, for many stores and brick buildings in San Francisco were built through convict labor, at his suggestion. He had acquired 10,000 acres of land, in San Joaquin County, on Dry Creek and Mokelumne River, in Sacramento County, and also in San Francisco. The title to the estate in Sacramento County was finally cleared in Washington, after being entailed by counter claims set up by the holders of the old Spanish grants which originally embraced this acreage, and then later some of the squatters had to be evicted bodily from the estate.

Mrs. Alice M. Valensin was one of four children in her parents' family. Two brothers, John William and Richard McCauley, are now deceased. The other brother is George B. McCauley, of Forest Lake Ranch, San Joaquin County, who also has a home in Santa Cruz and Oakland, and maintains a home at Independence, Mo. He has one daughter, Caroline. Mrs. Valensin first went to the school kept by the Sisters of St. Vincent, in San Francisco, and later she attended the Notre Dame Convent at San Jose. When the Civil War broke out, John F. McCauley, having sprung from old Southern stock, naturally showed his sympathies for his native section, and things were made exceedingly unpleasant for him in San Francisco, where he and Dr. William Scott, a

Presbyterian clergyman, were hanged in effigy, as "Southern sympathizers." Mr. McCauley, after some difficulty, succeeded in boarding an English vessel, and sailed with his family for Europe. At that time, our subject was a little girl, with a child's enthusiasm and a child's non-understanding; and because she sang "Dixie" in a San Francisco hotel, she was charged with treason and a warrant was issued for her arrest. When confronted by the warrant-officers, her father asked them if they wished to hear the young musician sing the song, and he proceeded to place Alice at the piano; and with such innocent spirit did she sing that the officers, seeing the folly of such a silly warrant, went away laughing. During the war, Mr. McCauley outfitted a company of some 500 men, whose purpose was to reach the South and actively lend what aid they could to the Southerners; but although they made several attempts to run the Federal blockade in Texas and Arizona, they did not all succeed in reaching their wished-for goal. In Europe, the McCauleys made their home in Paris; and there our subject attended the Convent of the Sacred Heart, and in the French capital finished her education. Grandfather McCauley lived to be nearly one hundred years old, and both Mr. and Mrs. John F. McCauley almost reached their ninetieth year.

While in Europe, the McCauleys went south into Italy, and at Florence Miss Alice met Julio Valensin, and they were married on February 19, 1873. Mr. Valensin was born in Egypt, a son of Moise Valensin and Elena Del Va'le Valensin, the former an Italian banker and successful business man who had two banks, one in England, and the other in Florence. In the case of Julio's mother, there was an interesting combination of Spanish, Scotch and Italian blood; and because Julio Valensin was what he was, the McCauleys moved in the society of the royal family, and mingled with diplomats and scholars. Mrs. Valensin not only traveled throughout Europe, but she personally drove a four-in-hand over the mountain roads of Switzerland. Her husband had fine horses, and he took great joy in seeing his wife handle them. He had been educated by private tutors. In California, he lived on the ranch where he trained his horses; and he was the owner of "Sidney," then the fastest trotter in the United States. He died in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1892, while on a visit there with race-horses. Mr. Valensin was a very handsome man, was a good linguist, and spoke English so fluently and with such an excellent accent that one might have taken him for an English instead of an Italian gentleman.

In 1874, Mr. and Mrs. Valensin came out to California on a trip, but they returned to Italy intending to remain. However, Mr. Valensin's passion for trotting-horses brought him back to California, and in 1877 they returned to this state to stay. He had purchased property at Pleasanton, and was an enthusiast for blooded race-horses. Mr. and Mrs. Valensin always called the McCauley Rancho their home, and she has resided upon the home-place ever since her return. Upon her father's death, she received 4,000 acres of land in Sacramento County, to which has been added 2,000 acres, and also 2,000 acres of range land at Burson, Calaveras County. During the life of her husband, the ranch was devoted to the raising of race-horses; but after his death she converted the entire ranch into a cattle and grain farm. For some time she has maintained a herd of from

1,500 to 2,000 head of cattle, and from 100 to 200 head of horses. During the "Boxer" rebellion in China, she sold many head of horses to both the English and German governments.

Mrs. Valensin has one son, Pio Valensin, who, on attaining his eighteenth year, while still continuing his studies, assumed the management of their large estate. He was born in Florence, on November 26, 1873, and was privately tutored by Monsignor Capel, a noted Roman Catholic prelate and scholar; and on December 1, 1917, he was married at Oakland to Katherine Koster, who was born in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, the daughter of Jerry and Doris (Heinz) Koster. Her father was a sea-captain of French descent, who had an adventurous life at sea; while her mother was of German descent and came from a family of farmers. Her parents are living at Castroville. In 1890, the family came to San Francisco; but her father soon removed to Franklin, in Sacramento County, where he bought land and there farmed, in time becoming naturalized. He later retired and removed to Castroville. The worthy couple had four children: Margaret, the eldest, has become Mrs. Booth of Florin; then come John and Mrs. Pio Valensin; while the youngest is Emma, of Sacramento. Katherine Koster Valensin attended the Franklin district school, and now she supervises the educational training of their only son, Pio Valensin, Jr. The Valensin family are stanch Democrats, and Pio has been often urged to run for the legislature; but owing to his many and pressing duties on the ranch, he has steadily refused. He has been for years past a member of the Democratic County Central Committee.

Mrs. Alice M. Valensin is a devout member of the Roman Catholic Church, and about as interesting a conversationalist, with her great fund of reminiscence, as one may anywhere find. She has all sorts of stories to tell, and not a few are in one way or another echoes of her old family days. It is interesting to relate, for example, that Elizabeth Pia Matthews, their colored maid, was born, thirty-four years ago, on the Valensin ranch, and has ever since remained with our subject. Elizabeth is a refined, well-educated young woman, an honor to her race as well as to the family in which she has been reared. She is the daughter of an old pioneer California family, her grandparents having come to California as slaves, and she has always been most loyal to the McCauleys, so long among the Matthews' best friends. Her grandmother nursed George McCauley when he was a baby.

Sacramento County cannot fail to feel a pride in this worthy representative of an old American family, whose annals tell again the absorbing story of how a nation once fell out, on account of a family misunderstanding, and luckily fell into line again, since when, now for many years, it has presented to the once skeptical world a united front of impregnable strength.

**MRS. MARY L. LAMPSON.**—Among the leaders of the citrus fruit industry in Sacramento County is numbered Mrs. Mary L. Lampson, owner of The Palms at Orangevale, one of the finest fruit ranches in the state. She was born near Lincoln, Maine, December 16, 1868, the eldest daughter of Charles Wesley and Mary Jane (Robbins) Osborne. The mother, following the death of her husband, remar-

ried, becoming the wife of William P. Warren, a native of Maine. Mary L. Osborne accompanied her mother and stepfather on their journey to California in 1874 by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and after reaching this state they settled in the Alexander Valley, eight miles from Healdsburg, in Sonoma County. Mr. Warren cleared his land of timber and through arduous labor brought it to a high state of development, becoming the owner of a valuable orchard. He reared a family of seven children and was numbered among the honored pioneers of that region.

Mary L. Osborne attended the Alexander Grant School, and while a student at the Healdsburg High School was united in marriage with Augustus Lampson, who was born near West Point, Calaveras County, Cal., June 14, 1864. His parents came to this state during the gold rush of 1849, and his father was very successful in his search for the precious metal, acquiring valuable mining claims which are now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Lampson. As a young man Augustus Lampson followed the trades of the blacksmith and wheelwright, for fifteen years conducting a shop on Mokelumne Hill, and was widely known for the high quality of his work as well as for his integrity and reliability. Later Mr. Lampson located in Geyserville, where he embarked in the hardware business, erecting a substantial building and placing therein a carefully selected stock. Prospering in his undertaking, he decided to broaden the scope of his activities and also opened a garage. His fellow-citizens, recognizing his worth and ability, called him to public office and for several years he served as constable, while he likewise acted as school trustee. For fourteen years he continued to live and conduct his business in Geyserville. At the end of that time he sold the business to his son, Everett David, who is conducting the enterprise under the style of A. Lampson & Sons, the name first adopted. In December, 1916, Mr. and Mrs. Lampson removed to Orangevale, locating on their newly purchased ranch of fifty acres, situated on the Greenback Highway; but Mr. Lampson was not long permitted to enjoy his new home, passing away on March 11, 1917, after a four days' illness with pneumonia. He was a man of sterling worth, capable and enterprising in business, loyal and public-spirited in matters of citizenship, and faithful to every trust reposed in him.

Mr. and Mrs. Lampson were the parents of eleven children, eight of whom are sons, and there are now ten grandchildren in the family circle. Chester William, the eldest in their family, was born August 24, 1889, and is now operating a ranch at Santa Rosa, Cal. He is married and has three sons. Everett David, born May 18, 1891, is married and has one son. He resides at Geyserville and ranks with the leading merchants of that place. Walter A. was born March 13, 1894, and aids in operating his mother's ranch. He is married and has two sons. Warren Lee, an enterprising merchant of Geyserville, was born June 8, 1896. He is married and has two children. Alvin W. was born January 17, 1898, and is engaged in merchandising at Cloverdale. By his marriage he has become the father of two children. Myrle Robbins was born February 2, 1900, and is the possessor of marked literary talent and linguistic ability. He is the author of the book entitled "On Reaching Sixteen," now in its fourth edition, and is an intimate friend of the noted educator, David Starr Jordan.



While a student at Stanford University he was selected by the Quaker Church for relief work in Russia, and spent twelve months in that country, returning to the United States in January, 1923. He translates Russian with ease and has mastered seven languages. He married Miss Bertha Goethe of San Francisco, who was graduated from the language department of Stanford University, and they reside at Hayward, this state. Harriet Josephine, born February 3, 1902, is the widow of L. Walters, of Sacramento. The younger members of the family are Glenn Sumner, who was born September 7, 1903; Clyde Porter, born December 2, 1905; Florence A., born November 18, 1907; and Willis Ellory, born March 17, 1910.

In addition to rearing this large family Mrs. Lampson has also sheltered and educated children whose parents were unable to provide for them, and has enabled them to start out in the world equipped for life's practical and responsible duties. She was married on July 21, 1921, to Orlando Lampson, a younger brother of her first husband, and theirs is a most congenial union. Mr. Lampson concentrates his attention upon the management of The Palms, a highly productive tract of fifty acres, devoted to the raising of oranges, grape fruit, Bartlett pears, prunes, plums, grapes and olives of choice varieties. The packing-house on the ranch is kept busy during ten months of the year, and the fruit from The Palms orchards finds a ready market because of its superior quality and flavor.

Mrs. Lampson is a very capable business woman, and since the death of her first husband has supervised the operation of her ranch, which ranks with the best in the state. Mr. Lampson was identified with the Masonic fraternity, and she is a member of the Eastern Star, belonging to Natoma Lodge, No. 64, at Folsom. For over thirty-two years she has been an earnest, conscientious and helpful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and its teachings guide her in the daily relations of life. She is a valued member of the Community Club of Orangetown, and for more than three decades has been connected with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Of broad, humanitarian spirit, she supports those movements which have for their object the betterment of the condition of humanity and the elevation of the standards of life to a higher and more ideal plane. Her days have been filled with unostentatious acts of charity and kindness, and her tender, womanly qualities have made her greatly beloved.

**CAPT. THOMAS A. RYAN.**—Among the best-known and best-liked men in the river and bay transportation service was the late Captain Thomas A. Ryan, pioneer steamboat captain in the service of the Sacramento Transportation Company, and one of the oldest masters in their employ. A native of New York, he was born at Albany, on May 2, 1852, the son of Thomas and Ann (McNamara) Ryan, worthy folk who passed their last days in the Empire State surrounded by their many friends and relatives.

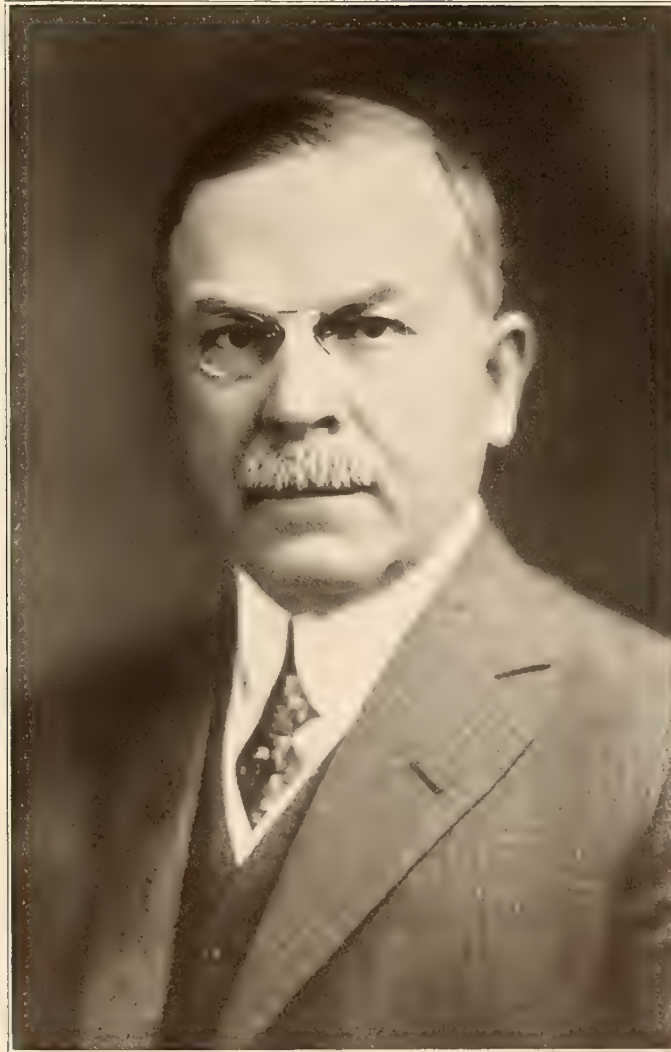
Thomas A. Ryan attended the public schools of his native city and when a lad in his teens began a service on the water that was to last until he died. At the age of sixteen, in 1868, he came to California and for a year was in the river service with his head-

quarters in San Francisco; then he came to Sacramento and began at the bottom in the service of the Sacramento Transportation Company and went through all the pioneer conditions that confronted steamboat men during the early years of their existence. He helped clear the Sacramento River of snags as far as Red Bluff in order that boats might ply their trade that far north. His stories of these early days were very interesting and he never lacked an audience when recounting tales of the river. He witnessed the evolution in steamboating on the river and bay and always kept abreast of the period and was a very well-informed man, holding the confidence of his superiors as well as those working under his direction. In 1880 he was made a captain, and from that time he had command of various vessels, among them the Red Bluff, Dover, Verona and others.

Captain Ryan was married in Sacramento to Miss Clara Sarah Hastings, one of the very first children born in Sutterville. They had five children: George T., died in 1919; Arthur, inspector of police in Sacramento; Bert and Charles, both deceased when about thirteen years old; and Gladys, employed in the state motor vehicle department. There are four grandchildren and one great-grandchild. Mrs. Ryan passed away in 1915, beloved by all who knew her. Captain Ryan was a member of the National Mates and Pilots' Association and in all public matters he gave his support to the projects he thought would bring the best results to the greatest number of people. After a long and useful career Captain Ryan laid down the cares of life and passed to his fathers on May 12, 1923, after an illness of but a few weeks. He will be missed by all who came to know him as a man, citizen and friend.

**HON. ALDEN ANDERSON.**—Few men have been associated more actively, and none more honorably, with the industrial and political history of northern California than Hon. Alden Anderson, who grew up and was educated in San Jose, Santa Clara County, and is now president of The Capital National Bank of Sacramento, and actively associated with a number of other financial institutions and enterprises that aid in the advancement of the county and state. Wide has been the influence exerted by him in the banking circles of this part of the state; and varied as have been his commercial connections, they have been equalled by his intimate identification with the public life of the commonwealth and by his patriotic participation in the upbuilding of his community.

A native of Pennsylvania, Mr. Anderson was born in Meadville, Crawford County, in October, 1867, while his parents were at their old home on a visit. When he was three months old, his parents returned to California and settled at San Jose. With such educational advantages as were afforded by the public schools and the University of the Pacific, Alden Anderson began to earn his own livelihood at a very early age, his first occupation being that of an assistant in the fruit business conducted by his father. During 1886 he went to Suisun City, Solano County, and embarked in the fruit industry for himself, as well as shipping of same. The evolution of the business carried him to Sacramento in 1902. Soon after his arrival in the capital city, and until the year 1908, he acted as vice-president of the Capital Banking and Trust Company. In that year he disposed of his stock in that concern and all of his fruit interests,



*Alden Anderson*





and moved to San Francisco, where, until July 1, 1909, he held office as vice-president of the Anglo & London Paris National Bank, and until February, 1911, served by appointment as superintendent of banks of California. During 1911 Mr. Anderson made a protracted continental tour of Europe, Asia, and Africa. Returning to Sacramento, December 1, 1911, he assisted in organizing The Capital National Bank, which institution purchased the site and business of the Capital Banking and Trust Company, and under its present title of The Capital National Bank he officiates as president. Mr. Anderson's place in the banking circles of northern California is one of assured influence and increasing responsibility. He purchased and helped to organize a number of other banks in the Sacramento Valley, in the management of which he actively participates. He was president of the company building the electric line from Sacramento to Stockton, an enterprise of the greatest importance to the permanent upbuilding of the rich agricultural region through which it passes. His home is graciously presided over by the lady whom he married at Rockville, Cal., March 2, 1893, and who was Miss Carrie L. Baldwin. There is one daughter in the family, Miss Kathryn.

Any account of the life activities of Mr. Anderson would be incomplete were no mention to be made of his association with the political history of the commonwealth. Elected to the Assembly in 1897-1899 and 1901, he soon became a force in the Legislature. In 1899 he was selected as Speaker of the House, and he filled that difficult post with the same tact and ability displayed in every relation of public life. A still higher honor awaited him in 1902, when he was elected Lieutenant-Governor of California; and he filled that eminent position for four years, retiring with the general good-will of the people he had served with such fidelity and distinction. He is at present a Regent of the University of California, and the civilian member of the Veterans' Welfare Board.

It would seem impossible for a citizen having so many duties in public office, in business connections and in banking circles, to enter with any activity into fraternal and social circles; but Mr. Anderson has not allowed his existence to be dwarfed into a tedious round of irksome cares. On the contrary, he has enjoyed society with the same enthusiasm characteristic of his identification with other spheres of life. He is a member of the Pacific-Union and Family Clubs, of San Francisco, and the Sutter Club of Sacramento. He is a member of nearly all Masonic orders, and of the Order of Elks, Knights of Pythias and Foresters. Practical philanthropy, whether exercised privately or through the medium of fraternal organizations, receives his steadfast support; and movements inaugurated and inspired by the desire to help the needy, to encourage the depressed or to uplift the fallen, have benefited by his sagacious counsel and sympathetic cooperation.

**JOHN K. FLYNN.**—An enterprising and very progressive man of affairs in the automobile world is John K. Flynn, the president of the Motor Car Dealers Association of Sacramento, formerly equally well and pleasantly known as the efficient president of the Mecum, Flynn & Hunter Company, of the Capital City. He was born in Youngstown, Ohio, on April 17, 1889, the son of James L. and Catherine (Connelly) Flynn, the former still living, but the latter

now deceased. The family came out to San Francisco in 1911, and there soon made many friends, who will always recall and esteem them as fellow-citizens, neighbors and friends.

John Flynn had all the advantages of the excellent public schools, and in addition the best of courses at the business college. Then he took up railway work, next followed the storage-battery business, and was also in the clothing business for three years. When he removed to Sacramento on January 8, 1918, he had already formed valuable connections and so succeeded from the very start. The company that he now so ably represents was then formed, to take care particularly of Chandler and Cleveland products; and what position this organization has taken in the city may be judged from the fact that Mr. Flynn was on the committee entrusted with the framing of the motor vehicle act of 1921. Public-spirited, he did excellent work in the cause of liberty and his native land during the World War. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce.

When Mr. Flynn married, in 1917, at San Francisco, he chose for his bride Miss Harriet Pabst, of Orland, Glenn County; and their union has been blessed with one daughter, Mary Jean. In national politics a Republican, Mr. Flynn is always willing, when it comes to local legislation, issues and candidates, to put aside narrow partisanship. He is an Elk, and he belongs to the Del Paso Country Club; and in the circles of these organizations, Mrs. Flynn also enjoys an enviable popularity. Mr. Flynn is fond of golf and of fishing.

**CHARLES LUMBARD.**—Prominent among the most efficient and proficient accountants in northern California may well be numbered Messrs. Lumbard & Dolge, of Sacramento whose senior member, Charles Lumbard, is the subject of this review. He was born in Wheatland, California, on April 13, 1883, the son of William Lumbard, an Englishman who came to California from England in 1870. He became cashier in the Farmers Bank of Wheatland, and remained in that responsible position until he died, in 1919. He had married in Wheatland, Miss Julia Holland, and she passed away, in 1896.

Charles Lumbard attended the grammar and high schools of Sacramento, from which he was graduated with credit, and for three years he pursued special work in accounting at the University of California. Next he became a certified public accountant of the State of California, and came to Sacramento in 1896. He was connected with the D. O. Mills Bank from 1903 to 1912, and was auditor of the Fort Sutter Bank for a short time. He started public practice August 1, 1912, first with Roy W. Blair, in the firm of Lumbard & Blair, and then, beginning January, 1919, with William Dolge, in the firm mentioned above. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce, and has been secretary of the Rotary Club since its organization in September, 1913. He became a member of the University Club soon after its organization and served as its secretary, and later as its president for one year.

On April 1, 1918, Mr. Lumbard was married to Emily Gladys Gillis, the daughter of James Gillis, who was for years State Librarian; and Emily Charlotte is the one child of this happy union. Mr. Lumbard belongs to the Sutter Club and the Del Paso



Country Club; he is an enthusiast for lawn tennis, and for two years, or from 1904 to 1906, he held the championship and was manager of tennis at the University of California. He served as vice-president of the Sutter Lawn Tennis Club. For two years he was in training with the University of California cadets, and during the war he was active in various drives.

**MRS. ADA L. OSGOOD.**—Among the honored pioneers of Fair Oaks is numbered Mrs. Ada L. Osgood, who for twenty-seven years has made her home in the village; and there is no phase of its history with which she is not familiar. She was born in Winneshiek County, Iowa, September 12, 1863, the eldest daughter of Horace and Caroline C. (Taber) Williams, the former a native of New York and the latter of Vermont. Mrs. Osgood has an interesting genealogy of the Taber family, which was compiled by Russell Taber and shows that the American progenitor of the name left his home in England in the year 1634 and settled in Massachusetts.

Ada L. Williams was reared and educated in her native state, where her parents were among the early settlers. On December 31, 1881, she married Samuel I. Osgood, who was born in New York State, November 17, 1851, a son of Daniel and Prudence (Darrow) Osgood, who were also natives of the Empire State, whence they removed to Minnesota in an early day. For some time Samuel I. Osgood engaged in carpentering in Iowa, and later took up the occupation of farming, which he there followed until 1896, when he came with his family to California, establishing his home in Fair Oaks soon after that colony was founded. He purchased a ten-acre ranch, and his attention and effort were concentrated upon the development and improvement of that property until his demise, which occurred on January 15, 1910. He was honorable and straightforward in his business dealings, loyal and progressive in matters of citizenship, and true to the ties of home and friendship. He stood high in the community, and his loss was deeply regretted by all who knew him. His father, Daniel Osgood, made his home with the family during his later years, passing away on July 19, 1914. Two children were born to Samuel I. and Ada L. Osgood: Carrie, who married DeWitt Rice and has two children, Iva and Daniel; and Ethel, the wife of Bertram R. Kerns, of Fair Oaks.

Mrs. Osgood is a good business woman, and since her husband's death has sold a portion of the ranch, which will be utilized for commercial purposes. She is a member of the Fair Oaks Parent-Teacher's Association and devotes much time to church work, in which she takes an active and helpful part. She has many friends in Fair Oaks, where she has so long resided; and she has watched with interest the work of upbuilding and improvement, rejoicing in what has been accomplished.

**EDWARD A. RILEY.**—A rancher whose methods have long been a source of interest to his neighbors and friends, is Edward A. Riley, who lives and operates about eight miles northeast of Galt. He is a native son, and as such has always been very devoted to California; having been born at Sacramento on May 7, 1854, the son of Peter and Margaret (Clark) Riley, the former a native of County Cavan, Ireland, who as a young lad came to Boston and there was reared, while he learned the blacksmith and car-

riage-making trade. In 1849, he came out to California, by way of the Panama route, and at Michigan Bar he went into the mines. It was when he returned to New York from California that he was married; and in 1851 he returned to California with his bride and settled in Sacramento City. He joined with a man named Hayes in forming a co-partnership under the firm name of Hayes & Riley, to do a blacksmithing business, and they had a shop at the corner of 11th and J Streets, where the Native Sons building now stands; and they were widely known for their expert workmanship and the honesty of their methods. Mr. Riley died at the rather early age of forty-five, having already accomplished an immense amount of hard work; and Mrs. Riley passed away in her fifty-seventh year. In the autumn of 1854, Mr. Riley gave up blacksmithing and settled on 500 acres about five miles north of Galt; and there he lived for the rest of his days, the father of five children, among whom our subject was the second in the order of birth. Augusta, the eldest, is deceased; Edward A. is our subject; and John, Mary Ellen and Thomas P. are all deceased. The latter married and left four children; Alice, Nellie, Eva and Thomas E.

Edward A. attended the Hicksville district school, and also a school in San Francisco; and after his father's death, he lived with his mother until she died. Of the original land purchased by his father, Edward received 204 acres, now lying on the state highway; and he later sold 100 acres, so that he today owns 104 acres situated on the east side of the state highway, eight miles north of Galt. At Sacramento, on October 26, 1881, Mr. Riley was married to Elizabeth Davis, who was born on the Davis ranch, along the Cosumnes River, southeast of Elk Grove, the daughter of David L. and Elizabeth (Murray) Davis. David L. Davis came out to California in 1851, from Cedar County, Iowa; he was a native of Ohio, but Mrs. Davis was a native of County Down, Ireland. Mr. Davis mined at first, and later he went to farming on the Cosumnes River, in Sacramento County. The worthy parents had twelve children, all of whom proved worthy of their parentage. John J. resides in Idaho; Mrs. D. S. Watkins lives in Sacramento; Mrs. C. H. Cantrell is of Elk Grove; David L. is deceased; Elizabeth, Mrs. Riley, and Phoebe were twins; the latter died aged seventeen months. The others are: William, David L., Alexander Henry, Thomas Napoleon and Jason Hamilton, twins, and Charles Dickinson. There was a school district named after Mr. Davis, and Mrs. Riley when a girl attended this school. Mr. Davis died at the age of seventy-two, and Mrs. Davis breathed her last on May 9, 1921, at the age of eighty-nine.

After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Riley lived at his old home for three months, and then they purchased 218 acres northeast of Hicksville, onto which they moved; these 218 acres were known as the old Chadwick ranch. Mr. Riley did general farming upon it until a few years ago, when he took up stock-raising. He keeps from fifty to 100 head of cattle, and still owns the 104 acres of the home place. Mrs. Riley owns three parcels of land, a sixty-acre piece, and two forty-acre pieces. Mr. Riley is a Democrat and Mrs. Riley is a Republican, but they both support the best men and best measures, regardless of party lines.

**CHARLES AUGUST YOERK.**—The life history of this late pioneer is of especial interest, in that it tells the early struggles of one who landed in a strange country with very little funds and, after a setback or two, gradually climbed the ladder of success. Charles August Yoerk, the pioneer butcher of Sacramento, was born in the province of Württemberg, Germany, and in his native country learned the trade in which he was later so successful in an entirely different environment. In 1855, at the age of twenty-four, he came to the United States, and for two years engaged in the butcher business in Philadelphia.

In 1857 Mr. Yoerk came to California by way of Panama, and after his arrival in Sacramento, went to the mines to try his fortune, as did so many of the pioneers, and with a like result, for he came back to Sacramento "broke." Nothing daunted, he formed a partnership and opened up a butcher shop with Mr. Schwartz, at Seventh and L Streets, under the firm name of Yoerk & Schwartz. After five years together, Mr. Yoerk sold out his interest and returned to Philadelphia, in 1862, and on June 22, of that year, married Margaret Lenz, also a native of Württemberg. After two years spent in Philadelphia, during which time their first child, Carrie, was born, the family came to Sacramento and Mr. Yoerk, in partnership with Louis Mohr, opened a butcher shop at Eleventh and J Streets, under the firm name of Mohr & Yoerk; later the store was removed to Eleventh and K Streets and there continued a successful business.

Six children blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Yoerk, all except the eldest being natives of California: Carrie; Fred, with Hall, Luhrs & Company, Sacramento; Mrs. Rose Geiser of Berkeley; George P. is the manager of Mohr & Yoerk; August, manager of Hall, Luhrs & Company; Mrs. Lulu Newhouse, of Berkeley; and there are eight grandchildren. All of the sons and daughters are interested in the firm of Mohr & Yoerk. Mr. Yoerk was called from his earthly career in August, 1912, and his loss was keenly felt by a host of friends, as well as the members of his devoted family. Fraternally, Mr. Yoerk was a Mason and a member of the Turnverein. He was a member of the German Lutheran Church, and was liberal in his contributions, and he also always stood ready to help other denominations, for he believed the orthodox church was the foundation for obtaining the highest standard of morals and civic righteousness. He was also liberal in support of any worthy cause during the long years of his residence in Sacramento. Since her husband's death, Mrs. Yoerk continues to reside at the family home at 1413 H Street, surrounded by her devoted children, who look after her interests, thus relieving her from any unnecessary worry or care.

Mr. and Mrs. Yoerk were of the old school, generous and kind-hearted, ready at all times to help the needy and afflicted, but all of their benefactions were done in an unostentatious manner. They were greatly endeared to the people of Sacramento, who remember their modest, kindly charities, and unpretentious hospitality and goodness, and keep them in loving remembrance. Mrs. Yoerk, though in her eighty-sixth year, is well and hearty for one of her age, and is well posted on the early days and occurrences. It is a pleasure to know and converse with this interesting pioneer woman of Sacramento.

**JOHN HILLHOUSE.**—Modern agriculture requires for its development an efficiency and thorough understanding which amount almost to a science. The truth of this statement is forcibly illustrated in the career of John Hillhouse, manager of the Hillhouse orchard ranch at Fair Oaks, which formerly produced an income of less than \$600 per annum, but now, owing to his systematic and intelligently directed efforts, has become one of the finest and best-paying properties in this favored region.

Mr. Hillhouse was born at Mineral Point, Wis., February 6, 1849, a son of the late John and Jane (Jackson) Hillhouse, the former a native of Scotland. In 1849 the father came to California. Leaving his family in the East, he crossed the plains with ox-teams and wagon, arriving at White Rock, Eldorado County, six months later. He embarked in general merchandising at Slug Gulch, where he also opened a hotel, and was joined by his family in 1852. Mr. Hillhouse was very successful in both ventures, but owing to his easy-going methods and implicit trust in those with whom he dealt, his affairs became badly involved, so that at his death his widow was left with very limited means. A large number of miners had purchased merchandise at the store for which they had never paid, and the outstanding accounts amounted to about \$8,000. Mrs. Hillhouse started out on horseback to collect this sum, but was unsuccessful, returning after many days with but a few dollars, all that was ever realized from the estate; and so the mother found it a difficult task to care for herself and her two sons. In 1872 she removed with her children to Brownsville, and later became a resident of Sacramento, where she continued to live until her demise in 1892, at the advanced age of eighty-two years. She was devoted to the welfare of her family, and her admirable traits of character won for her the high regard of many friends.

The public schools at Indian Diggings afforded John Hillhouse his educational privileges, and following the removal of the family to Brownsville he there engaged in placer and quartz mining. After following mining for some years he decided to take up a trade, and for some time worked as a moulder in the Sutter Creek Foundry, under Frank Tibbetts. In 1875 he made his way to Sacramento and secured employment in the shops of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, working under A. J. Stevens, master mechanic. His fidelity and ability won him promotion to the position of assistant foreman of the car-wheel foundry, which he filled until 1903, when he tendered his resignation. As a testimonial of their esteem the men at the shops presented Mr. Hillhouse with a fine watch and charm, and in accepting the gift he said in part: "Thank you. I now lay down the wheels of transit and take with me the wheels of time."

Since severing his connection with the Southern Pacific, Mr. Hillhouse has given his entire time to the management of the twenty-acre orchard of which his wife is the owner. It is situated on Sunset Avenue, in Fair Oaks, and was originally a portion of the Vehmiyer estate of eighty acres. Mr. and Mrs. Hillhouse occupy that part of the property on which stood the home, and theirs is regarded as one of the show places of this section of the valley. Lemon trees have been replaced by prunes and almonds, and by hard work and careful study of the state and



county horticultural journals, Mr. Hillhouse has transformed the tract into a most desirable and valuable property.

In 1872 Mr. Hillhouse returned to Wisconsin and was there married to Miss Martha Jacka, a native of Wisconsin, born January 6, 1851. She passed away at Sacramento in 1896, leaving the following children: John, who is city clerk at Healdsburg, Sonoma County; Mrs. Mable A. Greenlaw, of Spreckels, Monterey County; Martha, now deceased; Mrs. Ada J. Vincent, of Alpaugh, Tulare County; Frank, also deceased, who followed a seafaring life for twenty years; Mrs. Myrtle I. Howiey, of Klamath Falls, Ore.; and Clarence, manager of the Sixth Avenue branch of the Mercantile Trust Company of California in San Francisco. There are also seven grandchildren. For his second wife Mr. Hillhouse chose Mrs. Martha J. (McGee) Williams, whom he married at Sacramento on the 4th of August, 1897. She was born near Independence, Mo., January 13, 1851, and her parents were John F. and Elizabeth Margaret (Shelton) McGee. The father was born in Missouri in 1823, and the mother's birth occurred in Tennessee in 1828. They crossed the plains with ox-teams and wagons in 1853, and after reaching California established their home at Beals Bar, near Folsom. They had many head of stock and supplied the miners with milk in the early days. Later the father also engaged in mining at Beals Bar. Mr. and Mrs. McGee had a family of six children, of whom Martha J. was the eldest. In 1868, at Placerville, Cal., she was married to John R. Williams, the ceremony being performed by Rev. C. C. Pierce. Mr. Williams was a native of North Carolina, and in 1866 came to the Golden State, where he became interested in mining operations. He passed away in 1895. Mr. and Mrs. Williams were the parents of five children: Edwin A., of San Francisco; Mrs. Laura W. McKenzie, of Chico, Cal.; Luella, the widow of J. A. Wilson and a resident of Sacramento; Mattie V., the wife of E. C. Phoenix, of Fair Oaks; and Mrs. Mable Dorman of Sacramento.

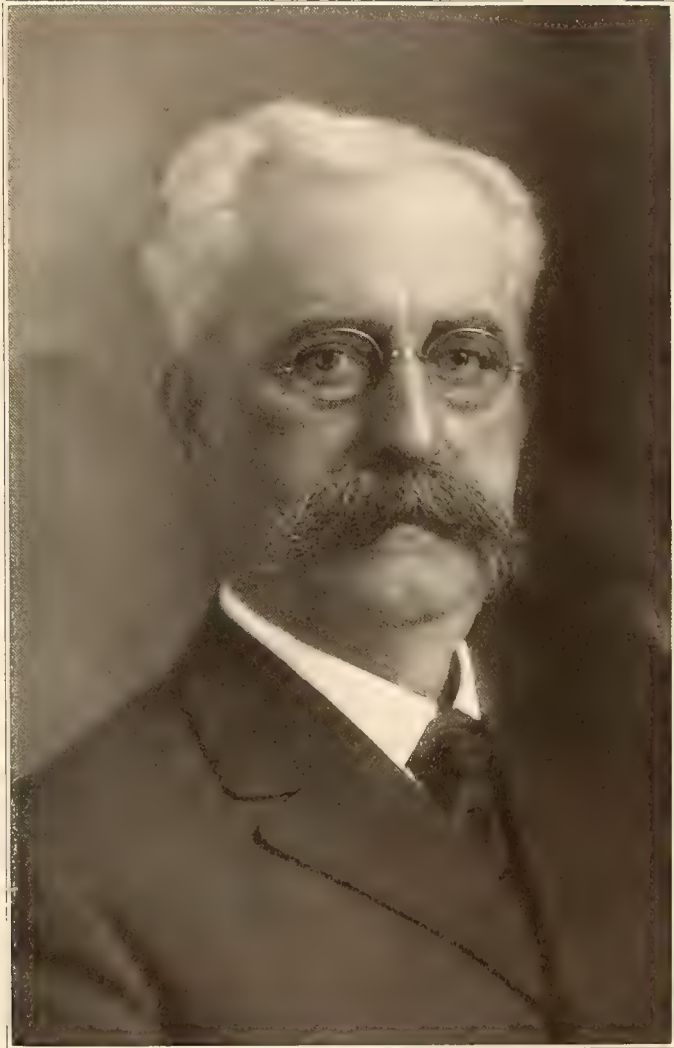
Mr. and Mrs. Hillhouse are earnest and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Their deep interest in the welfare of their fellow-men has found expression in practical benevolent work, and Mrs. Hillhouse recently gave a large subscription to the College of the Pacific, thus aiding in promoting the educational advancement of her state. She has always taken an active part in temperance work, as did also her mother before her. She owns real estate in Sacramento, in addition to her Fair Oaks ranch, and is loyal to the interests of her community, county and commonwealth. Mr. Hillhouse is a Republican in his political views, but is not bound by the narrow ties of partisanship, supporting the candidate whom he regards as best qualified for office when local issues are at stake. He is identified with Sutter Creek Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which he joined on the 28th of April, 1875, and is numbered among its oldest and most valued members. He brings to his horticultural pursuits an intelligent, open and liberal mind and a keen interest in modern agricultural development, and combines in his character all of the qualities of a useful and desirable citizen.

**ALEXANDER BROWN.**—Sacramento County may well be proud of its captains of industry and finance, prominent among whom is Alexander Brown, who was born at Portsmouth, N. H., and has more than made good, with typical Yankee enterprise, in the Golden State of his adoption. He first saw light on March 10, 1849, when thousands were seeking to find the Land of Gold. His parents were John and Agnes (Robinson) Brown, both natives of Renark, Scotland. The father came to the United States when a young man, and engaged in weaving, having a factory at Portsmouth; and there he died, in 1858, at the early age of thirty-three. The brave widowed mother brought the family to San Francisco, but returned again to the East a few years later, and settled at Lawrence, Mass. The lure of California, however, brought her out to San Francisco again in 1866, and since then the Browns have remained in California. There were six children in the family, but only two are living. Agnes, John and Marian are deceased; Alexander is the subject of our story; Christina is Mrs. Drury of Oakland, and is a widow; William is also deceased.

Alexander Brown went to school until he was twelve years old, and then, when old and strong enough to work, he struck out for himself. He was reared at Lawrence until he was fifteen, getting his "keep" for work in a grocery store, there laying, in his apprenticeship, the foundation for that later experience which enabled him to become such an important man of affairs. In San Francisco, he found odd jobs until 1879, when his mother, a remarkable woman, moved to Walnut Grove. There she conducted a hotel, assisted by Alexander. She died at the age of eighty-three, mourned by the many who had come to love her and respect her worth. In 1881, Mr. Brown embarked in the general merchandise business for himself, at Walnut Grove, and this proved also a stepping-stone for him to advance to other and larger things. In 1921, Nelson Barry took over the business he had until then conducted so well.

Mr. Brown soon tried his hand at farming, buying 6,000 acres in Stony Creek Valley. The property was then a stock farm, with some land very valuable for general farming; and he still owns this acreage and has brought it to a high state of improvement. From 700 to 1,000 head of cattle are kept on this ranch, which is irrigated in part from the waters of Stony Creek. From time to time, he has also acquired various other parcels of land in the Sacramento River delta, and he has 100 acres of land in the immediate vicinity of Walnut Grove. He owns 1,200 acres on Tyler Island, and 240 acres on Grand Island, back of Ryde. He also leased 1,200 acres of land on Tyler Island, devoted to the raising of asparagus; of his 1,600 acres of delta land, only about fifty acres are given to fruit, and the balance is devoted to asparagus and truck-garden stuff. He does not irrigate his delta land to any great extent, but relies more on intensified cultivation.

Mr. Brown built and owns his own packing-house for the packing of asparagus, and is the largest individual grower of asparagus in California, if not in the United States. He either owns or leases 2,700 acres devoted to the growing of this choice edible, and employs in the packing-shed from forty to 150 men, according to the season's run. He is also the largest individual shipper of asparagus in California,



*Alex Brown*





and sends to the New York market, through E. A. Myers & Company, commission merchants of New York City, from ten to fifty-two cars of green asparagus each season. He is also one of the earliest shippers to the Eastern market. He owns and operates two tow-boats on the Sacramento River, and thus hauls asparagus and fruit to market. And he uses many trucks in conducting his asparagus trade.

Mr. Brown is the founder of the Bank of Alexander Brown, of Walnut Grove, of which he has been president since its beginning, in 1914, when he erected the bank building; and in 1915 he purchased the business block in which he conducted his general merchandise business. The new Walnut Grove Hotel was one year in building, and in 1918 it was finished at a cost of \$120,000, for building and furniture. It is built of the best red brick obtainable, is a handsome structure, and is also the most modern and the largest hotel on the river. Mr. Brown built, and leases out, fourteen cottages directly back of the bank building. He built and owns the two water-systems of Walnut Grove, one supplying Jap-town and China-town, and the other supplying the American settlement. He also has fire-fighting apparatus for the town. He is a director of the California National Bank of Commerce, and is both able and disposed to further, in matters of important financial venture, the best interests of Walnut Grove, both locally and as relating to her commerce with the outside world. A Republican in his preference for political platforms, traditions and leaders, Mr. Brown is most democratic in his relations to those having business dealings with him. One of his business methods is so eminently characteristic of the man as to merit mention here. Instead of hiring men outright to work his lands, he leases the various acreages to tenants on a crop-share basis, thus guaranteeing a cooperative interest on the part of the men tilling the soil and cultivating its products.

Mr. Brown was married at San Francisco, on February 3, 1871, to Miss Kate Stanford, who was born in Placer County, the daughter of Charles P. and Helen Stanford—the former a cousin of Leland Stanford, promoter, governor and founder of Stanford University. Charles P. Stanford moved to San Francisco, where the Stanford home was established, and Mrs. Brown enjoyed the educational advantages of that cosmopolitan center. Charles P. Stanford was a mining and lumber-mill man, and had interests in various parts of the state. Six children blessed this union of Mr. and Mrs. Brown, of whom only two are now living; and there are thirteen grandchildren. Lottie died in infancy. John is now the manager of his father's bank. Arthur is associated with his father in Walnut Grove. Frank E. is deceased, as are also Helen (Mrs. Durbin), and Alexander R., who passed away in 1918, a victim to the influenza. The son John has four children: Stanford B., John, Jeanette and Hubert; Arthur has two children, Myron M. and Kathryn; two children gave joy to the late Mrs. Durbin: Jean and Robert; and Frank E., Jr., bears the honored name of his late father; while Alexander R., previous to his demise, had four children: Josephine, Christine, Alexander and Nora. Mr. Brown is a great "home-body," and associated all of his family with him, in some capacity or other, until their demise, giving each the best and most promising berth at his command, and doing what he could to develop their lives so that living might

be a joy to them as well as to himself. Being such an enthusiast for the comforts and the pleasures of the hearth, he has never joined any fraternal order; but all who have known him well will attest to the fact that he has always in life made his social relations to others correspond to the teachings of the largest and the truest of fraternal orders, extending, wherever and whenever he could, the open, uplifting hand, and seeking to apply in all his earthly walk the splendid tenets of the Golden Rule.

(Since this article was written, Mr. Brown, while apparently in good health, was stricken with heart disease, and passed away on the 11th day of June, 1923, the community, and Sacramento County as well, thus losing one of their most progressive and enterprising upbuilders.)

**RAY C. WARING.**—A thoroughly proficient executive, whose efficient administration of an important public trust reflected the highest degree of credit both upon himself and upon the eminent department he so ably represented, is Ray C. Waring, until recently the deputy district attorney of Sacramento County, and formerly a deputy of the state supreme court. He was born in the capital city, on December 17, 1878, and his parents were Charles A. and Mary (Van Guelder) Waring. His mother's folks came out to California in 1852, and his father, an attorney-at-law, was a native son. An uncle of his father was the first settler in the town of Washington, Yolo County.

Ray Waring attended the grammar schools of Sacramento, and then went to Boone's Academy, at Berkeley, where he studied law privately. Later he was admitted to practice in the courts of California. He had previously been in the secretary of state's office, and he was appointed deputy clerk of the supreme court of the state of California in 1911. He has a thorough knowledge of the law; and he has become a favorite with all who have any dealings with him on account of his affability, and his desire to serve. He is a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West, and he has the honor to serve on the state-central committee of the Republican party. Fraternally, Mr. Waring is a Scottish Rite Mason, an Elk, a member of the Mystic Shrine, and also an Odd Fellow. He enjoys a deserved popularity and wields an enviable influence in the councils of the Republican party, and as a broad-minded, non-partisan booster in local affairs.

**WILL C. WOOD.**—An idealist and an advanced thinker along lines relating to the modern educational system, who is interested heart and soul in the proper education of the children of California, is Will C. Wood, the able superintendent of public instruction of California. He was born at Elmira, Solano County, Cal., on December 10, 1880, the son of Emerson and Martha Jane (Turner) Wood. On his father's side his ancestry runs back to Puritan New England, where his English forebears settled in 1632. His mother's family were Southern people who emigrated from Missouri to California in 1864.

Will C. Wood received his early education in the rural schools of his native county. He attended the Elmira high school, graduating in 1898, and then entered the Vacaville high school, from which he graduated with the class of 1900. After the completion of his secondary studies he entered Stanford University, but discontinued his studies there in



1902 to enter upon his work of teaching. His first school was conducted in a one-room rural school building in Suisun Valley. At the close of one term there he was elected principal of the Fairfield grammar school, where he taught until February, 1906. During this time he served as a member of the county board of education of Solano County. In 1906 he accepted the principalship of the Wilson School in Alameda, and held this position until January, 1909, when he became city superintendent of schools for Alameda. Meanwhile he was studying at the University of California under Prof. F. B. Dresslar, Dr. Alexis F. Lange and Prof. George H. Howison; his work at the University included a thesis on the "Aims and Values of Nature Study," a course in nature study for the elementary schools, and a thesis on "The Educational Theories of Plato." As city superintendent, Mr. Wood devoted himself largely to elementary-school problems; he reduced the size of classes, introduced organized play and work, and worked out a plan for articulating the elementary and high schools. While he was city superintendent of Alameda, he studied at the University of Michigan for a time. In January, 1914, he assumed his duties as commissioner of secondary schools. In this position he drafted the county high-school fund bill, the junior-college bill, and other legislation, making possible better articulation of the elementary and high schools. In the summer of 1917, he served as acting professor of secondary education at the Teachers' College, Columbia University; and he held a similar position at Stanford University during the summer sessions in the years 1920 and 1921, and during the summer session of 1922 at the University of Southern California. In November, 1918, he was elected superintendent of public instruction, receiving a majority of 41,240 votes. Mr. Wood served the four years' term with credit to himself and general satisfaction to the people of California; so much so, in fact, that he was reelected in 1922 for another four years' term.

Mr. Wood has held a number of important chairs in the educational world, in particular as regent of the University of California, secretary of the California Teachers' Association in 1908 and 1909, director of the National Institute for Moral Instruction, and president of the National Council of State Departments of Education in 1919 and 1920; and he is a member of the National Education Association and the California Schoolmasters' Club. Fraternally, he is a member of the Phi Delta Kappa fraternity at Stanford University, and is a Mason. In politics he is a Republican, and in his religious beliefs he is a member of the Unitarian Church. He is the editor of the "California Blue Bulletin" and a contributor to various educational journals. Jointly with Mark Keppel, the county superintendent of schools of Los Angeles County, Superintendent Wood drafted Constitutional Amendment No. 16, which was an initiative measure duly passed by the vote of the people in November, 1920, guaranteeing the amount of money which shall annually be contributed by the state for the support of the elementary and secondary schools of California.

A speech which Mr. Wood delivered at San Francisco, July 4, 1923, marks him as one of the foremost and most progressive educators in America. In contrasting the old "Fourth of July celebration" with the modern significance of the new Independence

Day, in which the people of America are fast coming to learn that neither a person nor a nation "liveth to himself alone," and that the function of the schools is to train for world citizenship as well as for love of native country, Mr. Wood said:

"Wars are due chiefly to misunderstanding between nations, and misunderstanding between nations is due usually to lack of understanding of one another. World peace and concord depend upon the elimination of provincialism and the study of the history and institutions of our neighbors to a degree enabling us to maintain peaceful relations with them. The citizen of America must therefore broaden his knowledge of history and of institutions in order to understand the international problems he must assist in solving.

"Specific training in citizenship in our schools should, I believe, begin with a two-year course in community civics in the seventh and eighth years. In the high school proper, three years of social science in preparation for citizenship should be required to meet the extended needs of our time. Equipped with a knowledge such as one should get through school organization, our young people should go out into the world with reasonable preparation to meet the problems of American democracy."

In championing such an expanding outlook as regards the training of California's children, Mr. Wood has shown the way in which future educators will not fail to follow.

Born and reared on a California farm, Superintendent Wood's sympathy is with rural education, and in fulfilling the duties of his official office he evinces an earnest desire to improve the condition of the rural schools of the state. He has had experience in both elementary and high schools; and the factor that has contributed most to his success is his ability to approach the problem of education as a single problem. He heartily believes in public education, to which he has devoted his life, and the foundation principle upon which the things he advocates are based is well set forth in the pregnant epigram: "The schools must make Democracy safe for Democracy."

Will C. Wood married Miss Agnes Kerr, of Fairfield, Cal., on July 12, 1905. Mrs. Wood is deeply interested in educational matters and shares with her husband the aims and ideals of his public life. They reside comfortably at 608 Twenty-first Street, Sacramento.

**SETH A. WILTON.**—More and more popular among the place-names of Sacramento County is that of Wilton, pleasantly recalling the progressive and prosperous rancher, Seth A. Wilton. A native son, he was born at Georgetown, in Eldorado County, on June 2, 1857, the son of Aretus J. and Isabelle (Marshall) Wilton, the former a native of New York, the latter of the Dominion of Canada. The parents were married in New York. His father crossed the great plains with his wife and daughter and reached Placerville, in November, 1852; and he devoted most of his life to mining. He died in the vicinity of Georgetown at the age of eighty-two, while his devoted wife was seventy years old when she breathed her last. They had four children to bless them in their domestic circle. Jane was the eldest and is now deceased; then came George, who is residing in Fresno County; Seth was the third-born; and Merritt, the youngest of the family, is also dead.

Seth A. Wilton attended the Volcanoville district school, and then followed mining until he was thirty years old, working in the quartz and placer mines in Eldorado and Placer Counties. After that he came into Sacramento County in 1887 and at first engaged in the raising of sheep and cattle in the mountains, during the summer time, while he lived in Sacramento County in the winter. In 1895 he removed to his present location, and there purchased 124 acres of land, part of the old Putney estate, one of the oldest ranches in this county and part of a grant. From time to time, he sold part of what he had, until he now owns eighty-five acres. This was formerly known as the George Putney ranch. When the California traction line was built, a station was erected at his ranch; and the interesting settlement around that place now carries the name of Wilton, in appropriate honor of our subject, who conducts a strictly up-to-date dairy and poultry farm there. He is a Republican, and has been a trustee of the Davis school district for eleven years. He had charge of the liberty loan drives during the late World War, and had the entire southeastern side of Sacramento County to look after.

Mr. Wilton was married at Georgetown, Cal., on July 26, 1877, to Miss Lydia A. Dow, a native of Pittsfield, N. H., and the daughter of Abraham and Malinda (Hilliard) Dow, members of the family distinguished by the noted temperance reformer. Mrs. Dow died when Mrs. Wilton was a mere tot. She attended the Pittsfield schools, and in 1870 came out to California with her brother, Cyrus Dow, and lived for three years in San Francisco, when they moved to Georgetown, where she later married. Her father died at the age of seventy-eight. When Mr. Wilton settled on the Putney ranch, he was located six miles northeast of Elk Grove. A son, Cyrus M., married Miss Ida Weybright and resides at Ashland, Ore. Mr. Wilton belongs to Georgetown Lodge, I. O. O. F., and the Encampment at Elk Grove, and to the Elk Grove Parlor, N. S. G. W.

**ASA OWEN.**—Well-known among that class of men whose enterprise and public spirit have had to do with California's development is Asa Owen, a prosperous orchardist of the Orangevale section of Sacramento County. He was born in Orion, Mich., February 28, 1855, the ninth in a family of ten children born to Charles C. and Elizabeth (Clark) Owen, natives of New York and Connecticut, respectively. Charles C. Owen accompanied his parents in 1831 to Michigan, traveling with ox teams to Buffalo, and via the Erie Canal to Lake Erie, being seven days on the water before reaching Detroit, then a prosperous trading post and village of two blocks extent. In June of the same year the family located on a homestead, which they called Royal Oak, and there they engaged in general farming pursuits. The deed to the land of 320 acres was signed by Martin Van Buren and was sold by the government for one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. The Clark family also came to Michigan about the same time and located on land near Orion, where they prospered. Charles C. Owen passed away in 1864 and the mother sold the Michigan farm and removed to Southern Minnesota; she lived to reach the age of ninety-six years, passing away at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Purdy, in Nebraska. Asa Owen received a good

education in the schools of Michigan and Minnesota and at an early age began to farm.

In 1878, Mr. Owen was united in marriage with Miss Ida E. Powers, born at Stevens Point, Wis., a daughter of the late O. H. and Loana (Johnstone) Powers, natives of New York and England, respectively. Eleven children have blessed the home of Mr. and Mrs. Owen: Netta May is the widow of Fred Morrill of Janesville, Minn., and she has seven sons and seven daughters; Lloyd is a rancher at Alma City, Minn., and has seven children; Hammond is married and has three children; Edith is the wife of Joseph Burke and they have one daughter; Edna is the wife of George Elledge and they have one son; Lee and Ray are deceased; Lillian is the wife of Ed. Brazil and they reside in Oakland, Cal.; Inez is the wife of Ray Singelton and they have two daughters; Lela, deceased, was the wife of Ted Blankenship; and Guy K. was accidentally drowned in the American River, July, 1922, at the age of twenty-one. Mr. Owen is a Republican in politics and for more than twenty years has been a member of the I. O. O. F., Marvin Lodge, No. 128, Janesville, Minn. For eleven years he acted as school trustee in Minnesota before his removal to California in 1902. Arriving in California he located at Orangevale, where he purchased twenty acres newly set to orchard; then he later added twenty acres more which he has set to oranges, peaches, grapefruit, etc. For ten years, Mr. Owen operated a ranch of 160 acres about three miles from his present home, where he raised hay and stock; this place was sold about eight years ago.

**JOHN S. LAWSON.**—An experienced contractor enjoying an enviable reputation for high grade, yet moderate priced, work in plumbing and heating, is John S. Lawson, of Del Paso Boulevard, North Sacramento. He was born in New York City, on September 15, 1888, the son of Thomas Lawson, a plasterer, now deceased, who had married Miss Mary Garrett, at present a resident of New York City, and the center of a circle of devoted friends. The worthy couple did the best that they could for our subject, and he was sent to both the grammar and high schools of New York.

When ready to prepare for the real battles in life, John S. Lawson served his apprenticeship as a plumber, and after that he worked as a journeyman in New York, where in time he also became a master plumber. In April, 1917, however, he enlisted in the World War, and he began with the quartermaster's store, and finished with the heavy artillery, as a member of the 9th Company, 160th Regiment, giving in all eighteen months of his life for his country, although he did not succeed in getting across to Europe. He belongs to the Master Builders' Association, and the Master Plumbers. Being a good business man, he also takes an active part in civic affairs. He has been a genuine booster for both Sacramento and Sacramento County, and in appreciation of his local spirit he was selected by a large majority to the office of president of the North Sacramento Chamber of Commerce, the first to hold that office.

In 1921, on August 7, Mr. Lawson married Miss Elizabeth De Saules, a Sacramento girl, who agrees with her husband in liking the natural world about her. Mr. Lawson is a Mason of the third degree, and also belongs to the Sciots. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lawson are popular in local society.



**ARTHUR D. RYAN.**—Municipal commissions visiting Sacramento have never failed to praise its superior police system, no small credit for which is due to Arthur D. Ryan, the experienced and broad-gaged inspector of police, who carries his honors modestly and well deserves his popularity. He is a native son of Sacramento, having first seen the light there on January 15, 1882, when he entered the family circle of Capt. Thomas and Clara (Hastings) Ryan. His father, a native of Boston, came out to Sacramento in early days, and for over fifty years was a captain on river boats; he died in May, 1923. Mrs. Ryan died, years ago, beloved by all who knew her.

Arthur Ryan attended both the grammar and the high school of Sacramento, and then for ten years he was in the employ of the Southern Pacific Rolling Mills. After that for a couple of years he was on the boats of the Sacramento Transportation Company, and in 1904, on the 29th of August, he came to the Sacramento police department. First, he was a patrolman, then he became a sergeant, and next a detective, and then he was a detective sergeant. In July, 1920, he was appointed inspector of police, a post of still greater responsibility for which he seemed well equipped by a rare experience. Brimful of devotion to Sacramento City and County, Inspector Ryan never loses an opportunity to better local conditions, believing implicitly that, for every substantial and lasting improvement in social environment, a proportionate community blessing is sure to follow. He is a Republican.

Arthur D. Ryan and Miss Elizabeth Becker, of Sacramento, were married at Sacramento, on April 2, 1916. Inspector Ryan belongs to the Eagles, and in that order is justly popular. Many reforms in the administration of the police in Sacramento are traceable to the Inspector, whose record is fast becoming enviable.

**MARTIN I. WELSH.**—A learned and gifted attorney, well-known beyond the confines of the county in which he has attained to his latest and greatest success, is Martin I. Welsh, a native of San Jose, where he was born on October 1, 1882. His father, Garrett Welsh, was a pioneer of Santa Clara, to which county he came in 1851, having traveled to California by way of the Isthmus; and at Santa Clara he and Miss Mary Connelly were married. The estimable lady lived to be seventy-six, and to know much of the sweetness of life; and her devoted husband, who was also an affectionate father, saw his seventy-third year, ere he laid aside the cares of this world.

Martin Welsh was educated at St. Joseph's College, as well as by the public schools, and then he went to St. Vincent's College at Cape Girardeau, Mo. His father's death imposed restrictions upon his future career, and on his return to San Jose, he went to work early. At first, he took up the study of law privately, then prepared for and sustained the bar examination, and in 1912 was admitted, with the usual credentials, to practice in the courts of California. Removing to Sacramento, he commenced his actual practice here. He was superior judge of Sacramento County for a term, and then deputy district attorney under E. S. Wachhorst, the United States commissioner, for two terms, eventually resigning from that office. He is a member of the state and county bar associations, and in each has striven to support

sensible judicial reforms and forward movements. He endorses the Democratic party platforms, but that does not mean that he is controlled by any narrow partisanship.

Mr. Welsh married Miss Marie E. Eubanks, of Santa Clara County, forming a happy union later blessed with the gift of three children, Eleanor, Mildred and Marie. The couple enjoy an enviable place in the best social circles of Sacramento County, while Judge Welsh is an ex-grand sachem of the state Iroquois clubs of California.

**SYLVESTER CORNELIUS TRYON.**—A lover of fine horses and an expert in judging them, as shown by the records his horses have made, Sylvester Cornelius Tryon has devoted most of his time to raising and training race horses and his stable has been famous throughout the country. Born near Fort Wayne, Ind., January 6, 1851, he is a son of Horatio and Abigail (Cone) Tryon, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Georgia. The father, wife and three children, among them the subject of this sketch, crossed the plains by horse and mule teams in 1863, and settled in the Sacramento Valley. Shortly after their arrival Horatio Tryon bought a 420-acre ranch, eight miles south of Sacramento, on the lower Stockton road, and this he improved and farmed to wheat and barley. Later he moved to Lake County, where his death occurred; the mother is still living, at the ripe old age of ninety-five years, and makes her home in Santa Rosa. Four children were born to this pioneer couple; Emily Jane, now deceased; Sylvester C.; Ephraim H., deceased; and Edward P., of Stockton.

Sylvester C. attended the Prairie school, which is still standing, and his old teacher, Mrs. Nelson, is still living in Sacramento, aged ninety-three. On finishing his schooling he farmed the old home ranch for a time, then went to Nevada and engaged in the cattle business for eight years. Selling his holdings in that state, he returned to Sacramento and farmed the old place again, raising cattle and horses. This home ranch is still in the possession of the family.

Mr. Tryon discontinued ranching many years ago, finding that his real interest lay in horses, and since that time he has devoted his time entirely to training and driving race horses. He has trained and raced horses for many of the famous horsemen of the early days, among them John Mackey and the Haggin brothers. He broke, trained and drove the famous horse "Anaconda," owned by J. B. Haggin; this was a double-gaited horse, with a trotting race record of 2:09 $\frac{1}{4}$ , and a pacing race record of 2:01 $\frac{3}{4}$ . He also trained and drove "Hylas Boy," "Maud Patchen" and "Knight," the sire of "Anaconda." Mr. Tryon has raced horses all up and down the Pacific Coast, in Montana, and on the Eastern circuit. He is the official time-keeper, and has held that position a number of years, at the state fair race track in Sacramento, receiving the appointment from the secretary of the National Race Track Association of Hartford, Conn.

Mr. Tryon owned, among other horses, "Pocahontas," "Clara G.," "Castillo," and "Colonel Hawkins"; and he also owned and drove the fastest double team of trotters in the state, which won many races at the old Bay District track in San Francisco, and the Sacramento and Stockton race tracks; he also owned the fastest team of pacers in the state; and "Prince," a famous pacer, won him many races in both Sacramento and Stockton.



*J. C. Tryon*





The marriage of Mr. Tryon united him with Amy Leimbach, daughter of Herman Leimbach, a pioneer of Sacramento County, and four children have been born to them. Walter H. owns a stable of trotters at the state fair grounds, Sacramento, and is employed by C. M. Cowell, as a trainer and driver of race horses. Ralph W. is employed in the Southern Pacific shops. Alonzo H., who is better known as "Lonnie," started with horses at the age of fifteen, and is now engaged in training and running horses at Tia Juana, Cal.; he owned "Paisley," a two-year-old that died, and "Melachrino," the fastest runner in the state, and raced him on the Eastern circuit in 1922 with success, winning large purses, and earned the name there of "The Western Plunger." The fourth child is Mrs. Blanche Kirkpatrick, of Los Angeles. It will be seen that Mr. Tryon has had an eventful life, and he has added much to the fame and romance of California.

**DANIEL E. STUART.**—It is unusual in these days of many changes to find a man, even a native son, operating the home ranch, on which he was born and reared; and when we do find him so engaged it goes without saying that he has made a success of agriculture and has brought the pioneer acreage to a high state of cultivation. Born on what was known as the Woods Ranch, four and a half miles from Courtland, on Grand Island, September 15, 1884, Daniel E. Stuart is the son of Arthur W. and Olive Pauline (Phillips) (Woods) Stuart, the father a native of Maine and the mother a native of Wisconsin. Arthur W. Stuart came with his parents to California when only two or three years old. His parents settled near Dixon, Solano County, and he was reared and educated in Yolo and Solano Counties, later coming to the delta country of Sacramento County. A widow at the time of her marriage to Mr. Stuart, the mother inherited the ranch of 200 acres which has since been the family home. Daniel E. was the only child born of Mr. and Mrs. Stuart's union. A step-sister, Lily Woods, was drowned in 1888.

Daniel E. Stuart was educated at the Grand Island district school, and finished his schooling with an academic course at the University of the Pacific at San Jose. With the exception of five years in the employment of the Griffin & Skelly canneries of Grand Island and at their Oakland plant, Mr. Stuart has devoted his entire time to operating the home ranch for his mother. One-half of the 200 acres is at present in orchards, principally of pears and shipping prunes, and the remaining acreage is in beans and vegetables; but he is gradually developing the entire property to orchards, setting out trees every year, so that in time the ranch will blossom as 200 acres of fruit in one body, a large holding in this day of small ranches.

The marriage of Daniel E. Stuart, at Fairfield, Solano County, on October 19, 1905, united him with Miss Elsie Crow, the daughter of Abe and Cecelia Crow, and the third in a family of eight children. The sixth child, Lelland Crow, died during the late World War; he was on board ship for France when the influenza broke out on the vessel, and the troops were returned to America and taken to hospitals at the port; out of the entire company only forty survived the epidemic, and Lelland Crow was among the boys who gave their lives for their country—no

less so than those who reached the battle-grounds and died while serving "over there." Mrs. Stuart was reared and educated at Rio Vista, where her father was a rancher. He is now deceased, but the mother is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Stuart have adopted two children and made a place for them at the family hearth: Lelland and Wanda. In political belief, Mr. Stuart is a Republican; and in all matters he is a true Californian and a firm believer in the future possibilities of his native state.

**PATRICK HAYES.**—The list of Sacramento's popular citizens contains the name of no more worthy, upright and loyal citizen than Patrick Hayes, the assistant chief of the Sacramento fire department. He is a native son of California, born in San Benito County, March 12, 1873, a son of John and Anna (Hern) Hayes, who settled in California in an early day, where the father was in the employ of the government and later engaged in mining pursuits. When Patrick was a small child his parents removed to San Jose, Cal., and there he received his education in the public schools. After his school days were over he first worked at bricklaying; then went into the laundry business, first in San Jose and later in San Francisco and Sacramento. In 1902 he entered the Sacramento fire department and was with Truck Company No. 1 for ten years; then he was commissioned captain of Chemical No. 2 and held the position for nine years; on July 1, 1921, he was promoted to the position of assistant chief of the fire department. He is held in high esteem by the citizens of Sacramento.

The marriage of Mr. Hayes united him with Miss Winnifred Boles and they are the parents of four children: John F., Hilda, Winnifred and Annie. In politics Mr. Hayes is a Republican and fraternally he is a member of the Red Men of Sacramento.

**JOHN T. FAIRBAIRN.**—An old pioneer of Sacramento County and one who helped in upbuilding and developing it to the present-day era of prosperity, was John T. Fairbairn, who was born of pure Scotch ancestry, at Lancaster, Erie County, N. Y., February 5, 1856. He was the son of John and Isabella (Brackey) Fairbairn, the father a native of Scotland who came to America in 1853, and eventually went to Canada, where he engaged in farming until his death, in 1876. He served in the Union Army during the Civil War. The wife and mother was also a native of Scotland, her death occurring in 1858.

An only son, John T. Fairbairn was educated in the public schools of Canada, and when sixteen years of age started in life for himself, came west to California and was employed by J. D. Morrison in Sacramento County, later going to Yolo, and there worked as ranch hand until 1879, when he was made foreman of the Dr. P. H. Merritt ranch, remaining in that position until 1883.

January 3, 1883, in Seaforth, Ontario, the young pioneer was married to Agnes Houston, a schoolmate who had given him her promise to join him on life's journey when he could provide for her; she was of Scotch parentage, the daughter of James Houston, farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Fairbairn came to California and located at Walsh Station, where the young husband bought 200 acres and began ranching, and that continued to be their family home until his death, in 1914. He added to his holdings from time to time and



eventually owned 500 acres, raising grain and stock. He took an active part in county affairs, helping to build up the district and to protect and further the best interests of the people. A Republican in politics, he was a delegate to both county and state conventions; a member of the County Central Committee, he was active in its various affairs and always a worker for the good of his fellow citizens. He was school trustee of the Brighton school district for many years and served as clerk of the board as well. In line with his progressive ideas, he was a member of the Ranchers' Protective Association. Fraternally he belonged to the Odd Fellows, and to the Scottish Clans; and like all true Scots, he was a Presbyterian in religious faith. Six children were born to the worthy pioneers: James H.; John B.; Russell A.; Frances I., wife of F. H. Prittie of Sacramento; Agnes G., wife of J. S. Rusby, of Elk Grove; and Mary D., who married E. J. Camp, of Florin. All were born and reared in Sacramento County. The good wife and mother passed to her reward in 1916.

James H. Fairbairn, the eldest son, was born on the old home place, and attended the local schools; growing up on the ranch, he early learned the rudiments of agriculture, and his years of experience have added to that knowledge. He makes the management of the 700 acres he now operates his real life work, for which he was fitted by early environment and training; and he has won success through attention to details and the use of up-to-date methods and implements. Fraternally Mr. Fairbairn is a member of the Royal Arch Masons, and of Sacramento Parlor No. 3, Native Sons. Like his father, he is a Republican in political adherence, though in local affairs he acts without partisanship in all matters pertaining to district development, and the community could not look for a more loyal supporter. The two brothers are also working in partnership with James H. on the ranch.

**GEORGE R. JENKINS.**—Few leaders in the Sacramento commercial and financial world have a better understanding of the complicated problems of insurance than George R. Jenkins, the energetic senior member of the well-known house of Geo. R. Jenkins Company, Inc., located at 613 J Street, in the building owned by Mr. Jenkins. A Californian who has never ceased to talk enthusiastically for the great Golden State, he was born at a beautiful spot in Monterey County, July 16, 1875, the son of Lewis R. and Lottie Elizabeth (Hegel) Jenkins, the former a pioneer who came here first in 1852, then returned East to Iowa. During the Civil War he served in the 4th Iowa Cavalry, and when the war was over he engaged in farming, having returned to California. He also engaged in the livery business in Sacramento, located on K Street, between 6th and 7th Streets. He died, esteemed by all who knew him, in 1912; but his devoted wife still enjoys life, the center of a circle of admiring friends and prominent in the Eastern Star, the Amaranth and the White Shrine circles.

George R. Jenkins attended the local public schools in Monterey, held in the building used for the first State Capitol, and he also attended night school and studied mechanical drawing; then he took a correspondence course in law, but he did not take the bar examination. However, he took up mining and worked in California, Arizona and Nevada, spending

eleven years in that line of activity and meeting with the best of results in the various fields where he was employed. In 1910 he decided he could do better and came back to Sacramento and began in the real estate and insurance business. In 1920 he formed the Geo. R. Jenkins Company, and on January 1, 1923, the business was incorporated and Mr. Jenkins became its president. The company specialize in insurance, although they do a general real estate business in connection. The experience of the projectors, their modern, superior methods, and their never-failing attention to the every want of a patron, have combined to yield them a handsome patronage; and it is not surprising that no Sacramento firm has evidenced more interest in town and county. Mr. Jenkins is a director of the Central California Funding Corporation, of which he was also one of the organizers.

Mr. Jenkins has been twice married, first to Miss Mabel Farris, by whom he had two children: Farris, who was associated with his father and was also playground inspector for the city of Sacramento, and who died July 2, 1922; and Clare, who graduated from the high school and is now an assistant in her father's office. His second marriage united him with Miss Ida M. Bowman, a native of Oakland, and their happy union has been blessed by the birth of a son, George R. Jenkins, Jr. For his recreation Mr. Jenkins enjoys fishing and hunting for big game. He is a life member of the McKinley Athletic Club, Inc., in which he is also one of the trustees and he maintains a live interest in all athletic sports. He is public-spirited and ready to assist in all movements for the advancement of the community's prosperity.

**WILLIAM W. BOTTIMORE.**—A member of a pioneer family that settled in Sacramento County more than half a century ago, William W. Bottimore is a native of the Old Dominion, born in Tazewell County, Va., June 27, 1866, the son of William T. and Louise (Cecil) Bottimore. The father was born in Baltimore, Md., and the mother in Virginia and both were of old English ancestry, the Cecil family being of colonial stock. Seven children were born to them, as follows: William W.; Mrs. Angeline Brown of San Diego; Charles Carroll, died in 1918; Katherine, Mrs. Frank Marceau of Milbrae, Cal.; Mary, died in 1894; Mrs. Nannie Corrales of Los Angeles; Frank, died at the age of twenty-one. In 1870 the Bottimore family migrated to California and settled at Woodbridge on the Woods place; they remained there but six months and then went to New Hope, but after a year they were flooded out and came to Galt, where the father followed his trade of brick-mason until 1886; then the family, with the exception of our subject, removed to San Diego, Cal., where the parents passed away.

William W. Bottimore received his education in the Galt district school, and when seventeen started to work on the Need ranch, continuing there for five years. He then rented 500 acres east of this ranch and for nine years engaged in raising grain there. He then purchased his present place of 400 acres on the open plains and built a home and farm buildings, planted trees and shrubbery and set out a thirty-acre vineyard of Tokay grapes. Here he installed an irrigation system, using the first centrifugal pump in Sacramento County. Later he dynamited three acres of hard-pan and set it out to peaches, and now some of the finest fruit in this section is produced there, as a reward for his perseverance and labor. Mr. Bottimore maintains a dairy on his ranch and raises grain,

cattle, horses and mules, although most of his farming is done by tractor. He has three sixty-horse-power Best tractors and in addition to his own land leases large tracts. He has a large repair shop on his ranch and he and his sons do all the machine repair work, his eldest son being an expert mechanic. Mr. Bottimore expects to break up his hard-pan soil with a sub-soil breaker, built to go to a depth of five feet, which, instead of lifting the ground, pushes each cutting to one side, taking a strip five feet wide to each cutting. This is the first experiment of this kind to be tried out in this part of the county.

On December 16, 1892, Mr. Bottimore was married to Miss Cora B. Quiggle, born on the Quiggle ranch on the Cosumnes River in Sacramento County, the daughter of V. S. and Isabella Quiggle, early pioneers of California who had large land-holdings near the present site of Herald. Mrs. Bottimore's grandmother was Mrs. Elizabeth Louins, who was the first woman to prove up on a piece of government land in Sacramento County. Mr. and Mrs. Bottimore are the parents of ten children: Ephe Ray is the eldest; Donna is Mrs. Robert Fawcett of Galt, and has a son, Robert Donald; Zelma is Mrs. Burton Scoon of Roseville, Cal., and has a daughter, Joan Virginia; Cecil is a partner with his father; Thae died in infancy; Thomas, Abner, Catherine, Hallie, and Robert Lee are all at home.

The oldest son, Ephe Ray, entered the U. S. Army in November, 1917, was one week on Angel Island and then was sent to Kelly Field, Texas, where he took the examination for mechanics and was placed in the 23rd Recruit Squadron and sent to Waco, Texas, for training. This outfit was absorbed by the 257th Aero Squadron and Mr. Bottimore became a truck driver, remaining on duty at Waco until June, 1918, when he went to Camp Green, N. C., and was transferred to the 332nd Aero Squadron and sent to Morrison, Va., sailing from there to Liverpool, England. In England the squadron was turned back from Southampton and sent to Edinburgh, Scotland, and there served with the Royal Flying Corps, Mr. Bottimore attaining the rank of sergeant. Just after the armistice this squadron was routed for home, but influenza broke out and they were delayed a month, finally landing at New York December 24, 1918. Mr. Bottimore was discharged at Camp Mills, N. Y., January 10, 1919, and returned home. On June 30, 1920, he was married to Miss Catherine Spencer of Galt and they have a daughter, Frances Jane, and a son, Ephe R., Jr.

William W. Bottimore is a lifelong Republican. A stanch friend of education, he served as a member of the Alabama school district for nineteen years.

**WHITEMORE BROS.**—Well-known among the successful ranchers of Sacramento County who have attained their success by scientific, progressive methods, courageous investment and steady application to the problems before them, Messrs. Whittemore Bros., who are operating two miles northwest of Clay, are enjoying an enviable position. They represent the Whittemore family of Clay, together with a sister who is still living, and they all live on the old Whittemore ranch. These brothers are Albion E. Whittemore, who was born on July 16, 1874; Carl A. Whittemore, who first saw light on January 24, 1878; and Benjamin Franklin Whittemore, who was born on February 15, 1880. The sister is Anna Lucy, now married and the wife of William Hart.

She was born in 1883. They are the children of Benjamin Franklin Whittemore, a native of New Hampshire, who had married Miss Anna Margaret Snyder, of Allegany County, New York. Benjamin F. Whittemore came out to California as early as 1853, across the great plains; and he mined at Michigan Bar. The Snyder family had migrated to Illinois, and in 1872 Benjamin F. Whittemore returned East from California. He was married in Illinois, and that same year he came back to California, bringing with him his young wife. He settled about two miles northwest of Clay Station, and there purchased a quarter-section of land. And he built a home at that time, and died on his ranch on November 9, 1885, aged fifty-two years and ten months. His wife was born on June 27, 1838, and she died at the old home at Clay, on June 3, 1920, having almost reached her eighty-second year. Mr. Whittemore was one of the first trustees of the Laguna school district, and both he and his gifted wife were among the most esteemed pioneers in this section. All their boys attended the Clay district school, and since their boyhood, they lived on the ranch with their mother. Miss Whittemore married William Hart, of Clements, and she has three sons: Wilbur, Lauren and Delbert.

To the original quarter-section of land Benjamin F. Whittemore had added 320 acres in two parcels, and of this estate the Whittemore brothers own 280 acres. They also have a plot of ground seven and one-half acres in extent in Galt, within the northern part of the city. Their father always conducted a general farming enterprise, and bequeathed to his children something more than merely a good name. Carl A. Whittemore has been clerk of the board of directors of the Laguna district school for the last twelve years. Benjamin Franklin, Jr., the youngest son, served as constable of Alabama Township from 1914 to 1922, and like the other brothers he is a stanch Republican. B. F. Whittemore was united in matrimony at Sacramento on December 15, 1918, with Miss Josephine Ivey, who is a native of Arkansas. She came to California with her mother when two years old, and was reared and educated at Clay Station. Her father was William Ivey, who had married Mary Holcomb. Mr. Ivey died in Arkansas, but the mother came on to California with her family, and here married Thomas Allen, of Clay. He died in 1911. Mrs. Allen is still living near Clay, the mother of four children, by her first marriage, all of whom are deceased, save Mrs. Whittemore, while by her union with Mr. Allen she had three children, Louis, Rufus, and Jewel. Mrs. Whittemore attended the Clay district school, and has two children, Leland Benjamin and Roland Carl.

**PETER B. GERMAIN.**—A successful, prosperous rancher whose modern, scientific methods and high standards in business negotiations have entitled him to his substantial returns, is Peter B. Germain, a native of Three Rivers, in Quebec, Canada, where he was born April 30, 1856, the son of John B. and Henrietta (Trottier) Germain. His father and mother were born on the banks of the St. Lawrence River, Canada, our subject's grandparents having been frontier settlers of Ermandier, Canada. Grandfather Germain lived to be seventy-five years of age, while Grandmother Germain survived him and saw her eighty-sixth year. John B. Germain saw one year more of life than his father, and his devoted com-



panion, Peter's mother, also lived to be eighty-six years of age. They had eleven children, of whom Arselia was the eldest; then came Ferdinand, Napoleon, Emma, Henry, Joseph, Peter, Mary, Josephine, Clara and Adolph.

Peter Germain attended the Canadian grammar schools, and when eighteen years old, left home to come into the United States and made his way West to California. At Stockton, he worked for two years for William Fairchild, who lived out on the Stockton-Waterloo road; and then he went to Petaluma, but soon returned to Stockton, to spend three years in various engagements. Coming into Sacramento County, he was married on April 30, 1889, to Miss Esther C. Carr, who was born on the Carr ranch, near Clay Station, and was the daughter of Seymour and Mary (O'Neal) Carr. Seymour Carr was a native of Syracuse, New York, born September 1, 1840, who later removed to Des Moines, Iowa, in the winter of 1851-1852, where his parents died. In 1859, he crossed the plains to California, arriving September 1, and he worked at mining for a short time, then farmed, and in 1870 settled on a ranch of 240 acres, near Clay, Cal., where he spent the remainder of his days. He died on May 14, 1912, in his seventy-second year; his good wife also breathed her last in her seventy-second year, passing away June 15, 1909. Seymour Carr was identified most honorably with public life. He served two terms in the state legislature as assemblyman, and for about twenty years was justice of the peace in his township. He was a school director, a member of the Grange and also an Odd Fellow. Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Carr were blessed with seven children. Alice is Mrs. Thomas L. White of Pacific Grove; Esther C. is the wife of our subject; Elmour is at San Jose; Ella A. has become Mrs. Hauschildt; William is on the home place; Maud is Mrs. William Henning, of Forest Hill; and James is with William. Esther C. Carr attended the Alabama district school in Sacramento County, and there laid the foundation of that excellent training by which she has been able to become such a valuable helpmate to her husband.

After their marriage, Mr. Germain purchased a quarter-section of land near Clay Station, and still owns 140 acres of this tract. The place has six acres of vineyard, and the balance of the land is a stock farm. Mr. Germain has served as road overseer in his district, and has been a trustee of the Alabama district school. In national politics, he is a Republican; in local affairs, always a good non-partisan booster.

Six children were granted to Mr. and Mrs. Germain. Mary E. passed away in her twentieth year. Emma A. is a graduate from the Fresno Teachers' College, and Clara M. is a graduate from the Western Normal at Stockton, and both are teaching at Fresno. John S. graduated from the teachers' college at Chico, June 7, 1923. On March 10, 1923, he married Frances Requa. The younger ones are Peter W., a graduate of the Galt high-school class of 1922, and Josephine E. John served in the late World War. He entered the service in October, 1917, as a member of Company L, 363rd Infantry, 91st Division, trained at Camp Lewis, but was taken down there with the scarlet fever and rheumatism, through which he suffered far more than many who went overseas, and survived great physical dangers; and he was honorably discharged, as a corporal, in March, 1919. What he modestly and uncomplainingly did for his country,

even though he was denied the privilege of going to European battlefields, will always be a source of satisfaction to himself and his friends.

**LOUIS W. MYERS.**—At the time of his death, which occurred on April 8, 1922, Louis W. Myers was the owner of 865 acres on Grand Island, consisting of a highly developed fruit ranch, devoted to pears, peaches, plums, cherries and asparagus, and one of the show-places of the county. He was born on the Myers ranch on Grand Island, on October 27, 1870, a son of Henry W. and Sophia Myers, both natives of Germany and early settlers on the Sacramento, their arrival dating in the early fifties.

Louis W. Myers was educated at the Auburn schools. Early in life he showed great aptitude for agriculture and horticulture, which as time went on enabled him to acquire and develop an immense acreage. This property he managed so successfully that his name became well-known throughout the valley and the central part of the state as one of the county's most successful and resourceful ranchers, with a reputation for exceptionally keen business management as well as a thorough knowledge of soil and climatic conditions.

On November 21, 1894, Louis W. Myers was united in marriage with Miss Henrietta de Back. She was born in Holland, a daughter of P. G. and Patronella (Gassling) de Back, and when twelve years of age was brought to the United States by her parents, who settled on the Sacramento River and there engaged in ranching, being numbered among the agriculturists who aided in the development of the county's rich agricultural resources. Here the mother died, aged sixty-three years; the father is still living, making his home on Grand Island with Edward H. Myers. Henrietta de Back received her education at Notre Dame Convent, in San Francisco, and afterwards was married to Mr. Myers. Although a native of a far-distant country, Mrs. Myers has spent practically all of her life in California. Eight children blessed the union of these representative Californians: Louis John, who is operating the ranch for his mother; Rena Sophia, wife of Fred Kulper and a resident of Suisun, Napa County; Henry William, who married Gertrude Kahlmeier, of New York State, and resides in Sacramento; Patronella Cato, wife of John Marshall Diggs of Sacramento; and Paul de Back, Theodore Edward, Henderieka Dora, and Marie Louise. All have had most excellent school advantages.

In 1918 Mr. Myers started the building of a palatial home, the construction of which consumed two years; and the grounds are now in the process of being laid out in landscape gardening. The completion of the work as planned will place the family home in a class with the Claus Spreckels home in San Francisco. It is of the type of beautiful country home for which California is famous throughout the world. The residence is constructed after the Italian style of architecture, and presents a magnificent and beautiful appearance. It was planned by Mrs. Myers, and her ideas were carried out by the architect. Mr. Myers named the ranch Rose Henrietta Orchard, and he was very proud of his orchard, so named for his accomplished wife; and under this brand the fruit is packed and shipped to the large cities in the East, direct from the L. W. Myers landing.





L. W. Myers





The untimely passing of Mr. Myers in 1922, coming just at the prime of life, before he was yet fifty-two years of age, took from Sacramento County one of its most influential and energetic workers for the common good. He was trustee of the Grand Island Reclamation District, and was a man of far-sighted vision, active in projects for the further development of his part of the state and practical in all his undertakings, the type of man always found at the helm of economic advancement. He was the president of the Courtland Bank at the time when it was organized, and remained in that position up to the time of his death. He was a prominent member of the California Pear Growers' Association and of the California Canning Peach Growers' Association, and belonged to Courtland Parlor, N. S. G. W.

After the death of her husband, Mrs. Myers took over the management of the estate, and with the assistance of her son Louis J. is carrying on the farming operations on the same broad, progressive plan followed by Mr. Myers. She is endowed with much tact and business ability; and Mr. Myers always gave much credit for his success to his talented wife, who assisted him in every way and encouraged him to gain the fulfilment of his ambitions.

**BURTON M. HODSON.**—A high degree of artistic perfection marks the exhibits of the Hodson Studio in Sacramento. The consensus of opinion on the part of competent judges indicates that Mr. Hodson possesses much talent and ability as a photographer far above the average. An innate knowledge of proportion, an instantaneous comprehension of artistic outlines and a highly developed appreciation of graceful poses are characteristics admirably qualifying him for success in art. These qualities, while justly belonging to him through inheritance from a gifted father, have been so developed and perfected through study and experience that they have brought him professional prominence and local prestige, combining to give him a reputation which has been enhanced through his ease of manner and affability of demeanor. When it is mentioned that Mr. Hodson has been actively identified with Sacramento Parlor No. 3, Native Sons of the Golden West, it will be recognized that the success of his work reflects added credit upon his native commonwealth. Oakland is his native city and July 22, 1875, the date of his birth, his father having been J. R. Hodson, a native of Illinois and from youth a photographer of eminent skill. As early as 1872 the elder Mr. Hodson established a studio in Sacramento. At different times he had art galleries in various bay cities. Eventually in 1894 he established his studio in San Francisco, where for a few years he limited his attention strictly to photography; but the development of his genius led him into the field of portraiture and he has since become a popular portrait painter of the exposition city.

At the age of five years Burton M. Hodson accompanied his parents to Sacramento and here he was sent to the primary school, later the grammar and then to the high school. He can scarcely recall a time when he was not interested in photography. The science appealed to him in early years. The difficult processes incident to producing a finished picture appealed to his genius. Having made a life study of the science he is qualified for successful work in all of its specialties. Reading and research have

broadened his knowledge of art, while practical experience has developed his inborn tastes, until now he occupies a rank of unquestioned prominence among the photographers of California. From boyhood he has devoted himself to his profession. Politics has not diverted him from his art. Fraternal interests, limited to membership in the Native Sons of the Golden West and the Sacramento Lodge of Elks, as well as his membership in the Kiwanis Club, have not been allowed to infringe upon his constant devotion to his chosen calling, and it is to this persistent devotion to achieving his ambition, supplemented by intelligence, affability and refinement, that Mr. Hodson owes his growing success. Endowed by nature with a pleasing personality, he is well-read and well-posted, and it is a pleasure to converse with him and enjoy his generous hospitality. Sharing with him in the good will of his acquaintances is his estimable wife, who prior to their marriage in 1908, in her native city of Sacramento, was Miss Lillian May Nelson, member of an old, prominent and honored family of the capital city.

**MRS. MATILDA STAHL.**—A very interesting woman, who is not only an old-timer but also a native daughter proud of her association with the Golden State, is Mrs. Matilda Stahl, who was born at the Fifteen-mile House on the Placerville road, Sacramento County, a daughter of William Deterding, who was born in Hanover, Germany, June 11, 1818. There he received a good education in the excellent schools of the Fatherland and there, too, he learned the wagon-maker's trade, after which he married Wilhelmina Rosenberg. The young couple came to St. Louis, Mo., in 1850, where he ran a wagon shop. He became interested in the stories of the new Eldorado and soon decided to come hither. In 1852 he brought his family across the plains in an ox-team train, arriving in Placerville in the autumn of that year. He first kept a store at Grizzly Flat and then at Diamond Spring and still later at Logantown. During this time he also freighted between Sacramento and the mines, as well as mined some. Then he opened a wagon shop at Ninth and J Streets, Sacramento, where he was in business until he purchased the Fifteen-mile House on the Placerville road in 1857. The hotel and store was the first night out of Sacramento by the freighters and was well patronized, and "Deterding's" or "Fifteen-mile" was a very popular place in the early days, for its comfort, rest and meals. He gave parties and balls two or three times a year, always enjoyable occasions to the many guests from Sacramento and all over the county. Church and Jones, the leading orchestra in the capital city at the time, furnished the music and his entertainment was highly appreciated. He added to his holdings, becoming owner of 520 acres, and was a very substantial and influential man of affairs. When he passed away in 1881 he was mourned by his family and friends and particularly by his fellow members in Schiller Odd Fellows Lodge and the Lutheran church. His widow survived him until 1887, being the mother of six children: Mrs. Christine Rice and Mrs. Julia Thielbahr, both now deceased; Charles, a farmer in Fair Oaks; Mrs. Matilda Stahl, the subject of our interesting review; Mrs. Isabelle Dee, deceased; and Mrs. Minnie Ecklon, of San Francisco.

Matilda Deterding was reared in the heathful environment of her father's ranch at Fifteen-mile House.



She enjoyed and was benefited by the great outdoors, of which she was always a great lover. Her education was had in the Kinney school.

Matilda Deterding was married at her parents' home to Mr. John Stahl, a native of Pennsylvania and a carpenter by trade, who came out to Sacramento, Cal., a young man. They followed farming on Mrs. Stahl's ranch, a part of the old Deterding place, until they sold it to the Natomas Company. However, before this they had located in Oak Park, where they built their comfortable residence and have since resided. They have also built and own several other residences in Oak Park. Mr. and Mrs. Stahl's union has been blessed with two children, both girls: Irene, who is Mrs. Smith of Oak Park; and Tillie, who makes her home with her parents.

Fraternally Mr. Stahl is a member of Industrial Lodge of the I. O. O. F., while Mrs. Stahl and her daughters are members of the Capital City Lodge of Rebekahs. In religion, Mrs. Stahl was reared in the Lutheran Church, of which she is still a member.

**GEORGE P. YOERK.**—Among the real promoters and upbuilders of Sacramento County, and especially of the city of Sacramento is numbered George P. Yoerk, who is also a native son of the capital city, and whose interests, rapidly extending along important and representative lines, have been forceful factors in its development and growth. The section has profited greatly by his long continued and well directed work and his own prosperity has been advanced in a notable degree during the years, for he stands today among the men of marked ability and substantial worth in Sacramento.

George P. Yoerk was born in Sacramento, July 20, 1871, and in that city he attended the public schools and Atkinson's Business College. His parents were C. A. and Margaret (Lenz) Yoerk, early settlers of the Golden State, who are represented on another page. Immediately following the completion of his education, George P. Yoerk became associated with Mohr & Yoerk in the mercantile business as assistant manager; then in 1918 he became president of the company and at the present time is serving as president and manager. Mohr & Yoerk are not only the oldest, but the largest retail grocers in Sacramento County, and occupy a new building 80 by 80 feet, at the corner of Eleventh and K Streets, being now centrally located. Some years ago they incorporated the Mohr & Yoerk Realty Company, of which he is vice-president. This company is conducted separately from Mohr & Yoerk, being the owners of their realty holdings.

The marriage of Mr. Yoerk united him with Miss Ella Sherburn, a native daughter of Sacramento, a daughter of W. H. Sherburn, a pioneer now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Yoerk are the parents of two children, Phillip and Margaret. Mr. Yoerk votes with the Republican party and fraternally is past exalted ruler of the Sacramento Lodge No. 6, B. P. O. Elks; he is a member of Sunset Parlor, N. S. G. W., and serves as treasurer of the Retail Meat Dealers' Association of Sacramento. He is interested not only in all matters of national moment, but in local affairs as well, and cooperates in many movements which have had direct bearing upon the upbuilding and prosperity of the city. He gives active aid to all projects of the Chamber of Commerce and the Y. M. C. A.,

of which he is a member, and it is well known that his influence is ever on the side of right, progress and improvement.

**AUGUST W. YOERK.**—A worthy and estimable representative of a pioneer family is August W. Yoerk, the youngest son of Charles A. and Margaret (Lenz) Yoerk, whose illuminating biographies are sketched elsewhere in this historical work. He was born at Sacramento, Cal., on February 22, 1875, and growing up in that city he attended its grammar and high schools, thus fitting himself for the responsibilities of life which he was to assume later on. He further successfully continued his studies at the Berkeley Preparatory School. Returning to Sacramento, he became a clerk for Hall, Luhrs & Company, and by application to detail and mastery of the daily problems which confronted him for solution, he gradually worked his way upward until he now occupies the position of president and general manager for this progressive firm. In politics Mr. Yoerk is a Republican, and fraternally he is a member of the Elks, the Sutter Club and the Wild Goose Country Club.

**WILLIAM D. CARR.**—A poultryman whose success has come as a reward of courage and optimism, is William D. Carr, whose extensive yards are located about ten miles northeast of Galt and some five miles east of Arno. He was born on the old Carr place in the locality of his present home on September 5, 1874, the son of Seymour and Mary (O'Neal) Carr, the former a native of New York, the latter a native of Missouri. Seymour Carr came across the great plains by way of the historic Salt Lake route, and reached California on September 1, 1859; and for a short time he tried his luck at mining. Then he settled in Sacramento County and spent his first years in agricultural pursuits on the Conner Ranch, on the Cosumnes River. Later he came to the present home place and there acquired about 240 acres. Here he spent the balance of his days, farming in a progressive manner. He eventually passed away at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Ella Hauschildt, in his seventy-second year. His wife, a noble woman, highly esteemed, breathed her last at the old home place, also when in her seventy-second year. Seven children were granted this worthy couple. Alice has become Mrs. T. L. White, of Pacific Grove. Esther has become Mrs. Peter Germain, of Galt. Elmour lives at San Jose, Cal. Ella is better known as Mrs. Ed Hauschildt, and lives near Mrs. Germain. William D., the subject of our story, is the fifth-born. Maud D. lives at Forest Hill and is known as Mrs. W. N. Henning. And James T. is residing near Mrs. Germain and Mrs. Hauschildt.

William D. Carr attended the Alabama district school, and at the age of twenty-one started out for himself by working on ranches. From 1904 to 1914 he was a lineman doing construction work for the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company in northern California; but in the latter year he returned to Sacramento County, where he has been farming ever since. He received twenty-six and a half acres as his share of the Seymour estate, and later he sold six acres. He has three acres devoted to orchard. In general, however, he uses his ranch for poultry-raising, and has from 500 to 600 hens in his yards.

In addition to his successful activity as a poultryman, Mr. Carr is a deputy state fire warden, and

gladly gives his attention to the conservation of the natural resources of the district in which he lives and prospers. He is independent in political affairs, and seeks to support, without party trammels, the best men and the best measures.

**THOMAS KELLY.**—Among the pioneers of California who bore an active part in the development and growth of Sacramento County was Thomas Kelly, who passed away in the prime of life at his country home in the San Juan grant. The honesty, the industry, and the loyalty which formed the dominating elements in his success were qualities in his character which made him highly respected in the community where he made his permanent home. He was born in Ireland April 1, 1832, and was only fifteen years of age when he came to America, stopping in New Haven, Conn., where he learned the blacksmith trade. At the age of twenty he took passage on a sailing vessel around Cape Horn to California and upon arriving in the Golden State he prospected and mined.

In Sacramento in December, 1859, Mr. Kelly was married to Miss Margaret Moony, also a native of Ireland; her parents died when she was small and at the age of ten years she came to America, direct to New Haven, later coming to California, where she has resided more than sixty-five years. She was reared in the home of Mrs. O'Toole, the eldest sister of Mr. Kelly. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Kelly: Mrs. McMillan resides in Fair Oaks; Mary Jane became the wife of John Donahue; and Thomas, Jr., has charge of the home place on the San Juan Grant. In the early seventies Mr. Kelly bought land in the San Juan Grant and began farming, but only lived for a short time; he was survived by his widow and their three children, who continued to operate the home place. Mrs. Kelly now resides with her daughter, Mrs. John Donahue, and is held in high esteem by all who know her.

**JOHN DONAHUE.**—In taking up the history of the men who are connected with the development and progress of Sacramento County, mention should be made of John Donahue, who has continuously resided in the county since 1863. He was born in Graniteville, Nevada County, Cal., May 23, 1856, the eldest son of Cornelius and Margaret (Calhoun) Donahue. Cornelius Donahue was born in County Kerry, Ireland, in 1830, while the mother of our subject was born in Listowel, Ireland, in 1832. The mother passed away in Sacramento in 1864, survived by her husband and two sons, John, the subject of this sketch, and Daniel; subsequently Cornelius Donahue was married to Miss Mary Hayes of Sacramento, and they have one daughter, Catherine Van Maren.

Cornelius Donahue came to the United States as a boy of fourteen years of age and located in Boston, Mass., but later went to New York, where he learned the moulder's trade, which he followed as a journeyman, working from New York to Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas; in 1853, accompanied by his wife, he came via Panama to California; he prospected in Grass Valley and later engaged in freighting by ox and mule teams to Virginia City, Nev. In 1863 he purchased a tract of land on the Auburn road, thirteen miles from Sacramento, where he began farming; later he added 320 acres to the original purchase. Three hundred twenty acres of the original tract is now the estate of Daniel Dona-

hue. Cornelius Donahue was a Democrat and served one term as constable of Center Township; he passed away at his home on the Auburn road in 1881, aged fifty-one years. John Donahue and his brother Daniel attended the public school adjacent to their home and were always associated in their ranching activities until 1904 when they mutually agreed to dissolve partnership. For many years the Donahue brothers were prominent as barley and wheat growers on the Del Paso grant, at times farming as many as 1,200 acres.

In 1892, Mr. John Donahue was united in marriage with Miss Mary Jane Kelly, a native of Sacramento, Cal., the second child of the late Thomas Kelly, also represented in this volume. The mother of Mrs. Donahue is now ninety years old and makes her home with her daughter. In 1893 the Donahue brothers bought 313 acres adjoining the property of their father, Cornelius Donahue, which is now the property of our subject, with the exception of seventy acres, which has been sold for colonization purposes. Mr. Donahue has developed his ranch to orchard and has built a fine residence, where he enjoys the peace and comfort so well earned. Mr. Donahue served one term as justice of the peace of Center Township. Fraternally Mr. Donahue is a past officer of the M. W. A.

**JAMES J. KENEALY.**—Eight years ago James J. Kenealy retired from his business as contracting plasterer, which he had followed for a half century in Sacramento, and bought a ranch home eighteen miles northeast of that city, consisting of fourteen acres, which he has developed into a highly productive property. He was born in the city of Cork, Ireland, October 23, 1850, a son of Jeremiah and Bridget (Donovan) Kenealy, both natives of Ireland. James J. Kenealy is the only survivor of the five sons born to these parents. Jeremiah Kenealy was superintendent of the Bainbridge Estate in Ireland, and both parents lived and died in their native country.

James J. Kenealy received his education in the schools of Ireland, and on October 14, 1868, set out for America, going direct to St. Paul, Minn., where an uncle resided. He found work in the lumber camps of Minnesota, and also worked in the railroad yards. In 1875 he removed to San Francisco and there followed his trade of plasterer, which he had learned in Minnesota. He was engaged in contract work on many of the larger, older buildings in San Francisco. Removing to Sacramento, he here became general superintendent for J. S. Painter, the Sacramento contractor, and during his years in the business became well and favorably known throughout central and northern California.

The marriage of Mr. Kenealy united him with Miss Celia Hallanan, a native of St. Louis, Mo., who when two years old came to California via Panama with her parents, Patrick and Bridget (O'Malley) Hallanan, natives of County Mayo, Ireland. Patrick Hallanan was employed by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company for many years. He passed away about ten years ago. The mother still lives, and makes her home at 314 T Street. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Kenealy. Bert is a contractor in Honolulu, where he has built many of the important buildings, among them being the Union Church and the Queen's Hospital. James A. is a mechanic, and is foreman for the contractors Herndon & Finnigan;



he is married and has two children. Gertrude is the wife of H. M. Flynn, and they have two sons and reside in Sacramento. The fourth in order of birth is Jack P. Mr. Kenealy received his United States citizenship in San Francisco in 1876. He is a Democrat in his political allegiance. The family are devout Catholics.

**MRS. MARY A. DETERDING.**—Among the fine country estates in Sacramento County is the San Juan Meadow, which is the property of Mrs. Mary A. Deterding, one of California's native daughters, who spent her entire life in this section of the state. She was born near Mills Station, across the river from her present home, and is the eldest of seven children in the family of John and Elizabeth (Bows) Shields, pioneer farmers of 1852. Her brother, Hon. Peter J. Shields, is one of the foremost jurists of Sacramento, and an account of his life is published elsewhere in this volume.

Mary A. Shields was reared and educated in her native county, attending the Kinney district school and St. Joseph's Convent at Sacramento. On reaching womanhood she married Charles W. Deterding, of Sacramento, and three children were born to them: Charles W., Jr., who serves as county engineer and resides in the capital city; John R., who is a veteran of the World War; and May, the wife of A. D. McDonell, a well-known farmer of this district.

Sixteen years ago Mrs. Deterding purchased her present farm, which was a portion of the old San Juan grant, and she carefully supervised the clearing and development of the tract, which lies eleven miles northeast of the state capital. It contains 425 acres and fronts on the historic American River. For about eight years the river bottom lands were utilized for the growing of alfalfa, but the entire acreage is now being set out to fruit trees of choice varieties of peaches, Bartlett pears and French prunes. There are forty acres of prune orchard, forty acres of pears and fifty acres of peaches. A four-acre plot on an elevated portion of the ranch is set aside for the drying and curing of the fruit. The most modern methods are employed, and in the drying season thousands of trays are to be found laden with the fine fruit awaiting the curative powers of the sun's rays, the dehydrating system not being in use here. Mrs. Deterding also raises alfalfa in abundance and has transformed her ranch into one of the finest agricultural properties in the state. She is a practical business woman and displays foresight and executive ability in the management of her affairs. Since she began operating in this district, the remainder of the San Juan Grant has been subdivided by a local realty firm; and at the present time the adjoining territory has been largely settled in ten-acre home tracts and is known as the Carmichael district. Of a generous, sympathetic nature, she has done all within her power to aid the new settlers in the Fair Oaks and Carmichael districts and has greatly endeared herself to them.

Mrs. Deterding is prominent in club and social life and is a past president of the Thursday Club of Fair Oaks. She is also a member of the Carmichael Community Club, which she aided in organizing and developing, and likewise belongs to the California Prune and Apricot Growers' Association. She is deeply interested in the welfare and progress of her district,

and her spirit of helpfulness and her altruistic work have made her respected by all who have the honor of her acquaintance.

**WILLIAM J. SMITH.**—Another orchardist who has demonstrated the superiority of the Sacramento County husbandman, and the excellent resources of this part of the Golden State, is William J. Smith, of Grand Island, four miles to the south of Courtland, where he was born on October 18, 1860, the son of George A. Smith and his good wife, who was Miss Margaret Hale before her marriage. They were both natives of Bavaria, Germany, her father having come to California as early as 1853, when he ranched on Steamboat Slough, in the swamp land. Both parents reached the fine old age of eighty, and closed such careers of usefulness that their memory is revered by all who knew them. They had four children: William J., George S., Edward Hale, and Ida Malinda, who was the wife of Scott Ennis, and died in Sacramento.

William J. Smith attended the Onisbo district school, and then went to the California Military Academy in Oakland, where he was graduated in 1879. On the death of his father he received one-sixth of the estate, valued at \$200,000; and having always engaged in farm work since he left school, he was able with this substantial start to develop one of the finest ranches in the state of California. He has 720 acres of highly developed orchard land on Grand Island, and in 1894 he and his father together bought 670 acres of land from E. R. Parvin; and these tracts, together with fifty acres of the old home place, constitute his land holdings today. He and his father had hard work reclaiming the land from the waters of the Sacramento River. The district constructed three different levees, and each in turn was washed out before the present one was finally constructed by means of dredgers. This one has proved to give ample protection against the floods. He has 100 acres of peaches, 200 acres of plums, and 200 acres of pears, of the variety for shipping, while the balance of the acreage is set out to apples, nectarines, and cherries. He finds by experience that he obtains the best results for fruit-yield and quality by irrigating freely after the fruit has been picked and shipped, and not during the growing season, although during this period he does cultivate to the highest degree. He packs his fruit and ships it East under his own brands, including the "Hiawatha Brand," the "Cathryn Smith for Freedom Brand," and the "W. J. Smith Brand." He has erected a large packing-house at his own landing on the Sacramento River, and ships by boat from his ranch. He employs from 100 to 400 men at various seasons. In 1917 he constructed his large new residence, one of the largest in northern California, a very sightly and beautiful mansion, which commands a splendid view up and down the Sacramento River, and also of the Coast Range and the snow-clad Sierra Nevadas.

On February 5, 1890, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Wilhelmina Gutenberg, the ceremony taking place at Sacramento. Mrs. Smith was a native of Sacramento, and the daughter of William and Katherine (Schweitzer) Gutenberg. William Gutenberg was a descendant of the inventor of printing by movable types, and Mrs. Smith's maternal great-grandfather was a commissary-general of Napoleon. Mr. Gutenberg lived to be sixty-eight, and his de-



*Yours very truly*  
*W. J. May.*





voted wife, seventy-eight; she died in Sacramento. They had four children: William, George, Julia (now Mrs. Caspar, of Sacramento), and Wilhelmina, now Mrs. Smith. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Smith: Cathryn W. and George W. The daughter is now the wife of Morris Myers, of Grand Island. Mr. Smith belongs to the Courtland Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West, in which he is a past president, and to the Franklin Lodge No. 143, F. & A. M., in Courtland, where he is a past master. Both Mr. and Mrs. Smith belong to the Eastern Star, and Mrs. Smith is a past worthy matron; and Mr. Smith is also a member of Sacramento Lodge No. 6, B. P. O. E. Mr. Smith's sympathies and interests are many and varied. He was trustee of the Grand Island Reclamation District No. 3 for twenty-three years, and at present he is a trustee of Reclamation District No. 551, on the east bank of the Sacramento River, across from Grand Island. He is president of the board of trustees of the Courtland union high school and the Bates joint union grammar school. He has been intensely interested in the cause of education, and has given freely of his time towards obtaining the highest standard for the schools of his district. Politically, Mr. Smith is a Progressive Republican, and he was always a stanch admirer of Roosevelt.

**DR. G. V. EWING.**—Among those who were actively associated with the profession of medicine in Sacramento for a decade was Dr. G. V. Ewing and during that period of time he reached a commanding position in the ranks of the medical fraternity. He was a physician and surgeon of great power and ability, of comprehensive knowledge and wide practical experience, and these qualities he brought to the performance of his responsible duties. He won the success and prominence which always follow conspicuous attainment. His birth occurred in Hayesville, Ohio, February 12, 1831, and his preliminary education was obtained in the public schools of his native state; in 1852 he was graduated from the Western Reserve Medical College in Cleveland, Ohio.

On March 22, 1853, Dr. Ewing was united in marriage with Miss Martha S. Coon, a native of Pennsylvania, who came to Ohio the previous year. Her father, Prof. Jacob Coon, was a prominent minister of the Presbyterian Church and also a professor of mathematics at Vermilion Institute; later he established a private school at Freeport, Ill., which he conducted for two years until he re-entered the ministry. While in his pulpit at Albany, Ill., he passed away. Dr. and Mrs. Ewing settled in Rock Run, Ill., fourteen miles from Freeport, where Dr. Ewing became well and favorably known as a physician and surgeon. Mrs. Ewing passed away in 1867 survived by her husband and five children; Mary V. is the wife of Edgar Hoffner, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work; Frank C. resides in Ogden, Utah; Walter G. R. is deceased; Florence E. is now Mrs. Jackson and resides in Bloomington, Ill.; Nora J. is deceased. Subsequently Dr. Ewing was married to Miss Elizabeth Wilson, a native of Lexington, Ohio, and in 1884 they removed to Sacramento, Cal., where he was active in his profession. In 1887 he purchased ten acres of land in Orangevale colony and later added another ten acres, which is now the home of his daughter, Mrs. Hoffner. Dr. Ewing was a prominent Mason and in politics was a stanch Republican

who had the honor of having voted for Abraham Lincoln. He was an active and consistent member of the Presbyterian Church and was liberal in the support of same. He passed away at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Hoffner, in Ogden, Utah, in 1894, aged sixty-three.

**SIMON J. LUBIN.**—Well-known among the successful men of affairs in Sacramento, and one of the best informed citizens concerning mercantile interests as well as the resources and housing conditions of this great commonwealth, is Simon J. Lubin, a native son of the Golden State. He was born in Sacramento, in 1876, and was reared and educated in the excellent schools of that city. In 1895 he graduated from the Sacramento high school and in 1903 he received the A. B. degree from Harvard University. He engaged in college settlement work, his field of action being principally in New York and Boston. In 1906 he returned to Sacramento and became an active member of the firm of Weinstock, Lubin & Company, the oldest department store in the Valley. Year by year he steadily worked his way upward, until he is now the president of this corporation and also chairman of the board of managers. Intensely interested in the cause of education, he has served as a member of the Sacramento board of education. Mr. Lubin has given much time and thought to the study of immigration and kindred problems. On August 20, 1912, Governor Hiram Johnson appointed him as a member of the temporary immigration commission; and on the formation of the state commission of immigration and housing, on September 16, 1913, Governor Johnson appointed Mr. Lubin a member of that commission and he was elected its president, a position he has filled with credit and entire satisfaction all these years. He spent a great deal of time and effort organizing the commission and they now have offices in the principal cities of the state. Desiring to get a further grasp of this overwhelming problem, Mr. Lubin made two of his four trips abroad solely for the study of immigration and housing conditions in other countries.

In 1905, in New York City, occurred the marriage of Simon J. Lubin and Miss Rebecca Cohen. She was born in Moscow, Russia, but was reared and educated in New York City. Their union has been blessed with three children: David, Ruth and Miriam. Mr. Lubin is very active and enthusiastic in his support of the various civic organizations in Sacramento and gives generously of his time and means toward the movements that have for their aim the improvement and upbuilding of the city and community. He is a member of the Harvard Club of New York and of San Francisco, the American Association of Labor Legislation, the Academy of Political Science, and the Taylor Society. Locally, he is a member of both the Sutter and Del Paso Country Clubs.

**WEINSTOCK, LUBIN & COMPANY.**—It will be of interest to record in this history an account of the early history and policy of one of the oldest and most favorably known retail business houses in northern California, dating back, as it does, over a period of fifty years in the capital city.

On October 8, 1874, Harris Weinstock and David Lubin established a retail store on the corner of Fourth and K Streets, doing business under the name of "Mechanics' Store, Weinstock and Lubin, Propri-



etors." The space occupied was about 10 by 12 feet. Within two years, this space was enlarged to about 700 square feet, while the present space is over 150,000 square feet.

In 1888, the firm was incorporated under the name of Weinstock, Lubin & Company. At the time the business was originally established, trade practices in Sacramento were not unlike those prevalent throughout the country. The morals of trade measured by our standards of today were at a low ebb. The rule of the game was to grab all that the traffic would bear. Prices were marked in code. The salesman was not permitted to go below the marked price unless in exceptional instances, but he was permitted to take from his customer all that he could get. Part of his compensation came out of the amount that he could take over and above the code price. This led to constant haggling, the cleverest salesman getting the highest price and the cleverest customer getting the lowest. Favoritism and skill were dominant features in determining the selling price.

Of course, misrepresentation went hand in hand with this practice. Necessarily a salesman had to overstate the value of his wares in order to justify a price higher than the justifiable price.

From the day when their business was opened to the public, Weinstock and Lubin resolved that in their establishment there should be only one price to all on each article, and that that price should be clearly marked. They also established the policy that under no consideration should there be any misrepresentation in any form whatsoever. It is a curious thing to note how their early competitors combated these two policies openly in their advertisements. But it is also interesting to note that most of the competitors first gave way by at least alleging that they, too, had adopted these practices and then by politely going out of business.

In the matter of higher trade morals, Weinstock and Lubin were pioneers on the Pacific Coast, and there were but few who had preceded them in this matter anywhere in America. One of the boasts of the present management is that in no instance has it departed from the principles and policies laid down by the founders.

**HENRY L. EHRHARDT.**—A representative citizen of Elk Grove who has always been ready to do everything in his power to advertise the many advantages the little town has to offer the home-seeker, and who has taken advantage of the many opportunities in this motor age and secured the local agency for the Ford car, is Henry L. Ehrhardt, one of the most progressive citizens of Elk Grove.

A native son, Mr. Ehrhardt was born at Cedarville, Modoc County, on July 25, 1872, the son of John and Caroline (Holman) Ehrhardt, who were early pioneers. John Ehrhardt came to California in 1852, crossing the plain with a band of sheep. Afterwards, he went into dairying, and raised cattle, and he is still alive and in that field, although eighty-six years of age. Mrs. Ehrhardt came to Sacramento in early days, traveling north from Chile in 1849, and her father had the first flour mill in San Francisco, a very interesting circumstance from the standpoint of history. She died in 1921, aged seventy-four.

Henry Ehrhardt went to the public schools, and then farmed with his father, who had a ranch in Modoc, and one in Sacramento County, about four miles west of Elk Grove, and with his father he also em-

barked in raising cattle. In 1907 the Ford agency company was formed at Elk Grove, and Messrs. Ehrhardt and Rhoades have continued to manage it ever since. The company really first started to do a plumbing business, and to handle gas engines; and from that they drifted into the automobile field. In 1920, they built their modern brick garage, where they carry a full line of auto supplies, representing a little capital in itself; and as a man of affairs, Mr. Ehrhardt is a director of the Elk Grove Bank. In 1916 he was appointed a member of the board of education. He was made president and was reelected twice; and under his administration, the new high school, costing \$125,000, was built.

On November 12, 1901, Mr. Ehrhardt was married to Miss Catherine Mahon, a native daughter of Sacramento County, and they have two children: Olive, a graduate of the Elk Grove high school, class of 1923, and Henrietta. He has been through all the Odd Fellow chairs, belongs to the Elks, and he is a Mason of the third degree. He is fond of hunting and fishing, and is enthusiastic about this favored portion of the commonwealth.

**EDWARD H. LAWSON.**—Folsom City owes much to such enterprising, broad-minded and experienced merchants as Edward H. Lawson, who is widely known as an up-to-date confectioner and dealer in notions and sundry supplies.

Edward H. Lawson is the only son of Peter and Harriett (Norman) Lawson, deceased pioneers whose life records are written in the hearts of their fellowmen and have become an inspiration to those following after. His father was born at Copenhagen on September 13, 1828, where he went to school; and at the early age of fifteen he left home to follow the sailor's life. He joined a merchant sailing vessel; and after coursing the seven seas, he arrived at the Golden Gate early in 1849, after which he never returned to sea life. He went direct to the mines at Fiddletown, in Amador County, and he was one of the first to placer mine there; but he soon gave up mining to work at his trade, and sewed by hand the canvas hose used in bringing water to the mines from streams nearby. The hose was made in fifty and one hundred foot lengths, and sold at a good profit. He also later took up painting, which occupied him in his declining years.

In 1866 Peter Lawson was married at Fiddletown to Miss Harriett E. Norman, a native of Chicago, and the daughter of Dr. W. A. Norman, a prominent surgeon in Illinois, who had migrated to the gold fields in 1849, and returned East again in 1850, to find that his family—the mother and eight children—had already started for the Golden State by way of Panama; and they arrived in Fiddletown in 1851. After their arrival Dr. Norman returned to join his family. Dr. Norman was a man of small physique, but a wonder in medical aid; and throughout all the Mother Lode section, he administered to the Indians as well as to the whites. He died at the age of sixty, mourned by everyone who knew him. He has luckily been succeeded by his son, Dr. W. A. Norman, who has become prominent in the profession at Plymouth, Cal., in which town our subject was born on September 1, 1887.

Edward Lawson attended the public schools until he was fifteen, although while in his fourteenth year, he started to work in a general store. In 1903 he

left home to clerk in San Francisco, where he added materially to his experience. He returned home, fortunately, in 1906, just prior to the earthquake and fire. Three years later, he came to Folsom and entered the employ of the Earl Fruit Company, and there and in that field he remained at work until 1914. In that year, he bought a small business in Sutter Street, and three months later this was completely destroyed by a fire that swept away the entire block in which he was located. He secured a temporary location, however, just across the street from the old stand, and on July 1, 1915, he moved to his present location where he has added, from time to time, to his store equipment. He has a large stock, and the most modern fixtures. He also does an extensive trade, selling soft drinks and ice cream of every kind, and handling only the best available. He also sells bakery goods, notions and sundry supplies.

Mr. Lawson also owns his residence at Folsom, and there, during the declining years of his parents, he cared for them, moving his father from Plymouth, where he had resided for thirty-three years. Peter Lawson was an honored pioneer and a member of the Plymouth Pioneer Association. He breathed his last at Folsom, in 1916, at the age of eighty-eight. Mr. Lawson owns the outfit used by his father in the fifties to sew the canvas hose, now a priceless heirloom.

In the year 1921, at Sacramento, occurred the marriage of Edward H. Lawson and Miss Rose K. Zangerle, a native of Sacramento, and the daughter of Mrs. Louise Zangerle, who is still residing in that city. A child blessed this union on November 25, 1921, and has been named Anita Louise. Mr. Lawson is a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West, and he belongs to Granite Lodge, No. 62, I. O. O. F., and also to the Encampment and to the Rebekahs.

**MRS. MINNIE BARTON SHOWERS.**—Mrs. Minnie Barton Showers, of Folsom City, was born on May 23, 1865, in Eldorado County, on a ranch five miles west of Latrobe. Her father, Timothy Guy Barton, was born in New York on February 25, 1830, and he was nineteen years old when he arrived at Hangtown, in August, 1849, having had little difficulty in journeying across the great plains. He went into the placer mines, but soon took up land, raising stock and farming, as a sturdy pioneer, and sending provisions into the mines from his ranch. He also engaged in teaming, transporting freight from Sacramento to Virginia City, Nev.

In 1858 Mr. Barton was married to Miss Jane McLevy, a native of Liverpool, who arrived in California the year before, accompanying her sister; and their happy union was blessed with the birth of five children, among whom our subject was next to the youngest. H. D. Barton of Sacramento was the first-born; then came James T. of El Dorado, and after them Albert R., Minnie, and Emma Dunlap, now of Clarksville. Mr. Barton passed away in 1893, at the age of sixty-three; while Mrs. Barton lived to be seventy, and breathed her last in Eldorado County in 1906.

Minnie Barton attended the Carson Creek Joint school, where her father served for years as a trustee; and on January 1, 1888, she was married to Silas Showers, a native of Nine Mile House, in Eldorado

County, whose parents crossed the plains with ox-teams in the early fifties. Both Silas Showers and Minnie Barton had been schoolmates together, and in their married life they were to prove an ideal couple. In June, 1891, the Showers moved to Folsom City, and in April, 1901, they purchased the present residence of Mrs. Showers. For many years Mr. Showers was in the employ of P. C. Cohn, the dealer in general merchandise, and he proved a faithful and trusted employee.

In 1904 Mr. Showers established himself in business, selling confectionery and sundry supplies, and he conducted the first telephone exchange in connection with his store. In 1912, due to failing health, he sold out and retired from business, and on February 26, 1914, he passed away, one of the highly honored merchants and pioneers, a member of Granite Lodge, I. O. O. F. He had served his community well in various capacities, and particularly as a school trustee and as an influential citizen of democratic political views; and he is survived by five sons of excellent character. The eldest is James H. Showers; of Marysville, and the second-born is Frank S. Showers, who lives at home, an employee of the Natomas Company of California, and prominent in the Native Sons of the Golden West and the Odd Fellows. Harold H. served in the World War as a member of the American Expeditionary Forces abroad and died October 16, 1920, as a result of sickness contracted in France. Fred S. served in the Aviation Section, A. E. F. Ted B. is a student at the University of California, class of 1924. Mrs. Showers has been an active member of the Rebekah Lodge, and is a past noble grand.

With exceptional foresight, Mrs. Showers handles her business affairs successfully, and directs the operation of her 200 acres of land in Eldorado County. As a mother she is kind and generous-hearted, and it is not surprising that she is highly esteemed by the many who know her, and especially beloved by her devoted sons.

**MRS. KELSEY HOBDAV.**—Among the clever American women in Sacramento County who have demonstrated exceptional ability in the management of their estates may well be named Mrs. Kelsey Hobday, who resides about eleven miles northeast of Galt. She was born at Perry, Ohio, on December 29, 1855, the daughter of John and Charlotte (Teece) Child and was christened Emily. Her father and mother were natives of Birmingham, England, where they were married, and they came to the United States when a young couple, and made their way to what was then regarded as decidedly "West", and settled at Perry. In England, Mr. Child had been a miller; but in the country of his adoption he commenced to farm. Nine children were granted this worthy couple. Ann and Elizabeth, the elder two, are both deceased; then came George, Thomas, Emily, Sarah, Henry, John and William. Mr. Child died at the age of eighty-five, while his good wife lived to see her seventy-seventh year.

One of the annals of the family pertains to the accidental causes of Mrs. Hobday's parents' settling in Ohio. A sister of our subject's father, Mrs. Walker, was living at St. Louis, Mo., and Mr. and Mrs. Child were on their way there to settle; and at Painesville, Ohio, they were compelled to tarry, because the railway bridge was burned out. A Mr.



Parmalee extended to them the hospitality of his home, and they thus became interested in the Buckeye State; and after remaining with the Parmalees for a year, they settled in Perry, on the bank of Lake Erie. In 1887, they made their daughter a visit in California, spent one winter, then went back to their home.

Emily Child attended the schools in Perry, and in that town, on February 6, 1884, was married to Kelsey Hobday, a native of Mentor, Ohio, and the son of John and Elizabeth Hobday. They were also natives of England, where they had been farmer-folk, and they continued agricultural pursuits in this country. Kelsey was one of eight children, those older than he being Ed, John and Basil, and those younger, Sarah, Fannie, Elizabeth and Margaret. He came out to California in 1872, bought a ranch and improved a home, then returned to Ohio in 1884, married, and accompanied by his devoted wife returned to California. They settled in Sacramento County, about ten miles north of Galt where he had bought 160 acres of grain-land, which they farmed for a while but which has since been sold. In 1900 he took up eighty acres of government land four miles east of the place where he had originally settled, or twelve miles northeast of Galt, which he also devoted to the raising of grain; and this land he cultivated until he died there, in 1912, the father of five children: Kelsey, Jr.; William; Hiram and Edward; and the youngest is Sarah, now employed in the Krebs paint store, Sacramento. Kelsey Hobday was a staunch Republican and heartily supported the party he believed in as most likely to protect and favor American industries. He was a Mason, and an eminently patriotic citizen; and his two sons, Hiram and Edward, have reflected credit upon his honored name by their service in the United States Army.

Hiram Hobday entered the United States Army in June, 1917, and joined the marine corps, and for eleven months he was at Mare Island. Then he was transferred to the Aviation Detachment, and for six months attended the mechanics' training school, and then he went to Miami, and was at the naval aviation school for a part of the time, and for a part of the time was at the marine flying field, and after five months there was discharged, as a private, in April, 1919. Edward entered the service in August, 1918, and was sent to Camp Lewis, in Washington, and joined Company B of the 1st U. S. Infantry, Thirteenth Division, and was eleven months at Camp Lewis; and he was honorably discharged, in July, 1919. Both young men are now loyal members of the American Legion at Galt.

Kelsey Hobday, Jr., was born on February 2, 1885, on the home place in Sacramento County, and at the age of sixteen began to support himself, working out on ranches. He clerked for five seasons in a store at Lake Tahoe, and during the winter seasons he worked at Sacramento, Galt and Clay, thus rounding out five years in a very useful way. He then spent about six years in the poultry business in Sacramento County, in the Whitaker and Ray Colony; and in 1922 he came to the old Quiggle ranch at Herald, dairying on shares. He was married at Lake Tahoe, in June, 1914, to Miss Jessie E. Perry, who was born at Riverside, Cal., the daughter of H. M. and Nellie M. Perry, Canadians, an only child.

William C. Hobday was born on the Hobday ranch, on December 15, 1893, and attended the Don Ray Colony school, and started for himself at the age of twenty-two. He worked for wages until he was married, at Stockton, on May 20, 1916, when he chose for his wife Miss Phebe Webber, the daughter of Barney Webber. The mother is deceased, but the father resides with Mr. and Mrs. William C. Hobday. After William married, he had a chicken ranch at Lodi for two years, and then moved onto the Webber Ranch, one and one-half miles east of Arno, where he raises turkeys and chickens, and also devotes his attention to grain farming. They have two children, Harold and Donald.

**CAPT. ANTONIO SBARBARO.**—The clever, artistic Italian-American, genial of temperament and industrious in habits, has an enviable record for "making good" in the United States; and this characteristic is well illustrated by the popular Capt. Antonio Sbarbaro, boot- and shoemaker to the exclusive circles of Sacramento, and to the best of the suburban families. He was born at 444 Washington Street, New York City, on November 29, 1857, the son of Bertolame and Rose (Cordano) Sbarbaro. His father was originally a cattle dealer in Italy, as were many members of his family, who took to commercial pursuits in their native land. When the father came out to the New World, he chose the American metropolis as the best field for his peculiar ability as a contractor in the unloading and loading of boats. Having done well in America, he married in 1853, in New York, and was actively engaged in his business until he returned to Italy on June 22, 1869, with his good wife and family; and there they both lived and died. Antonio went back with them, and so is the product, so far as his elementary education is concerned, of both the Italian and the American schools. This acquaintance with the daily life of the two continents has been of great service to him.

Besides learning the boot- and shoemaking trade as a boy, he ran errands for the Union soldiers, and he also lent a helping hand to the pursued negro; and he is credited with having saved the lives of over 200 Africans, some real slaves, by assisting to hide them in cellars and to bring them the necessities of life while they were in hiding, and then to help spirit them away. He also tells of seeing many of them, when pursued, throw themselves into the Hudson River and drown, to avoid being captured and taken back to slavery. Indeed, his life in New York is most interesting. Even as a kiddie of six years, he began to shine boots, carrying his shining-box over his shoulder. He sold badges of Lincoln in 1861 and 1864; and he shined Lincoln's boots in the old Occidental Hotel on Broadway, in February, 1865, when Lincoln was on his way to Washington to be inaugurated the second time. After the assassination of the President, he sold Lincoln badges also. While he was shining the boots of the President, he was asked many questions as to his habits, schooling, etc.; and upon leaving, Mr. Lincoln admonished the lad to "always tell the truth, especially to your parents." This has never been forgotten by Mr. Sbarbaro, and is one of his cherished memories of the martyred President.

Antonio Sbarbaro went to Europe with his parents on June 22, 1869, and remained there until 1878. The family settled in the city of Bobbio, on the river Trebbia, and while in Italy he entered the Italian



*Capt. A. Barbaro*





army and did his duty by the land of his father's birth, and was discharged in 1878 as first sergeant. While he was living in Italy, he became the president of the Societa Operaia, a union which included all mechanics, and he served six terms; even while he was in the army he was not allowed to resign his office. On May 8, 1878, he left for California, and arrived here on September 13. He came to Sacramento in 1880, and worked for Tom Harper, remaining in his employ until he embarked in business for himself, first at 1125 Third Street, and then at his present location at 705 I Street. He has been fairly successful ever since he started, not getting rich, but certainly getting his share of the trade from such persons as are particular about their foot-wear and are determined to have the best; and at his present age of sixty-six he challenges any and all men of his craft to do better or more accurate work.

On October 8, 1887, in Sacramento, occurred the marriage of Antonio Sbarbaro and Miss Emilia Boitano, from which union were born two children, Rosie and Adelina. Mr. Sbarbaro served as a captain in the Bersaglieri Company, in Sacramento, which took leading parts in the National Guard activities under General Sheehan, and Colonels McKee, Seymour, Guthrie and others. Incidents of historical interest are related by the Captain, of which we mention one that took place on September 22, 1888, when his company was returning from San Francisco after having attended the anniversary of the entry of the Italian army into Rome, when the rule of the Pope was overthrown. They were in full regalia, and on crossing the bay on a ferry-boat Captain Sbarbaro met C. C. Allen, then adjutant general of California, and ordered his company to stand at "present arms" before the state officer as a token of respect. This was never forgotten by General Allen, who became a warm friend of Captain Sbarbaro. Another incident of interest occurred at the time of the A. R. U. strike in 1894. The striking railroad men broke into the Bersaglieri hall and took all their guns, evidently to protect themselves from the soldiers, who had been ordered to Sacramento. The Captain reported the loss of the arms to Mayor Steinman and to Sheriff O'Neil, and also to United States Marshal Baldwin. He was told by the latter that all the guns would be given back to their rightful owners, as the state guards had taken all guns from the strikers and they were stored in the basement of the capitol building. Upon orders from Mr. Baldwin to General Allen, the guns were once more delivered to Captain Sbarbaro.

Captain Sbarbaro has been an active Republican politician for many years, and for thirty years has been a recognized leader in the Italian colony, serving as president of the colony for several terms. While president of the Italian colony he held the confidence of his people and always got results when promoting any drives for beneficial purposes, not only from the Italian population, but from people of every creed and nation. He always got prompt returns from many of the prominent citizens of San Francisco, among them A. Sbarbaro, president of the Swiss-Italian Bank, L. Scatena, A. Pedrini and J. F. Fugazi, who always responded to calls for aid. The Captain was the first man to induce the Italian consul at San Francisco to visit Sacramento. This was on April 26, 1908, and was the first time an Italian consul had visited the capital city. In 1913, the Captain

appeared before the state legislature to ask for the appropriation of money to teach Italian in a cosmopolitan school in Sacramento. In the movement he had the support of Luella B. Johnston, then president of the board of education, and Charles C. Hughes, superintendent of schools. This was made a bill and passed, not only for Sacramento, but for all cities in the state over a certain population where it was deemed expedient to teach that language. This was the first attempt made for the passage of such a measure in Sacramento. Captain Sbarbaro has always been ready and willing to aid those in distress, either at home or abroad. In 1886 he raised a fund for the destitute from the cholera epidemic at Liguria and Napoli, and for the flood sufferers at Veneto, that same year; and he also raised money for the relief of those made destitute at the time of the great tidal wave at Galveston, Texas. At the time of the Messina disaster in Italy, in 1908, the call came for funds for the earthquake sufferers; and on January 3, 1909, Captain Sbarbaro, then president of the Italian colony in Sacramento, sent out a call for a meeting to arrange for soliciting funds to send to the refugees. The results were immediate, as that same day over \$1,000 was subscribed and inside of three months there had been raised \$7,713.98, which had been sent in \$1,000 amounts from time to time. This money was raised by solicitation from people of all nationalities, and was sent through the state branch of the California Red Cross by Captain Sbarbaro to the committee in Italy that had been appointed to care for the sufferers. The results of the drives by the various committees are shown in a personal letter to Captain Sbarbaro from A. Bonenheim, treasurer of the Sacramento Red Cross, in which it was stated that all moneys collected for the above purpose had been sent to Italy. During the "Days of '49" parade in 1922, in Sacramento, Captain Sbarbaro was Grand Marshal of the Italian Division, and this division had the distinction of winning the second prize. He is one of the best-known men in Sacramento, and has always shown his public spirit by helping every worthy and worth-while project that has been brought to his notice, that had as its aim the uplift of his fellow-men and the making of a better and greater Sacramento.

**THOMAS N. DAVIS.**—A California rancher who is an enthusiastic native son, and of whom, because of his progressive methods and scientific results, Sacramento County may well be proud, is Thomas N. Davis, who was born on the old Davis ranch near Hicksville, five miles northeast of that town, on February 13, 1871. His father, David Davis, came out to California in 1852 and made an interesting record as a pioneer, details of which may be found in the story of E. A. Riley, found elsewhere in this volume, acquiring, previous to his death, 1,120 acres. At first, he engaged in the raising of sheep and cattle, and he also had considerable range land in the mountains; and in later life he took up general farming.

Thomas N. Davis attended the district school that had been named after his father; and when twenty-four years old, he started farming for himself. He married at Sacramento, on July 2, 1894, Miss Georgia Alida Spring, a native of Sacramento County and the daughter of Elias W. and Christiana (Long) Spring. Her father was a school teacher, and also an early settler of Sacramento County; and he conducted



schools in several counties in central California. Miss Spring completed the studies required at the Sacramento high school, and then attended the state normal school of San Jose, after which she taught for some three seasons before her marriage. Her father died at the age of fifty-eight, and her mother at the age of sixty-nine. Elias W. Spring is a brother of Mrs. Davis.

Mr. Davis has operated the Davis ranch continuously since his marriage, with the exception of one year, which he spent at Eureka, in Humboldt County; and he has 160 of the original Davis acres, upon which he built a home, where he has reared two sons, Thomas N., Jr., and Francis Murray, who assist him in grain farming. He leases about 1,500 acres devoted to grain-raising purposes, and he employs eighteen head of horses and one tractor. He served for years as clerk of the board of trustees of the Davis school district. In national political affairs, he votes regardless of party lines.

**RICHARD T. BUTLER.**—For the past twelve years Richard T. Butler has been the manager of the Cavitt Orchard Farm located fifteen miles northeast of Sacramento on Auburn Boulevard, consisting of eighty acres well improved and productive. He was born in Evansville, Ind., March 4, 1851, a son of William Thomas and Elizabeth Butler, both natives of England. William Thomas Butler and his wife emigrated to America in 1844 and in 1852 crossed the plains to California with an ox team, enduring many hardships, but were fortunate in having no trouble with the Indians while en route. William Thomas Butler was a boatman by trade, and in 1864 while mending the bottom of a river boat on the Sacramento River, accidentally fell into the river; he was rescued, but the chill of the cold water caused his death within a year. He was survived by his widow and seven children: Sarah Ireland, a venerable pioneer of Sacramento, passed away in 1922; William Thomas resides in Roseville and his sketch is in this volume; Richard T. is the subject of this sketch; John resides in Roseville; George is deceased; Mary Spaniger resides in Roseville; and Charles is deceased. The widow remained in Sacramento, where she educated and reared her children. She was a close and intimate friend of the Stanfords and she spent her declining years in Roseville, where she passed away.

Richard T. Butler attended public school in Sacramento and at an early age began to earn his own way in the world; he began ranching near Sacramento, where he conducted a dairy; he saved his money and soon had enough to start as a teaming contractor with Bowers & Watters; later he learned the moulder's trade with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. On June 29, 1876, Mr. Butler was united in marriage with Miss Ida B. Cavitt. For thirty years Mr. Butler farmed in Sacramento County and in 1911 became manager of the Cavitt Orchard Farm, the estate left by Mrs. Butler's mother, who passed away May 8, 1911. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Butler: Lila May, George W., Richard T., Albert F., Edith May, Vital B., and Melba B. Mr. Butler was residing in Sacramento at the time of the high water in 1862 and helped the family to remove from their home at Twelfth and L Streets to higher ground and for many days they went about in boats. Mr. Butler has devoted much

of his time to the progress of the Sylvan district of Sacramento County, among the oldest rural sections of California.

**CHARLES H. JOLLY.**—A venerable and highly esteemed pioneer, whose recollections of early days are of never failing interest to all who treasure the history of the Golden State, is Charles H. Jolly, a retired merchant of Folsom City, who has been a state guard at the Folsom Prison since December 18, 1893. He was born at Jollytown, Greene County, Pa., June 18, 1837, and is now the only surviving son of Titus and Rachael (Pownston) Jolly, both natives of Old Virginia, who pioneered together in clearing the forests in Pennsylvania for the town-site of Jollytown, named for Titus Jolly. Few men excelled him in that day of hard struggle against great and heavy odds, when as a farmer, blacksmith and wagon-maker, he helped to blaze the way in the march of civilization for others.

Charles left home at the age of thirteen, and drifted about at common labor, making his way through West Virginia; and when sixteen years old, he started West with his brother Samuel. They crossed the plains by way of the North Platte River, and he arrived on November 28, 1858, at Hangtown, now Placerville, his brother having lain over in Virginia City, where he remained. For about three years Charles prospected, in placer mining, with pick and shovel, and in 1861 he located at Folsom, then a lively center and the railroad terminus. He conducted a store for six years, and on January 11, 1862, with a partner, Mr. Berry, built over night a boat, on which they made a trip the next day to Sacramento City, twenty-two miles away, on the high waters of the memorable flood of that year. While en route to Sacramento, they saved a valuable dog which had taken refuge on a haystack on a neighboring farm and brought it to Sacramento, for which, when they returned the faithful animal to its appreciative master, they were amply rewarded. They spent one day in the capital city on their boat, conveying people through the Venice-like streets from place to place, and when evening came sold their boat for \$75, and returned to Folsom City by means of the steam railway. This adventure was typical of the spirit of the time in which they lived, and is one of the best of Mr. Jolly's stories.

As a merchant, Mr. Jolly made an enviable reputation for progressive methods and ideals, and after burning out in 1867, he went to Washoe City, Nev., and for five years followed placer-mining with fairly good results. In 1873, he removed to San Francisco, and there for seven years he was an employee of large wholesale establishments. In 1880, he returned to Folsom, and with two partners conducted a general store, until he sold out, in December, 1893, as the result of a thrilling event at the near-by state prison, leading to a shake-up and reform. After the famous Sontag break in that year, Warden McCombs solicited Mr. Jolly to become a guard at the prison, and from a sense of duty, he responded to the call and disposed of such private interests as would otherwise have stood in his way. Since then Mr. Jolly's record as a guard and officer in every department of the prison has been and is above reproach, and he has the distinct honor of being the eldest of any of the state prison guards in California, and the one who has longest been in office. He is known as both a

fearless and thoroughly capable man, and his experiences have been sent abroad throughout the country many times by newspaper syndicates.

Some of these experiences, in which other brave officers besides Charles H. Jolly participated, are full of the romance and high-lights found in fiction founded upon real life. On July 27, 1903, for example, thirteen desperate convicts in Folsom Prison assailed the guards, captured the prison armory, and escaped, carrying with them Warden Wilkinson and Captain R. J. Murphy. They had armed themselves with "file" knives and razors. Two of them turned on W. A. Chalmers, the outer gatekeeper, and stabbed him in the arm, while the others rushed into the captain's office, captured the warden, captain and other officials, and taking them as shields, demanded that the armory be opened to them, or they would slaughter all the officials. The armory was opened and they supplied themselves with rifles, revolvers and ammunition, and still holding their prisoners to shield them, demanded that the main gate be opened, under the same threat, and it was done. To the lasting honor of two prisoners, be it said, Joseph Casey, a life-terminer, slammed the inner door, preventing a general escape. O. C. Clark, another convict, doing twenty years for forgery, dropped down in the office, and going to the warden's office, gave the alarm, which was telephoned to Folsom, and the big siren was sounded. The warden and officers were released and returned to the prison, their captors having exchanged clothes with them. Chief Turnkey Joseph Cochrane had been badly stabbed, and Guard William Cotter was dead and others wounded. At Pilot Hill the convicts were overtaken by posses, and J. J. Allison, a convict, was killed. On August 1, as a militia company from Placerville was trailing the convicts on a hill near that place, they were fired on from ambush, and two of them, Festus Rutherford and Charles Jones, were killed, and William Gill wounded. The convicts split into two bands, and posses hunted the foothills and mountains for them. Roberts was captured in a grain-field near Davisville, on August 5, by Deputy Sheriff John J. Hinters of this county. Roberts and Howard had come to Sacramento, and passed the night at Agricultural Park, separating afterwards. Seavis, the negro convict, was captured on August 6 at Auburn, by Sheriff Keene and Deputy Coan. Fahey had a battle on the night of August 7 with Detective Max Fisher and Deputy Sheriff Wittenbrock, but got away in the dark. On August 23, Murphy was captured by officers at Reno, and Woods was captured in the same city the next day. Roy Fahey, "Red Shirt" Gordon and some of the others have never been captured.

On December 30, 1904, a desperate attempt was made by seven convicts engaged on the rock-crushing plant in the prison grounds, to duplicate the break of 1903, but it was a disastrous failure. Warden Yell, anticipating that such an attempt was contemplated, had given strict orders to the guards to fire on the convicts, no matter who might be killed, if such an attempt were made. The convicts were aware of the order, but did not believe that it would be carried out. They stopped the machinery by throwing a sledge hammer into the rock crusher, and when Captain Murphy went to see what was the matter, they seized him and also Charles Jolly, using them as shields. The convicts had cached a number of knives made from pieces of steel, with

which they threatened to kill their prisoners. The convicts were Charles Carson, W. J. Finley and F. Quijada, all life-terminers, and D. Kelly, W. Morales, J. Quinlan and H. C. Hill. The guards began firing, and in less time than it takes to tell it, Morales, Quinlan and Hill were lying dead, and the others badly wounded. Captain Murphy and Charles Jolly, whom they had used as shields, were both wounded by bullets; Finley and Carson, being life-terminers, were convicted after their recovery from their wounds, and sentenced to hang, but stayed their execution for a while by an appeal to the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Jolly, to the satisfaction of a wide circle of friends, survived a situation such as few would care to face, for the mere sake of a thrill.

At Folsom, and on May 17, 1867, Mr. Jolly was married to Miss Evelyn Heaton, a native of Peoria, Ill., where she was born on January 11, 1844, the daughter of James and Carolyn (Jacobs) Heaton, the former a native of New York, where he was born in 1821, and the latter a native of Connecticut, where she first saw light in 1816. In 1834, they migrated to Illinois, and after living there for eighteen years, they crossed the great plains to California in 1852. Mrs. Jolly has a most remarkable memory, and she is able also to delight her admirers with reminiscences of her trip, as one of a party traveling in forty-two covered wagons. They arrived on August 16, 1852, making the record trip for the shortest time, so it is said, ever taken by an immigrant train to cross the plains from Illinois to California. The family stopped a short time at the Beckley Hotel, Sacramento, and later Mr. Heaton became prominent as a farmer, although he was really a veterinary surgeon; he had returned East for study, and was duly graduated, in 1868, from the State Veterinary College in New York. He was scientific in his methods of agriculture, and contributed something definite to the advancement of the farmer in California. Before his death he had owned a rich farm on Auburn Boulevard, northeast of Sacramento. Mrs. Jolly's mother died on April 22, 1900, and a year later, on December 29, her father passed away.

Mrs. Jolly recalls vividly the time when she and her sister rode horseback from the ranch to Folsom City, in 1856, to witness the arrival of the first steam-cars in California, on the line which was newly completed from Sacramento City to Folsom City, the year before she graduated from the Presbyterian Academy at Folsom. Fifteen years ago Mr. and Mrs. Jolly removed to Represa, arriving in September, and now they have a comfortable home just outside the gray walls of Folsom Prison, on a slightly hill, next to the beautiful gardens and home of the warden.

Mr. and Mrs. Jolly are rightfully the holders of a very honorable and a unique position among the residents of this county; and in May, 1918, the whole countryside turned out to help them celebrate their golden wedding anniversary. The I. O. O. F. hall at Folsom was crowded to overflowing, although it is one of the largest halls in the county. The happy couple have served the community faithfully, and deserve to enjoy, as they certainly do, the esteem of all who know them. They contribute as liberally as they can to public and private charities, and seek to be of service at all times to those less fortunate than themselves.



**G. W. CAVITT.**—Among the pioneer orchardists of Sacramento County who began farming as early as 1864 was G. W. Cavitt, his first purchase having been 280 acres on the Auburn road which he developed into a fine productive property. He was successful in whatever line of work he turned his hand to, for he was honest and industrious and gained the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. His birth occurred in Rush County, Ind., in 1832, and at the age of thirteen he accompanied his parents to Iowa, where they became farmers until 1864.

On February 28, 1856, Mr. Cavitt was married to Miss Rebecca Perkins, a native of Virginia, and four children were born to them; William C. passed away in San Francisco March 12, 1923; Thomas F. is deceased; Ida Belle is now Mrs. Richard T. Butler; and Eva F. In 1864 Mr. Cavitt brought his family across the plains to California by ox-team and had some interesting experiences with the Indians. He located on the Auburn road, where he bought 280 acres and engaged in farming and teaming at first. He improved his home place with a fine residence, which was later destroyed by fire. Mr. Cavitt continued active until his death, January 24, 1907. Mr. Cavitt also owned valuable real estate in Sacramento and after his death Mrs. Cavitt capably looked after the estate interests until her death in May, 1911; the estate now consists of eighty acres; 200 acres of the estate had been disposed of before Mr. Cavitt's death. This worthy pioneer couple will be long remembered for their activities along lines of advancement and progress.

**MRS. MAY A. BEAUVILLE.**—An interesting, inspiring example of what a gifted woman, with the proper purpose in life, may accomplish, particularly in the management of agricultural property, is afforded by Mrs. May A. Beauville, who lives on her trim acres about four miles north of Clay. She was born in Buckeye Valley, Amador County, the daughter of J. Oscar Taylor, a native of Wisconsin, who had married Miss Fanny McKee, a native of Calaveras County, whose father, in turn, was a native of Massachusetts and an early California pioneer. He mined at Mokelumne Hill, and there the mother of our subject, who lived to be fifty-four years old, was born. J. O. Taylor is still living, near Eugene, Ore., at the ripe old age of eighty-seven, enjoying life raising strawberries, something he has wanted for years to do.

May Taylor accompanied her parents to Pineville, Ore., together with her two brothers, Henry, now deceased, and Harry, who lives at Eugene, Ore., and at Pineville she went to school, getting there the foundation of that training which has enabled her to accomplish so much, so well. On September 28, 1892, she was married to William Beauville, a native of San Francisco. In 1910, she returned to Clay, where she inherited forty acres of the old McKee Ranch estate that first fell to her mother, through whom, at the latter's death, she received her portion. She now not only manages this tract, but she also leases eighty acres belonging to Mrs. Elizabeth Howard and George McKee, of Fulton, and during the summer months she conducts a small dairy. In her agricultural operations she has employed the most scientific, up-to-date methods and the best of mechanical outfits, and with her exceptional acumen and enthusiastic liking for her work, she has

produced results such as would reflect the highest credit upon farmers of far greater experience and opportunities. In national politics she is a Republican.

In her home life, so attractive to all who have the chance to enjoy its hospitality, Mrs. Beauville has the company of a daughter, Edith, who is an actress, having traveled for about five years, seeing much of life in New York City, but who has given up the stage and is now living at home with her mother, a help and a comfort to her, and a welcome hostess, with her mother, to the favored who visit this Sacramento County ranch.

**WILLIAM C. SHELDON.**—If not the oldest native son in California, William C. Sheldon is nearly so, for he was born at the old Sheldon mill on the Mocosumnes River, February 26, 1848, on the Omo Chumney ranch, a grant, so named by the Indians (the name meaning "my winter home"), because of the abundance of wild grapes along this part of the Mocosumnes River. Mr. Sheldon's father, Jared D. Sheldon, was a New Englander, born at Underhill Center, Vt., of an old Eastern family. Grandfather Sheldon served in the Revolutionary War and was at the Battle of Lake Champlain.

Jared Sheldon was a millwright and a very fine mechanic. When a young man, having a longing to see the great West, he made his way to what is now Kansas City, and on over the plains to Santa Fe, N. M., with a party of government men. Here he was taken ill and had to remain behind, intending when he was well to overtake his party. Having obtained from them the direction in which they were going, he started after them; but he never heard of them again. Even after coming to California he could find no trace of any of the party; so they must have been massacred and the whole party annihilated. Jared Sheldon made his way gradually westward on muleback through the Indian country, enduring many hardships and having narrow escapes. One night when he was closely pursued by the redskins he escaped by going from island to island in a river. He had started with two mules, but later on had only one, a splendid animal, which carried him safely through, although at one time Mr. Sheldon was so nearly famished that he got down to kill the mule in order to satisfy his hunger. On consideration he decided not to do so, however, concluding that if he did, his own bones as well would be left to bleach on the plains; so he thought better of the matter and kept his dumb companion. The same day he came across a coyote, which he shot; but after a trial, he was unable to eat any of the meat, for it was too rank. Fortunately, before he was overcome by starvation, he ran across game which saved his life. He arrived in Los Angeles in 1837. The little Mexican hamlet of those days was vastly different from the present great metropolis. Jared Sheldon was a true frontiersman, inured to hardships, and made his way through the wild country with the instinct of the veteran pathfinder. He was dauntless and resourceful, and had no fear of being unable to reach the Pacific Coast. On this trip, when wanting a campfire, he made it by rubbing two pieces of wood together. From Los Angeles he made his way to Monterey; and there he built for the Mexican government the custom house that is still standing, and for his services was given the Omo Chumney grant on the



W. C. Sheldon





Mocosumnes River. He found that in order to obtain title to the grant he had to become a Mexican citizen, and this he could not do without becoming a member of the Catholic Church; so he was baptized, and was named Joaquin Sheldon. The grant was three miles wide and extended seventeen miles along the Mocosumnes River, from the present McConnell ranch up to over three miles above Slough House.

Jared Sheldon's services as a millwright were called upon at various times. He built a mill on the Russian River for the Russians, and another at old San Juan Mission, and also constructed a sawmill at Los Angeles. Having obtained the promise of the grant, he came to his possession and started in the stock business. As his services as millwright were valuable elsewhere, he had a partner, William Daylor, an Englishman who had been a sailor before he came to California and left the ship to remain for adventure here. While Mr. Sheldon was looking after the building of the custom house and mills, Mr. Daylor remained on the ranch looking after the stock and rancho. Mr. Sheldon built a flour mill on the Mocosumnes River, where he made flour. William C. Sheldon has in his possession a letter from General Sutter to his father, dated 1847, calling Mr. Sheldon's attention to his wheat and asking if the grist of flour was done. The burrs for the mill were brought from Monterey, having been brought to that point from Mexico, where they had been cut from native stone. In those early days it took a year to get a reply to a letter sent to Vermont. When a letter was given to an Indian messenger, it was carried by him in a forked stick; and while on his way he was a privileged person and no other Indian would stop him, for in their superstition they thought he carried spoken words. Mr. Sheldon build a dam in the river above his lands, taking out a ditch to obtain power for his mill and to irrigate his lands. In his operations he found the Indians good help and of great assistance to him. He also had a trading post in the hills and bought gold from the Indians and sold them goods in return. He obtained the services of William T. Sherman to survey his grant into half-mile tracts; and these he sold to settlers as low as ten cents an acre in order to have neighbors, and made the tracts large enough to make it worth while for the purchaser to buy. He built the first house at Slough House, and in every way was an enterprising man.

Jared Sheldon was married near what is now Galt (then Live Oak) to Miss Catherine F. Rhoads, born in Indiana, who came here in 1846 with her parents. The grandfather, Thomas Rhoads, brought his family across the plains with ox teams and wagons the same year the Donner party were crossing the plains. The Rhoads train was captained by Captain Greenwood, who advised the members of the train and other parties as well, on account of the lateness of the season, to push on over the mountains. They left the Donner party at Donner Lake and came on through as rapidly as possible, and in October, 1846, arrived in California. Afterwards some of the Rhoads boys went back and helped pack the Donners in. The Rhoads family were living near Galt the first winter. Here Catherine Rhoads met Jared Sheldon, which resulted in their marriage. Her sister, Sarah P., met and married William Daylor; and both couples were united by Justice Sinclair on the American River.

Mr. Sheldon saw to it that a schoolhouse was built, and hired the first teacher. This is said to have been the first school in the county. As stated, Jared Sheldon had taken out a ditch from the river for irrigation. After mining began, trouble arose over the water. Mr. Sheldon offered the miners the water six days a week if he could have it one day, but the result was unsatisfactory, and Mr. Sheldon was shot down by the miners on July 11, 1851. They in turn left, and were never heard of again. William Daylor died of the cholera epidemic in 1851. Mrs. Sheldon carried on the ranch the best she could after her husband's death; but she was plundered right and left. She continued to live here many years, until she retired to Sacramento, where she resided until her death, about 1906, at which time she was Mrs. Dennis Dalton.

William C. Sheldon was the oldest child in his parents' family. He spent his childhood on the farm, attending the local school, after which he studied at Benicia College for three years. In 1871 he made a trip to the East, to New York City, and also visited his father's people in New England and Canada. After an enjoyable trip of four months, he returned home and began his farming and stock-raising operations at Slough House, in which he has been very successful.

In 1872, in Salt Lake City, occurred the marriage of Mr. Sheldon and Miss Anna Virginia Cook. She was born in New Jersey and had come to Salt Lake with her parents. Mr. Sheldon brought his wife to his ranch on the Mocosumnes River, having become the owner of 610 acres of land on said river, which he has improved and still owns, also having added ninety acres to it by purchase, so that he now owns 700 acres, devoted to raising hops, fruit, and alfalfa. Mr. Sheldon is interested in preserving the essential facts and interesting incidents of pioneer history, as well as the historic landmarks. He has saved the two burrs from the old Sheldon grist mill, and has them placed for steps in his yard.

Mr. and Mrs. William C. Sheldon have six children. William J. is assisting his father on the ranch; Catherine P. is Mrs. Jack Grandlees, of Bridge House; George T. died in 1918; Jessie C. is Mrs. Fred Grimshaw; Loren M. is also assisting his father; and Kittie A. is Mrs. Cothrin, living near Latrobe, in Eldorado County. Mr. Sheldon has always manifested a deep interest in the cause of education, and for many years served as a member of the board of trustees in Rhoads school district. He also served as justice of the peace of Lee Township for many years. A firm believer in the principle of protection for Americans, he is a stanch Republican. Fraternally, he was made a Mason in Union Lodge, No. 58, Sacramento, and is a member of Sacramento Chapter No. 3, R. A. M.; Sacramento Commandery No. 2, K. T.; and Islam Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, in San Francisco. Mr. Sheldon is well-posted on the early history of Sacramento County. Of pleasing personality and affable manner, he is an intensely interesting talker, and it is indeed a treat to converse with him and enjoy his genuine Western hospitality. His honesty of purpose and integrity of character have never been questioned, and his word is as good as his bond. He lives by the Golden Rule, and is no less liberal than enterprising; but all of his benefactions are accomplished in an unostentatious manner. He is now undoubtedly the oldest settler in Sacra-



mento County, and is probably the oldest native son in the state; and he takes a very active interest in pioneer affairs.

**JAMES BASCOM BRADFORD.**—This highly honored pioneer and business man breathed his last at Sacramento, Cal., on February 22, 1907. He was born on February 10, 1826, and attained the ripe old age of eighty-one years and twelve days. Few careers can approach his in point of foresight, usefulness, activity, force of character and public spirit, and it can be truly said of him that he left the world better for his having lived in it. He first opened his eyes to the light of day in Daviess County, Ind., being a twin brother of William Barton Bradford, a forty-niner, and like himself a man of forceful and wholesome character. These twin brothers were the third and fourth, in order of birth, in a family of nine children born to George and Mary F. (Bruce) Bradford, the former a native of Connecticut, the latter of Kentucky. On the paternal side, he was of English ancestry, while in the maternal line he was of Scotch extraction, harking back to King Bruce.

George Bradford, the father of James Bascom Bradford, was born in Middlesex County, Conn., July 5, 1787, and was the youngest in a family of thirteen children. He was a direct descendant of Gov. William Bradford, the second governor of Plymouth Colony. At the age of thirteen he ran away from home, and shipped to England as a cabin boy on a sailing vessel. Returning to America, he was employed on a flat-boat plying the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, and soon became a pilot and later the owner of a boat of his own, trading in the products of the rich Ohio and Mississippi River Valleys. After disposing of the cargoes at New Orleans, he would invariably take a boat to Boston, Mass. (instead of to New York City), and would thence come horseback across the country back to Washington, Ind., where he would reengage to take another cargo down the rivers. He displayed considerable ability as a trader and later established a general merchandise store at Washington, Ind., where he prospered and reared his large family; and here his sons, the two twin brothers, assisted their father and learned the store-keeping business.

Of these twin brothers, William Barton Bradford was the first to seek his fortune in the new Eldorado on the Pacific Coast. Coming via the Isthmus, he landed at San Francisco in 1849. James Bascom Bradford joined him in 1850, making the journey across the plains during the fifties. He had much experience in gold-mining, becoming interested in several different gold mines in Eldorado and Placer Counties. In the fall of 1850, he went to Oregon and engaged in farming near Salem. Returning in 1851, he mined for a while in Shasta County; and then, in the fall of 1851, he first located in Sacramento County. In 1852 he went to Diamond Spring, in Eldorado County, and there, in partnership with his brother, William Barton Bradford, under the firm name of J. B. & W. B. Bradford, engaged in the general-merchandising business until 1859, when the partnership was dissolved. During these years (from 1852 to 1859), they operated stores in several places in California and Nevada. At one time they were in business at Yankee Jims, in Placer County, where they remained nearly two years. At other times

they ran stores at Sacramento, Michigan Bluffs, and Aurora, Nev. They had thoroughly learned the store business back at Washington, Ind., and were very successful in their mercantile pursuits; and as they accumulated means, they invested it in gold mines, only to experience the gold miner's luck and lose their holdings. They owned and lost several mining properties, the last one being the celebrated "Last Chance" mine in Placer County, for which they were offered nearly a million, but refused it. Luck then turned against them; and inside of three months thereafter J. B. Bradford was "flat broke" and was forced to walk back to Sacramento, because he had not the money with which to buy a ticket on the stage line. This so thoroughly disgusted him with gold-mining that he resolved thenceforth to turn his attention to farming.

In 1856, J. B. Bradford went back to Indiana and brought out his father and mother to Sacramento County, Cal. They died here, and are buried in the City Cemetery at Sacramento. Their tombstones give the following information, duly inscribed as follows:

#### GEORGE BRADFORD

Born in Middlesex Co., Conn.

July 5, 1787

Died

July 16, 1862

God, not man, is the Judge.

In God I trust.

#### MARY F. BRADFORD

Born in Mason Co., Ky.

Aug. 16, 1793

Died

July 19, 1865.

George and Mary Bradford were married at Washington, Ind., in 1821. George Bradford was a man of deep convictions, who had learned many lessons in the rugged school of actual experience. A New Englander by birth, he had been brought up in an atmosphere which was opposed to slavery. His Whig principles and anti-slavery sentiments became irrevocably fixed in his heart one day down South, while working on a flat-boat, where he witnessed the cruel burning to death at the stake of a negro slave-boy, because he had attempted to run away (for the third time) from his harsh master. What a pity that this ardent Abolitionist was not permitted to live to witness the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation! He was a self-made man and built up a prosperous business at Washington, Ind., where the greater portion of his life was spent.

In 1860 J. B. Bradford located on the ranch of 160 acres twenty miles south of Sacramento, which he took up as a government claim. When he held up his right hand in the government land office and took oath that he intended this land for his future home, he did not perjure himself. He meant every word of it. His sterling honesty and integrity becomes all the more apparent when we reflect that this property has ever since been, and still is, the "Bradford Home Place." The board cabin which he







*J. B. Bradford*



*Sarah G. Bradford*





erected in 1860, and which was for many years his dwelling-place, is still standing on the place, an interesting landmark. For a number of years Mr. Bradford's principal pursuit was general farming. He then conceived the idea of grape culture. He planted the pioneer vineyard of his locality, setting out fifteen acres of vines in 1866 and gradually worked into viticulture. He kept increasing his acreage until his grape-vines covered 125 acres of his place. In 1889 he began to manufacture wine in a small way. He enlarged and improved his plant from time to time until it had a capacity of 400,000 gallons, and in 1897 he took his two sons in as partners in the business and operated under the firm name of J. B. Bradford & Sons.

Mr. Bradford went back to the Middle West; and at Danville, Ill., on the 20th day of September, 1871, he was married to Miss Sarah G. Kilbourne. She was born at Venice, Ohio. By their union they became the parents of two sons: Perley K. and George B., both of whose biographies appear elsewhere in this work.

Mr. Bradford became well-known in local Masonic circles, being affiliated with Elk Grove Lodge No. 173, F. & A. M. In political matters he made it a point to study national, state and local questions, and without fear or favor voted his convictions and principles, supporting men of character and ability to hold positions of public trust, and always seeking the greatest good for his community and country. He lies buried in the Masonic Cemetery at Elk Grove, beside the remains of his devoted wife and helpmate, who passed on a few years after him, at the age of seventy-two, highly esteemed and truly mourned.

The accompanying portrait of J. B. Bradford plainly bespeaks a strong, virile, pure and manly character. A rugged Americanism is stamped upon his features. As before stated, he was a direct descendant of Gov. William Bradford, the second governor of Plymouth Colony, who served as such from 1621 through 1633, and in 1635, 1637, and 1639, and again from 1645 to 1657.

The said progenitor was born at Austerfield, Yorkshire, England, in March, 1588, and was one of the early Puritans, dissenting from the teachings of the established church of England. In the autumn of 1607, although only nineteen years of age, he joined a company of dissenters who made an attempt to go on to Holland, where their religious opinions would secure toleration; but the master of the vessel betrayed them, and they were thrown into prison. Bradford remained in Holland, altogether, about ten years, and when the plan was decided upon of removing the English church at Leyden, under the care of Pastor Robinson, to America, he eagerly united with other Puritans in carrying out this idea. On July 22, 1620, he embarked for England, and on September 5 following sailed from Southampton on board the "Mayflower," with the first company of Pilgrims which left for America. A storm coming up, they were obliged to put into what became known as Plymouth Harbor, but eventually reached the harbor of Cape Cod. Here he had the misfortune to lose his wife, who fell into the sea and was drowned. The first governor of the colony, Carver, died on April 5, 1621; and Mr. Bradford was elected in his place. His wisdom in dealing with Sachems Massasoit and Canonicus, and other Indian chiefs—those friendly as

well as those who were hostile—is well known to every student of American history.

Governor Bradford married for his second wife, on August 14, 1623, the widow of Mr. Southworth. She was a lady whom he had known in England, and who came out to the colony for the purpose of marrying him. By his first wife he had one son; and by his second, two sons and one daughter. His first son died without children. Of his two other sons, William had fifteen children, and Joseph, seven; and from them have descended the Bradfords of New England, whose name is connected by marriage with half of the leading families of the Eastern or New England States.

Governor Bradford was not only a masterful executive, but a man of great literary ability. He was well-educated, and well-informed in history and philosophy; and his writings form the basis of Young's "Chronicles of the Pilgrim Fathers of the Colony of Plymouth," and constitute a priceless heritage. Governor Bradford died at Plymouth, Mass., on May 9, 1657.

Thus the Bradford family goes back to the "Mayflower," Plymouth Rock, and 1620. Of deep religious convictions and of unusual strength of body and mind, the Bradfords continue to be one of the leading families of America.

**GEORGE BRUCE BRADFORD.**—Born in Sacramento County on the old Bradford ranch near Bruceville, April 5, 1875, George Bruce Bradford is the son of the late James Bascom and Sarah G. (Kilbourne) Bradford, the former a California pioneer who came to the state in 1850 during the gold-rush and mined in Eldorado, Placer and Shasta Counties before his first location in Sacramento County, in 1851. In 1852 he settled for a time at Diamond Spring, Eldorado County, and in partnership with a brother, William Barton Bradford, under the firm name and style of J. B. & W. B. Bradford, engaged in the general merchandise business at Diamond Spring. Expanding their business, they also started other stores in different places in California and Nevada, with branches in the near-by gold-mining camps, and did a very thriving business until 1859.

J. B. and W. B. Bradford were twin brothers. They were born in Daviess County, Ind., February 10, 1826, being sons of George and Mary F. (Bruce) Bradford. As boys and young men they clerked in their father's general store at Washington, Ind., where they grew up, and where they learned the business of store-keeping from their father, George Bradford, who was a very successful business man and a prominent citizen. Thus equipped, J. B. and W. B. Bradford prospered, and invested their profits in gold mines, in which they met with ups and downs and shared the typical gold miner's luck, one day near-millionaires—the next, flat broke. They acquired and lost several gold-mining properties. As owners of the celebrated "Last Chance" gold mine, they refused an offer of almost a million, only to find themselves financially embarrassed three months thereafter, when J. B. Bradford made his way back to Sacramento afoot, because he did not have the price of a stage-coach ticket. That was in 1859. The partnership was then dissolved. After his bitter experience in gold mining, J. B. Bradford decided thenceforth to engage in a less hazardous business. In 1860,



therefore, he took up a government claim of 160 acres, near Bruceville, in Sacramento County, about twenty miles south of the city of Sacramento. From a very humble beginning as a general farmer, he became one of the largest and most widely known viticulturists in Sacramento County. In 1897 he took in his two sons, Perley K. and George B. Bradford, as partners; and the firm operated under the name of J. B. Bradford & Sons until his death, which occurred in 1907 at the age of eighty-one years. The business was then taken up and carried on by the two sons, Perley K. and George B. Bradford, who have ever worked together in perfect harmony, with rare intelligence and a hearty good-will, and like that other Californian native son, William Randolph Hearst, have more than tripled their father's wealth. They are now largely interested in horticultural, agricultural, and stock-raising enterprises. After their father's death, the two Bradford brothers continued to enlarge and improve the winery upon the place. They put in a spur track and switch from the main line of the Western Pacific at a cost of \$16,000, which was shared half and half by said railroad company and the Bradfords. Upon the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment they turned their attention to cattle-raising and feeding, bean-growing, and general farming, meanwhile keeping up their interest in grape-culture. They maintain in a state of maximum productivity the 140-acre home vineyard, the first fifteen acres of which was set out in 1866 by their father, who was the pioneer vineyardist in the Elk Grove vicinity. Together they own thousands of acres in Sacramento and other counties, while they hold other thousands of acres under lease, and keep from 2,000 to 3,000 head of cattle. Among the other valuable properties owned by them is the celebrated Brewster Ranch of 840 acres on the lower Cosumnes River, four miles west of Galt, splendid river-bottom land, which George B. Bradford is now engaged in leveling preparatory to seeding it to alfalfa, and making of it a cattle-feeding farm, where their cattle from the mountain ranges will be properly fattened for the market. In the month of July, 1922, The J. B. Bradford Properties, Incorporated, was duly organized and incorporated under the laws of the State of California, with Perley K. Bradford as its president and George B. Bradford as its vice-president and treasurer. Its holdings aggregate \$750,000, against which there is a bonded indebtedness of \$200,000.

Both of Mr. Bradford's parents have passed on. James Bascom Bradford, the father, was a direct descendant of Gov. William Bradford of Plymouth Colony. An extended history of his life, with portraits of him and his excellent wife and helpmate, appears elsewhere in this history. Their good names will ever occupy prominent places in the annals of Sacramento County.

The marriage of George Bruce Bradford, which occurred May 7, 1905, at Fresno, united him with Birdie Ruby Lenz, born in San Jose, a daughter of Bernhardt and Rebecca Lenz, both natives of Germany. Her father came to California in early days, and for years conducted a barber shop in San Jose; he is now living retired in that city, with his wife. Mrs. Bradford is the youngest in a family of three children. She was educated in the San Jose grammar and high schools, finishing with a course at the state normal school in her home city; and she taught school

before her marriage. Two children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Bradford: George Bruce, Jr. and Betty Virginia. Like his father before him, Mr. Bradford is a member of Elk Grove Lodge No. 173, of the Masons, and is past master of the order. Both he and his wife are members of Eastern Star Lodge No. 109, of Elk Grove; and Mrs. Bradford is past worthy matron in that order. They are representative Californians, descendants of pioneers, whose work they are worthily carrying on. In 1914 the post-office was moved from Bruceville to the Bradford Ranch, and Mr. Bradford was postmaster from that time until the rural-carrier route was established. Aggressively progressive, and a willing, intelligent and tireless worker, gifted with good judgment and exceptional executive ability, George Bruce Bradford worthily maintains the traditions of the Bradford family, and in this he is loyally supported by his excellent wife and able children. Comfortably domiciled on the old Bradford home place, he reflects great credit upon his family and ancestral locality.

**MRS. BIRDIE RUBY BRADFORD.**—A native daughter of California, prominently associated with the social and civic life of her community, is Mrs. Birdie Ruby Bradford, wife of George Bruce Bradford, vice-president and treasurer of The J. B. Bradford Properties, Incorporated, and an extensive agriculturist, viticulturist and stockman near Bruceville, in the Elk Grove section of Sacramento County. Mrs. Bradford was born at San Jose, Santa Clara County, on January 1, 1884, a daughter of Bernhardt and Rebecca Lenz, both natives of Germany. Her parents came from New York in 1877, as young man and young woman, and met while crossing the Isthmus of Panama. Their acquaintance ripened into friendship and affection, and two years later, at San Jose, Cal., they were united in the bonds of matrimony.

Birdie Ruby Lenz received her elementary education in the public schools of San Jose, graduating from the San Jose High School in June, 1901. She then entered the San Jose Teachers' College, from which she was also duly graduated after the completion of her courses, in June, 1903; and for one year prior to her marriage, she was employed as a school teacher.

On May 7, 1905, at Fresno, Cal., Miss Lenz was united in marriage with George Bruce Bradford, son of the late James Bascom Bradford, pioneer miner, merchant, and viticulturist, whose life-history is outlined on another page in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Bradford are the parents of two children: George Bruce, Jr., aged seventeen years; and Betty Virginia, aged thirteen years. Mrs. Bradford favors the principles and policies of the Democratic party, and is very conscientious in her exercise of the political franchise. Interested in educational matters, she takes an active part in the work of the Parent-Teacher Association of Galt. She is an active member of Elk Grove Chapter, O. E. S., has served in all the offices of the order, and has held the chair of matron two different terms; and she is also a member of the Friday Club of Elk Grove and the Tuesday Club of Sacramento. In her religious life she is associated with the Third Church of Christ, Scientist, of Sacramento.







*Geo. B. Bradford*



*B. R. Bradford*





**CLINTON L. WHITE.**—Among the oldest and most distinguished members of the California Bar, widely and favorably known throughout and beyond the confines of Sacramento County, is Clinton L. White, who has gained an enviable place as a counselor and attorney, having acquired, during his long years of practice, a clientele highly appreciative of his knowledge of the law, his keen interpretation of legal questions, and his straightforwardness in giving the most conscientious and dependable advice. He was born on September 6, 1850, on a farm about two miles east of the village of Springville, Linn County, Iowa, where he spent his boyhood working on the farm in summer, and attending the district school in winter. In the autumn of 1868, satisfying an ambition to get a higher education, he matriculated at Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa; and in the spring of 1874 he was duly graduated from that institution, after which, in August of the same year, he came out to California, and in the fall took the required normal examination and was granted a teacher's certificate. He began teaching in the Hungry Hollow district, in the foot-hills in Placer County, and put in eight months in the schoolroom, while he read Blackstone outside of school hours. He then entered the law office of George Cadwalader in Sacramento, as both a clerk and a student, and there spent two years in assiduous application to the study of law. Licensed to practice by the supreme court of California in 1877, he at once began in Sacramento to follow the profession of his choice. He met with success from the very beginning, and so did not experience the long period of hardship and semistarvation which the majority of young lawyers have to undergo before being recognized as professionally capable. Early in life, he learned that industry will beat genius; and for many years past he has been among the busiest of men, either in the more extended study of general legal principles or in their special application to matters of business entrusted by confiding clients to his management. In 1879, he prepared the manuscript for a book on Criminal Law which was published by the Bancroft-Whitney Company, and which was well received by the profession—a natural success for one who, in 1880 and again in 1881, was secretary of the Judiciary Committee of the California State Senate.

For the two years 1881-1882, Mr. White filled the office of deputy attorney-general of California, and in that capacity was in almost constant attendance upon the supreme court, arguing the state's side of the criminal cases in which appeals had been taken. He served for ten years in the California National Guard, beginning with the rank of lieutenant, and reaching that of major and judge-advocate. In 1892 he was a member of the Board of Freeholders, which prepared the charter for the governing of the city of Sacramento; and in 1908 and 1909, he served a term of two years as mayor of Sacramento. In 1912 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in Chicago, and in 1916 he was a delegate to the Progressive National Convention. In 1919, the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by his Alma Mater, Cornell College.

Soon after leaving the office of George Cadwalader, Mr. White became associated with Wilbur F. George under the firm name of White & George. About two years later the firm was dissolved, and

Mr. White became a partner with A. L. Hart, at that time attorney-general of California, under the firm name of Hart & White. After the dissolution of this firm, Mr. White practiced law by himself for some years, until the foundation of the well-known firm of White, Hughes & Seymour; and upon the election of Joseph W. Hughes to the superior court of Sacramento County, the firm became White & Seymour, and continued as such for several years. It was then dissolved, and Arthur M. Seymour was elected district attorney of Sacramento County. In May, 1901, Mr. White and Arthur E. Miller of Sacramento entered into a partnership and conducted business under the firm name of White & Miller until the election of Mr. White as mayor of Sacramento. Then they took in as co-partner Judge C. E. McLaughlin, under the firm name of White, Miller & McLaughlin. Upon the dissolution of this firm, Messrs. White and Miller took in Irving Needham and Clinton E. Harber as partners, and their practice was continued under the style of White, Miller, Needham & Harber. On January 1, 1914, the firm was further augmented by the addition of Herbert E. White. Since then the personnel of the firm has remained the same, the five members of the firm working together in perfect harmony. They have been exceptionally successful and prosperous, representing, among others of their important clientele, the National Bank of D. O. Mills & Company, the People's Bank, the Equitable Life Insurance Company, and the New York Life Insurance Company, in their local interests. Mr. White is one of the largest stockholders in the People's Bank, in which he is serving as a member of the board of directors.

On January 1, 1885, Clinton L. White married Miss Margaret Olive McKinney, of Stirling, Ill. Two children were born of the fortunate union: Edith M. White, a graduate of Cornell, Class of 1909; and Herbert E. White, who was graduated from Stanford University in 1911, and is now a member of the law-firm of White, Miller, Needham & Harber, of Sacramento, actively and successfully engaged in the practice of his profession. Mr. White was bereaved of his gifted, devoted and loving wife on December 20, 1914, since which time his life has been deprived of its chief source of inspiration. Despite this heavy personal affliction and loss, however, his life has been unceasingly active in constructive effort, and the work he has accomplished has been of distinct value to the community and the state in which he has lived and toiled. Mr. White's entire professional life has been spent in Sacramento County, in whose development and growth he takes pride and pleasure. He is indeed loyal to the city of his adoption, and his fellow-citizens in turn esteem him most highly for his generous and kindly nature, his integrity and honesty of purpose, and his many sterling attributes of mind and heart.

**HERBERT E. WHITE.**—A widely-known attorney who is esteemed for both his knowledge of the law, and particularly his familiarity with legal procedure in the settlement of estates, and his unquestioned and unquestionable integrity in a busy practice, is Herbert E. White, a native of Sacramento, in intimate touch with Sacramento traditions and conditions. He was born on January 18, 1888, the son of Clinton L. and Olive (McKinney) White, the



latter a noble woman who passed to her eternal reward in 1914. Mr. Clinton L. White, whose life-story is narrated with some detail elsewhere in this historical work, is still living in Sacramento.

Herbert E. White was not satisfied when he had finished the grammar-school courses available in the schools of his neighborhood, but he pushed on through the Sacramento high school, and in 1911 was graduated from Stanford University, when he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Two years later, he was among the graduates of the law department of the same university, and then he was given the J. D. degree. He was a good student, and honest, hard work at study brought quite as many rewards as his equally conscientious and industrious application in legal practice later. In 1914, when only twenty-six years of age, Mr. White served a short period as superior judge, having been elected to succeed the late Judge Hughes. He is an honored member of the Sacramento County Bar Association, in which he is always to be found on the side of a sane enforcement of adopted law. His membership in the Native Sons of the Golden West attests to his patriotic sentiments toward this state.

In 1914, Mr. White and Miss Oritta Elliot of Sacramento were married at Sacramento, the lady being the daughter of Henry Elliot, descendant of an old-time family, himself the junior member in the well-known firm of contractors, Messrs. Sprange and Elliot, and of a member, on the mother's side, of another pioneer family bearing the good old name of Osborne, early settlers in Ohio. Olive Elizabeth is the one child of this fortunate union. Mr. White is a member of the B. P. O. Elks, and of the Hermitage Club. He is fond of both walking and gardening, and in the cultivation of his comfortable home-place, gets a good deal of out-of-door exercise.

**PERLEY K. BRADFORD.**—A successful rancher, who has been useful to his day and generation not only through his scientific and eminently practical agricultural pursuits, but also through his services in the proper discharge of the duties of public office, is Perley K. Bradford, who has been a supervisor of Sacramento County, and who resides at the old Bradford homestead off the Sacramento-Thornton road, about twenty miles south of Sacramento. He was born on the Bradford home-place, near Bruceville in Sacramento County, on July 8, 1872, the son of James Bascom and Sarah G. (Kilbourne) Bradford, worthy pioneer citizens, an extended sketch of whom will be found on another page in this historical work.

In 1850 James B. Bradford crossed the plains to California, having been preceded by his twin brother, William Barton Bradford, who arrived in California in 1849. During the fifties he had an extensive experience in gold-mining, farming and merchandising. He became interested in mines in Placer, Eldorado and other counties. In the fall of 1850 he went to Salem, Ore., and engaged in farming near Salem. Returning to California in 1851, he resumed mining in Shasta County, and in the fall of that year he located in Sacramento County. In 1852 he went to Diamond Spring in Eldorado County, and then engaged in business in partnership with his brother William B. Bradford. Under the firm name of J. B. and W. B. Bradford, the two brothers engaged extensively in general mercantile pursuits in different

places in California and Nevada, having branches in various mining camps. They had learned the store-keeping business very thoroughly in their father's store at Washington, Ind., where they grew up and where the father, George Bradford, was a successful merchant and leading citizen. With the money they made in their mercantile business, they bought gold-mines, and although they met with success at mining as well as in store-keeping, they experienced the usual gold-miner's luck; at times they were worth nearly a million, particularly as the owners of the celebrated "Last Chance" gold-mine in Placer County, which through no fault of their management they finally lost. The partnership was dissolved in 1859. Seeing the great risks and uncertainties involved in gold-mining, James B. Bradford resolved never again to engage in it.

In 1860 James B. Bradford took up a claim of 160 acres from the government, and during the same year he built a board cabin, which for several years was his only dwelling-house. It is still standing upon the place, a most interesting relic of the past. This 160 acres Mr. J. B. Bradford cultivated until he passed away there, in 1907, at the age of eighty-one. It still continues to be the Bradford home-place. Some years after her husband's death, Mrs. Bradford died, at the age of seventy-two. She was highly esteemed, and truly mourned, as was her husband. There were only two children in the family, Perley K. and his brother, George B., both of whom were reared on the Bradford ranch and attended the Mokelumne school, which was in their home district. For a number of years the elder Bradford engaged in general farming, and then became interested in viticulture, in a small way at first, in the year 1866, setting out fifteen acres to wine-grapes, which was the first vineyard in his vicinity. He kept increasing his vineyard until he had 115 acres planted, and became widely known as the pioneer vineyardist, as well as one of the largest grape-growers in the county. In 1889 he began the manufacture of wine in a small way, building a winery, and enlarging his plant from year to year until it had a capacity of 3,000 tons of grapes and a production of 400,000 gallons of wine annually.

In 1897 he took in his two sons—namely, Perley K. Bradford, the subject of this review, and the younger brother, George B. Bradford—as partners in the business, and the firm name became J. B. Bradford & Sons. The two sons entered heartily into the business, and soon after their father's death they put in a spur of switch-track at an outlay of \$16,000, which was borne half and half by the Western Pacific and themselves; and they also made many other important improvements. The two brothers have continued farming on the old home-place, and together they have prospered. They continued to make wine up to 1920, upon a special permit, and only the purest wines were sent out from there. Now 140 of the 160 acres is devoted to all kinds of wine-grape growing, the ranch being irrigated by two plants until recently operated by steam, but of late by electricity. The pumps are respectively six and four inches in size.

The Bradford brothers have also acquired, since their father's death, several extensive parcels of land. They own 840 acres on the lower Cosumnes River, known as the Brewster ranch, four miles west of Galt, 200 acres of which is fine bean-land, while the







Perley K. Bradford



*Mary Belle Bradford.*





balance is devoted to farming and pasture; 620 acres, known as the French place, on the Cosumnes River; 840 acres at Michigan Bar; and 4,620 acres on the Bear River, between Auburn and Grass Valley. This last was really some eight ranches joined together into one by a large syndicate that had intended, when the purchase was made in 1916, to throw it on the market in subdivisions; but the World War upset the syndicate's plans, and the Bradfords were able to purchase the land at an attractive figure. It is fine fruit-land, and there is a great deal of river-oak on the place, at least 50,000 cords being a rough estimate; and the owners intend to cut and sell the wood, which ought alone to more than pay for the purchase of the land. They also have three and one-half sections of land in the mountains of Eldorado County. Instead of using this land themselves, the Bradfords lease it to the government, and in return get the lease of the entire "Long Canyon" on the north fork of the American River, where they can run 800 head of cattle during the summer months. Mr. Bradford and his brother have incorporated their properties under the name of the J. B. Bradford Properties, Incorporated, valued at \$750,000, bonding them at \$200,000. Perley Bradford is president of the corporation, while George B. is vice-president and treasurer. Outside of the corporation, Mr. Bradford and his brother own forty acres of land at Clay Station, said to be prospective oil land. Besides owning and operating or leasing out the above-named properties, the Bradfords lease about 2,000 acres of land northeast of Galt on the Cosumnes River, 1,600 acres near Slough House, twenty miles east of Sacramento. Cattle-raising is now their principal business. Both the home of Perley K. Bradford and the home of George B. Bradford were built on the home-farm before their father's death, and are most comfortable, ornate country residences. Perley K. Bradford is a staunch Democrat, and at present is the vice-chairman of the Democratic Central Committee.

A man of large and important interests, Perley K. Bradford entered upon a public career, in the following of which he has been of great service to this favored section of the Golden State. In 1912, he was elected supervisor of the fifth supervisorial district of Sacramento County, and served from 1912 to 1916. While supervisor, he was instrumental in getting the concrete road from Thornton to Franklin through his district, and this improvement has been of the greatest benefit to thousands of people.

At the home of his bride, on April 30, 1901, Mr. Bradford was married to Miss Mary Belle Wood, the daughter of H. T. and Mary Ann Wood, whose interesting life-story is given elsewhere in this historical work. Three children have blessed their union: Muriel Alice, James Hiram, and John Thomas. Mr. Bradford is a past master of Lodge No. 173, F. & A. M., of Elk Grove, having been raised to the degree of Master Mason on December 17, 1897; and Mr. and Mrs. Bradford are members of the Eastern Star of Elk Grove, in which Mrs. Bradford is a past matron. Mr. Bradford also belongs to Lodge No. 6, B. P. O. Elks, of Sacramento, and to the Eagles of the same city. Mrs. Bradford has been twice district deputy grand matron of the Eastern Star. During her first term, ten years ago, the district extended from Stockton to Modesto; while under her present tenure of office the district runs from Sacramento to

Placerville, in Eldorado County, a wonderful growth and expansion indeed. Mr. Bradford is a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West, at Elk Grove, and is president of the Native Sons Building Association, which has been incorporated for \$50,000, and organized to build the new home of the Native Sons in Elk Grove. Mr. Bradford was a prime mover in this project, and was actively instrumental in securing funds to start the building. Mrs. Bradford is a member of the Native Daughters, Elk Grove Parlor. At the present time she is holding the exalted position of grand trustee of the grand parlor of the Native Daughters of the Golden West, and is discharging the duties pertaining to her trust in a manner reflecting credit on California's native daughters, of whom she is a true type. Sacramento may well be proud of Mr. Bradford and his gifted wife, as well as of his brother and the splendid record of the Bradford family as a whole, which has always stood for the laying of a broad, deep foundation for the permanent development of the great California commonwealth.

**MRS. MARY BELLE BRADFORD.**—Mary Belle Bradford is the wife of Perley K. Bradford, of Bruceville, Sacramento County, and a daughter of Hiram T. and Mary Ann (Miller) Wood, pioneers of Sacramento County, biographical mention of whom appears elsewhere in this work. Her father was born in Missouri, and when a child of only two years, in 1852, crossed the plains with his parents, who at first settled in Oregon, before coming on to California. Her mother, Mary Ann Miller, was born on April 12, 1863, at Fairfield, Solano County, Cal., and was married to Mr. Wood at Knight's Landing on November 10, 1881.

In 1890, Mr. and Mrs. Hiram T. Wood came to Sacramento County, and since 1901 they have resided upon their ranch in the Colony school district, where they now own one of the finest forty-acre vineyards in the valley. They are numbered among the highly honored residents of Sacramento County, and are the parents of five children: Mary Belle, of this review; Myrtle Elizabeth, the wife of Clarence Martin, a machinist on the Bradford Ranch; Kathryn Rebecca, wife of Walter Martin, prominent rancher near Bruceville; William Thomas, a well-to-do rancher at Susanville; and his twin sister, Rilla May, the wife of R. P. Clark, expert accountant for the Westwood Lumber Company, residing at Westwood, Cal.

Mrs. Mary Belle Bradford belongs to the second generation of California's native daughters. Her maternal grandmother, Elizabeth (Barker) Miller, was born in Missouri, and was a pioneer of 1852, having crossed the plains in that year. She lived to see the ripe old age of ninety years, passing away in 1922. The maternal grandfather, Thomas Miller, was born in Pennsylvania, and also crossed the plains in 1852, and became a rancher at Fairfield. Mrs. Bradford was born near Dixon, Solano County, but grew up in Sacramento County and attended the grammar and high schools at Elk Grove. She was married at the age of eighteen.

Always a prime favorite socially, Mrs. Bradford has been a member of the Native Daughters of the Golden West, for the past eighteen years, first joining the La Bandera Parlor of that order in the City of Sacramento, from which she demitted in order to become a charter member of Liberty Parlor at Elk Grove, in which she served as its first president. At



the June session, 1923, of the Grand Parlor held at Stockton, she was elected to the exalted position of Grand Trustee, an office which she is in every way qualified to hold, and which she is now filling with credit and to the satisfaction of all. With her husband she takes an active interest in Masonry. She belongs to the Elk Grove Chapter of the Eastern Star, in which she enjoys the distinction of having been twice past matron. She is likewise deeply interested in all matters pertaining to good government and is well informed in regard to the leading political affairs of her home precinct, and in matters affecting the interests of the county, state and nation. Notwithstanding all her social and political functioning, however, her home continues to be the center of her dearest affections. As the mother of three interesting children—Muriel Alice, James Hiram, and John Thomas—and as the wife of Perley K. Bradford, she finds her greatest delight in presiding over the Bradford household, and is well and ably keeping up its traditional hospitality.

**HIRAM T. WOOD.**—A progressive vineyardist residing one-fourth mile west of the Colony schoolhouse, where he has forty acres of about as desirable land as may be found anywhere in Sacramento County, is Hiram T. Wood, who was born in Buchanan County, Mo., on April 8, 1850, the son of William and Rebecca Ann (Barker) Wood, the former a native of Missouri and the latter of Kentucky. Grandfather James Marion Wood, who came from Virginia, was a real frontiersman; he lived to be past ninety-nine years old, and died in Oregon. When two years of age, Hiram T. Wood was brought by his parents, by way of the Salt Lake route, to Willamette, Ore., where his father bought a farm, engaged in general farming, and lived to be seventy-two years of age. He had a pack train, and at one time was very wealthy; but he was attacked by Indians, while journeying to Canyon City, and lost all that he had. Mrs. Wood, beloved by all who knew her, lived to the fine old age of eighty-five. The worthy couple had five children as follows: James Marion was the eldest; then came William Henry; the third-born died in infancy; Hiram T. is the subject of our narrative; and John is the youngest.

Hiram Wood grew up under pioneer conditions, on which account his subsequent progress is all the more creditable to him. He had to walk three miles to attend the nearest school, which was open only to those whose parents subscribed to defray the expenses; and when eighteen years of age, he set out to make his own way in the world, leasing farm land. In 1870 he went to Seattle, Wash., and the following year came into California for the first time. At this time, he spent two years in the Sonoma Valley; and upon his return to Seattle, he leased several hundred acres near that city. In 1880, he came to California to stay; and going into Sutter County, he first farmed on land about ten miles above Knight's Landing. Later he moved into Yolo County, near Woodland, and then went over into Solano County; and from there he came to Sacramento County, where he farmed for a while. He then spent a short time in San Francisco. Returning from the Bay City to Sacramento County, he purchased a forty-acre ranch in the Don Ray Colony, just west of the Colony schoolhouse. These forty acres he developed into a Mission vineyard, improving the place greatly by the

erection of buildings on the land. Mr. Wood has served his community as justice of the peace of Alabama Township, in Sacramento County. He has also been a trustee of the Colony school. In politics, he is a Democrat.

At Knight's Landing, on November 10, 1881, Mr. Wood married Miss Mary A. Miller, a native of Fairfield, Solano County, and the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Barker) Miller. Her father came out to California in 1852, and he was in the same wagon-train, part of the way, while crossing the plains, in which William Wood, Hiram's father, came. At the fork in the trail, William Wood went north into Oregon, and Thomas Miller came to California. Thomas Miller was a native of Virginia, while Mrs. Miller came from Lexington, Mo. He farmed in California, and died at the age of fifty-two; and she passed away in January, 1922, at the ripe old age of ninety. There were nine children in the Miller family, the eldest, Emily E., being now deceased. The next younger were William H. and Benjamin P., while John died as a boy. The younger children are Mary A., Sarah C., Alfaretta, Letha, and Thomas N. Mr. Miller was fond of the place at Rockville, Cal., where he settled; and there he died.

Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Wood. Mary Belle is Mrs. Perley K. Bradford, of Elk Grove; Myrtle Elizabeth is Mrs. Clarence Martin, of Elk Grove; Kathryn Rebecca is Mrs. Walter Martin, of Elk Grove; William Thomas is at Susanville; and Rilla May is Mrs. Ross Clark, of Westwood. Nine grandchildren brighten the family circle. Mrs. Bradford has three children, Muriel, James and John; Mrs. Myrtle Martin has a son, James Wood Martin; William has two daughters, Mary Evelyn and Rilla May; and Mrs. Clark has three sons, Thomas Charles, Ross P., and Billie.

**WILLIAM D. McENERNEY.**—The many problems in agriculture peculiar to California are very familiar to William D. McEnerney, who is ranching about five miles northeast of Galt, on a ranch covering a quarter-section. He is a native son, and was born at Stockton on August 31, 1873. His father was Patrick McEnerney, a native of Westmeath County, Ireland, and his mother before her marriage was Miss Bridget Flaherty, and she was a native of County Galway. Patrick McEnerney came to California in early days, and he had a dairy farm at Franklin, in Sacramento County; and later he settled about four miles east of Hicksville, where he acquired 221 acres of land. After a while, he added a section and farmed that. He died at the age of seventy-seven, highly esteemed by all who knew him. Mrs. McEnerney is still living on the old home place, east of Arno, the mother of eleven children and the beloved center of a circle of devoted friends.

William McEnerney attended the Arno school, and remained at home with his folks until he was twenty-seven years old. He then went to Sacramento, and worked for two years, and after that he conducted a store at Arno for a year. He then moved onto the ranch where he now lives, about five miles east of Galt, having purchased a quarter section, and there he raises stock, and has a Mission grape vineyard of twenty acres which he set out. There was a house on the ranch, and this our subject remodeled, making of it a modern home, and he



*H. F. Wood*





has also built some other buildings on the ranch. Besides his own place, he leases land and puts in about 300 acres to grain, and has about 300 acres of summer fallow land each year. He is a Democrat, but esteemed rather for his broad American patriotism which leads him to place men and measures above partisanship; a member of the Knights of Columbus of Lodi, and a trustee of the Brown district school, and a member of the Grange and the Chamber of Commerce at Galt, he does what he can for the good of all.

Mr. McEnerney was married at Sacramento on June 17, 1901, to Miss Genevieve Bolton, a native of Clay, Cal., and the daughter of Curtis and Elizabeth (Louins) Bolton, the former a well-known pioneer whose life-story is sketched elsewhere in this work, and who died in June, 1922, at the age of eighty-six. Mrs. Bolton was the first woman to prove up on land in Sacramento County. Mrs. McEnerney attended the Clay district school. She has five children: William Curtis; Thomas P.; Elizabeth G. and Dorothy G., high school students; and Marjorie G., a pupil in the grammar school.

**FRANK M. COONS.**—With the history of the development of Sacramento County, Frank M. Coons is thoroughly familiar, for he has spent his entire life within its borders and represents one of the oldest families of the state. For the past ten years his attention has been given to agricultural pursuits, and his farm on the Auburn road is one of the desirable properties of this district. He was born at Elk Grove, Sacramento County, August 1, 1860, a son of George W. Coons, a native of Maryland. The father grew to manhood in St. Louis, Mo., and in 1849 started for California, lured by the discovery of gold, making the journey across the plains with ox-team and wagon. He built the first quartz mill used in the vicinity of Hangtown, but subsequently abandoned mining and turned his attention to the cultivation of the soil. He purchased a farm near Elk Grove, and there his marriage occurred.

Frank M. Coons is the sixth in order of birth in a family of ten children. He acquired his education in the schools of Sacramento County and when seventeen years of age began working on the grant owned by J. B. Haggin, in whose service he remained for twenty years. He was promoted from time to time and at length was made superintendent of all of the stock-raising operations of his employer, having charge of the mighty Salvatore, the pride of the Haggin stables. The horse-breeding business sprang into prominence in 1880, at the time Mr. Coons brought in the first two carloads of horses to the Haggin grant. Among the most valuable of the stock owned by Mr. Haggin was the horse O'Mondy, which he brought from the British Isles, paying for the animal the sum of \$150,000. In 1904 the business began to decline, and in that year Mr. Coons resigned his position as superintendent, entering the service of the state in the capacity of guard at the Folsom prison. For nine years he faithfully discharged the duties of that position, and in 1913 purchased the Coyle place, a forty-four-acre tract situated thirteen miles northeast of Sacramento, on the Auburn road. He specializes in the raising of grain, and takes justifiable pride in his ranch, which is a well-improved property, reflecting the care and labor bestowed upon it by its owner.

Mr. Coons married Miss Mary Ellen Coyle, a daughter of the late Edward G. Coyle, a pioneer of 1852, and they have become the parents of three children: Millie, who married Earl Ford of Sacramento; Rose, the wife of Clarence Sturgis; and Edith, who is employed as a stenographer in the corporative department of the state.

Mr. Coons is a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West. His political support is given to the Democratic party. Throughout his career he has made each day count for the utmost, improving the opportunities of the hour and discharging to the best of his ability the tasks that have devolved upon him. Therefore the years have chronicled his progress along lines leading to success, and he merits and receives the respect and confidence of his fellow-men.

**L. H. LANDIS.**—A worthy pioneer whose record for substantial accomplishment will long be treasured in the memory of those who delight to honor the pathfinders in history, was the late L. H. Landis, a native of Ohio, who arrived at Marysville, Cal., on New Year's day, 1857, the third son of Samuel Landis, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1804 and moved to Virginia in 1829. Four years later, he migrated to Ohio, and in 1858 he followed his son to California, and together in 1864 they took up their residence at Nicolaus and engaged in farming. In 1828, Samuel Landis had married Miss Hannah Fairchild, who was born at Pittsburgh in 1808.

In 1872 L. H. Landis married Miss Lovicy O. Smith, who was born in 1841 in Indiana, and came to California in 1870, traveling eleven days on the railroad. Mr. Landis farmed extensively in Sutter County until 1885, when he and his family returned East to Bloomington, Ill., where he continued farming for three years. They then came back to California, arriving at Orangevale early in 1889. Four children were born to this worthy couple. Frances E. is living on the old home place in Orangevale, where she has long been active in community affairs. Harry S., born in 1875, is at home, engaged in ranching. He has a son, Dick Mason, born April 5, 1914. Charles W., two years the junior of Harry, was graduated from the University of California a civil engineer, and resides at Oakland. Anthony L. Landis, born in 1879, is a rancher, and is also living at home.

When L. H. Landis removed to Orangevale, two families were residing permanently in the vicinity, and they were named Carmichael and Thompson; but both have long since moved away. The Landis family are referred to nowadays as the pioneer settlers of Orangevale, and on this account enjoy a unique position, being highly esteemed and honored. Mr. Landis bought twenty acres of land on Pecan Avenue, and he and his three sons farmed together until 1905 when, the day after Christmas, 1905, he died. Mrs. Landis passed away on May 15, 1909, survived by the four children, who in their affectionate devotion were always a source of happiness to their parents, and also a credit to the community.

As early as 1904, the three brothers became prominent at Orangevale as horse-breeders; and by subsequent purchase they acquired 2,000 acres of land, upon which they engaged in stock-raising. In 1906 Harry Landis made his first trip to Europe, in the interest of his brothers, who had become horse importers; and according to all records, he was the first



Californian to go to Europe to buy horses for importation. In 1907, he was accompanied on his second trip by his brother, Anthony L. Landis, and together they made a very enjoyable tour for ninety days. The following fall the Sacramento State Fair was made much more attractive by the fine exhibit of Landis Brothers, a string of twelve horses which captured eight blue and three red ribbons.

Late in 1907, they sold the champion coach horse "Silesto" to R. J. Sherwood of the Cone ranch at Red Bluff, and they also made sales to ex-Senator Kerns of Salt Lake City for stock sent to his Santa Rosa ranch. The brothers Landis boasted a total of four different importations of horses brought to America, dealing strictly in coach and draft horses, and placed them in their large barns and headquarters at Orangevale. The German coach horses were all bought from H. Lubin, a member of the Reichstag and a prominent horsebreeder at Oldenberg, near Berlin, where Mr. Landis and his brothers were wont to visit, on their return trips to Germany, and where they were always well received. The Percheron stock were imported from France. Altogether, over 100 head of prize stock were imported by the Messrs. Landis and sold again to horse-breeders in Nevada, Oregon and California.

Early in 1908 the opening of Cardwell Colony by Landis Brothers began with the putting of some 2,000 acres on the market, their own choicest land, H. S. Landis allowing the Carmichael Realty Company to assist in placing the sales; for, although Messrs. Landis had for some time been selling horses on long-time terms, they saw that the demand for horses was lessening, and they were equally sure that the land could be sold to advantage on long terms. The result was that H. S. Landis took over the sales and successfully located enough people in new and attractive homes to make the experiment a success. Not a single piece of property was forfeited or relinquished by the original buyer, and on the other hand, a great many wage-earners were given a chance to buy choice acreage and hold it as a safe investment, eventually selling, perhaps, at a handsome margin, for in a short time the increased values were apparent. In the matter of subdividing, perhaps no better record was ever made in California than with the Cardwell Colony. The Messrs. Landis developed many ranches, in each case both selling out to good advantage and always adding to the material growth of Orangevale.

H. S. Landis was active in nurserying in 1902, at the time of the Fair Oaks subdivision, and he made several trips to southern California, buying over 125,000 young citrus trees from Riverside and the Southern California Nurseries and bringing them to northern California, these trees being the nucleus of those making possible the citrus industry in Sacramento County today. Messrs. Landis have also engaged, for the past ten years, in viticulture and horticulture, and in 1922 they erected an immense warehouse and packing plant on the home-place, with a capacity of two carloads of choice fruit a day. This plant is equipped throughout with modern, scientific machines for the economic and easy handling of the fruit grown in the district. The Landis Brothers also own and operate a stock-farm, where pure-bred Hereford and Durham cattle for range and breeding purposes are raised. Sacramento County may well feel proud of three such representative sons of a worthy pioneer family.

**GEORGE H. MENKE.**—An exceptionally interesting man is George H. Menke, the Sacramento pioneer living at 621 Twenty-eighth Street, in the capital city, where he was born on April 28, 1861. His father was Antone Menke, who had married Miss Mary Wolker, born in Germany. Both are now deceased. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom three are living today, all in Sacramento. Josephine, now the wife of J. J. Glacken, is the eldest; then comes George H.; and the youngest is Fred William.

Antone Menke was born at Dalhausen, in Westphalia, Germany, on May 22, 1822. Leaving his native land, he arrived in New Orleans on January 12, 1844. He enlisted for service in the Mexican War in May, 1846, and he saw six months of service under the command of Jefferson Davis. In 1851 he came to St. Louis; and on April 6, 1854, he started across the continent, traveling by means of ox teams. He reached Sacramento on October 2, 1854, after a six-months' trip. Being a willow-worker or basket-maker by trade, he rented a home on L Street, and cut his willows along the American River, to use in the manufacture of his handiwork. Later, he rented a ranch to the northwest of Sacramento, and followed farming and cheese-making for a while. Returning to Sacramento, he engaged in business and lived in a place on J Street, between Ninth and Tenth, where he made baskets and sold cigars and fruit; and later his place of business was located on J Street between Fifth and Sixth. In 1875, he rented a ranch of 114 acres on the Folsom road, eleven miles east of Sacramento, near Mills; and in 1880 he bought the place and there followed scientific hop-raising for a while. He was quite an extensive landowner, and at one time possessed three different ranches. He belonged to the Masons, being a member of the Consistory and the Shrine, and also to the Druids, and was popular in each. He died December 22, 1912, and the wife and mother died in February, 1890.

George Menke attended the Sacramento schools, and then worked at willow-basket making with his father. When sixteen years old, he went onto his father's hop ranch near Mills; and later he was in charge of the same. Later he bought the home ranch, which he has greatly improved. Eight years ago he planted sixty acres to peaches and pears, and set out a vineyard. Among the varieties of peaches he grows are the Phillips, Tuscan, and Levi clings; and he recently planted twenty acres to Pelora cling-stones. His crop for 1922 was 863 tons of peaches. His son, George H. Menke, Jr., is now in charge of the ranch.

On November 11, 1882, Mr. Menke was married at Sacramento to Miss Anna C. Fitzgerald, a native of Sacramento County and the daughter of Joseph and Eliza (Fisher) Fitzgerald, well-known California pioneers; and three children were born of their union. Mary E. is the wife of Frank Davis, of Florin; Florence A. is the wife of Chester Lambert, of Sacramento, and they have three children, Bethel, Ruth and George; and George H., Jr., is the father of two children, Wilma and Russell. Mrs. Anna Menke died on March 26, 1914; and on April 28, 1915, Mr. Menke was married to Miss Rachael Ross, who was born in Canada and was a trained nurse, having been educated in Philadelphia. Mr. Menke was the trustee of the Brighton school district for thirteen years. He is a director in the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Sacramento, and a director in the Cali-



*JH Menke*





fornia State Life Insurance Company. Fraternally, he is a member of Sacramento Parlor No. 3, of the Native Sons of the Golden West. Mr. Menke loves all out-of-door sports, especially hunting and fishing, and is a member of Wild Goose Gun Club; he also enjoys clay-pigeon shooting, and is always able to hold his own with the other members of the club.

**OLE O. GOODRICH.**—Few residents of Sacramento County can recall the reminiscences of the early days as vividly as Ole O. Goodrich, one of the county's honored pioneers, and the sole survivor of those who engaged in the nursery business here over fifty years ago. Born in Norway, February 22, 1838, Mr. Goodrich was the son of Ole and Ida Goodrich, who brought their family to the United States in 1852, settling in Wisconsin. The father became one of the pioneer farmers of Dane County, and passed away there in 1854, Mrs. Goodrich surviving him until 1859.

The youngest of a family of four sons and four daughters, Mr. Goodrich is now the only one living. Reared to young manhood on the home farm in Wisconsin, he later took up the profession of photography, and was thus engaged during the early days of the Civil War, when in the camps he often made as much as fifty dollars a day. In December, 1863, he started from New York to Panama, coming on the steamer "Ariel" to Aspinwall and on the "St. Louis" to San Francisco. For a time he worked in the bay region, and then spent several months traveling in the mining region as a professional photographer, receiving handsome returns for his work. An interesting souvenir of these days is some mining stock which he received in payment for his services.

Mr. Goodrich then took up ranch work, becoming foreman of the Flint and Olsen hop yards near Sacramento, and remained with them for five years. This was at the time that hop-growing was first introduced into California, and Mr. Goodrich was among the first men to plant this crop on a commercial scale. Entering into a partnership with J. S. Harbison, he established a nursery business, their association continuing for eleven years, and during this time they encountered heavy losses on account of the breaking of levees and the flooding of their fields by the Sacramento River. In 1883 Mr. Goodrich purchased thirty-four acres of J. Burke, on which he developed a pear orchard, and in 1888 he purchased an additional seventeen acres from D. Rocca; this place was three miles south of Sacramento and east of the old site of Sutterville, of gold-day fame. For many years Mr. Goodrich devoted his time to his nursery; and among other valuable contributions he made to horticulture may be named two excellent varieties of peaches, the Goodrich and the Sacramento, which are still very popular, the first a very early peach and the latter a late variety which bears after most of the other peaches are gone. An energetic man and a hard worker, Mr. Goodrich made a good success in the nursery business and built up a reputation for reliability and honest dealing which proved a great asset in all his undertakings.

On January 1, 1876, Mr. Goodrich was married to Miss Mary A. Grundon, who was born in England in 1850 and came to America when fifteen years old. Her uncle, John Grundon, was a well-known pioneer rancher and capitalist of Sacramento. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Goodrich: John

William, who is in the employ of the State Forestry Commission in Sacramento County, resides at home; Ida Elizabeth married Frank L. Milne, a civil engineer of Sacramento, and they have one son, Frank G.; Minerva is the wife of Charles S. Cowgill of North Sacramento, and they have a son, Raymond Ole. Mrs. Goodrich passed away on January 11, 1919, leaving an irreplaceable void in the family circle.

In 1912 Mr. Goodrich sold his ranch near Sutterville, and later invested in the newly subdivided tract now known as North Sacramento; here he built a modern home on El Camino Avenue, and it was one of the first houses completed there. He has other real estate interests there; and, hale and hearty at the age of eighty-five, he continues to take an active interest in his business affairs. Mr. Goodrich has been a Republican from the time of Lincoln, and one of his cherished possessions is a copy of a New York paper in which is a speech delivered by President Lincoln at Cooper Institute in 1860.

**MRS. MILLIE FREDERICKS.**—Among the well known native Californians of Sacramento is Mrs. Millie Fredericks. Here she was born in the family home located near the corner of Fourth and L Streets, the only child of Charles and Selma (Riehl) Riehm, the former a native of Alsace-Lorraine, born in 1826, and the latter a native of Baltimore, Md., born in 1832. In 1854 Charles Riehm brought his bride to California via Panama, arriving in Sacramento in May of that year. He had followed his trade of machinist for a number of years before coming to California, and after his arrival here was employed by the Central Pacific Railroad at the company's shops in Sacramento; and he was one of the first men to receive a pension from this company for capable and long-time service. Mr. Riehm was one of the first men to be employed by the Central Pacific, and he finished the making of the shovel that turned the first dirt at the building of the roads, connecting the East and the West. This shovel is on exhibition in San Francisco at the Southern Pacific offices. On December 31, 1880, Mrs. Riehm passed away. She was survived by her husband until December 12, 1915, when he died, aged eighty-nine years. He had been a member of Eureka Lodge No. 4, I. O. O. F., for fifty years.

Millie Riehm received a good education in the public schools of Sacramento. On July 11, 1888, in Sacramento, she was married to Charles J. Fredericks, born in Hanover, Germany, October 20, 1865, the eldest son of the late Christian Fredericks, who was a settler of the seventies in Sacramento. Charles J. Fredericks accompanied his parents to California and attended the public schools of Sacramento, completing his schooling in Atkinson's Business College. Then he became a clerk and bookkeeper in a wholesale store, and later established and conducted a retail hat store for many years on J Street, Sacramento. Mr. and Mrs. Fredericks are the parents of one daughter, Ethel G., a graduate of the Sacramento high school, class of 1906. On October 3, 1909, Miss Fredericks was married to Albert L. White, and they have three sons, Jack Lincoln, Charles Albert, and Henry Fredericks. Mrs. Fredericks is past noble grand of the Rebekah Lodge, No. 232, Sacramento, and has served as financial secretary for eighteen years, and as a delegate to the grand lodge, and is a very well-known worker for that order.



**ROBERT E. LEE SHINN.**—On the roll of capable attorneys at the Sacramento bar appears the name of Robert E. Lee Shinn, at present the capable city attorney, his selection being a token of the confidence reposed in his professional skill and ability by the public in general. He was born in Baker County, Ore., December 15, 1865, a son of Oliver and Louisa (Clemson) Shinn. Oliver Shinn was born in Indiana, then moved to Missouri, and early in the sixties he crossed the plains with his family to Oregon, engaged as a farmer and stock-raiser until he removed to Lassen County, California, where he was a farmer and stockman until his death in 1884. On this ranch in Lassen County Robert E. Lee Shinn was reared, his education being carefully looked after by his mother, who had been a teacher in Indiana before her marriage. Under her instruction he completed the grammar and academic studies. In 1885 Mr. Shinn began the study of law in the office of his brother, continuing there, and was duly admitted to the bar in 1892, and in 1894 he was admitted to practice in the supreme court of California. In 1903 he located in Sacramento, where he has since practiced law. His appointment to the office of city attorney on September 1, 1920, was but an expression, in a measure, of the confidence and esteem with which Mr. Shinn is held in Sacramento.

The marriage of Mr. Shinn united him with Miss Elva C. Roff. They are the parents of six children: Vera, Mrs. C. J. Mahoney of Visalia; Irma L., Mrs. W. A. Sheean residing in Oakland; J. O. residing in San Francisco; Mae, Mrs. Lester Brown of Sacramento; Esther, the wife of Walter Mails of Oakland; and Loraine, a student. Mr. Shinn gives his allegiance to the Republican party and fraternally is a member of the Masons, the Elks, Chamber of Commerce and bar association. Courteous and affable in manner, the circle of his friends is constantly broadening and he enjoys the high regard of all with whom he comes in contact.

**EDWARD VAN ALSTINE.**—Agricultural development in Sacramento County receives stimulus from the intelligently directed labors of Edward Van Alstine, proprietor of the Los Nogales ranch in the Carmichael district, and one of California's native sons. He was born in Sacramento, a son of Oscar Van Alstine, a native of Detroit, Mich. In 1852 the father started for the Golden State, choosing the Isthmus route, and on reaching the capital city he embarked in merchandising, which he followed successfully for a number of years, passing away in 1880. He was one of the early pioneers of Sacramento and was highly esteemed in the city which had so long been his home. He married Miss Lucy Carley, a native of Syracuse, N. Y., who accompanied her parents on their westward journey. They reached Sacramento in 1853 and were also numbered among the earliest settlers of the state.

Edward Van Alstine was reared and educated in his native city, and in 1882 secured clerical work in the Baker-Hamilton hardware store, in which he was employed for twenty years. He was rapidly advanced, and in 1891 became traveling salesman for the firm, his territory covering the southern part of Oregon, and Nevada and California. In 1903 he severed his relations with that house, having accepted a more advantageous offer from the firm of Thompson & Diggs, which he represented in the same territory

until 1915. In January of the latter year he was appointed assistant state purchaser by Governor Johnson, and reappointment by Governor Stephens continued him in that office until April, 1922. In the meantime Mr. Van Alstine had purchased a ranch eleven miles northeast of Sacramento, in the Carmichael district, and had placed a man in charge of the place. On completing his term of public service he moved to his ranch, and irrigation-farming and walnut-growing have since occupied his attention. He has ten acres of fine walnut trees and is one of the pioneers in this branch of horticulture. He believes in scientific methods and keeps abreast of the times in every way.

Mr. Van Alstine married Miss Imogene L. Morrison, who is also a native of this state, her birth also having occurred in the city of Sacramento. He is identified with the United Commercial Travelers and is also an Elk, belonging to Lodge No. 6. He adheres to the progressive wing of the Republican party and from boyhood has been a close friend of Senator Hiram Johnson. He has always discharged his duty to the best of his ability, being most thorough and conscientious in everything that he undertakes, and as a natural result his business career has been marked by continuous progress. He is widely and favorably known in Sacramento County and his cooperation can always be counted upon to further any measure for the general good.

**ROBERT L. CONNER.**—An enterprising rancher whose progressive ideas and industrious habits lead him to employ only the most scientific, up-to-date methods and the latest, most approved and modern apparatus, is Robert L. Conner, resident some five miles north of Clay Station. He was born in Sacramento County, on the Conner Ranch, on the Cosumnes River and near Cosumnes, November 9, 1864, the son of George D. and Sarah Jane (Welsh) Conner, the former, a pioneer who had crossed the great plains twice. He came for the first time in 1849, and just ten years later he made the second trip. He was a trader and merchant, and had a grocery store. He acquired an estate of about 4,000 acres having a frontage of three and one-half miles on the Cosumnes River; and on this ranch he reared a family of eight children: Alma, now Mrs. L. F. Ward, of Oakland; George, deceased; William; Robert, the subject of this review; Sallie, deceased; Eugene, who lives in Tehama County; Alfred, deceased; and Pauline, who has become Mrs. Vernon Handley, of Modesto.

Robert L. Conner attended the Lee district school, and later was a student at the state normal school, at San Jose. After that, he remained with his father until he married, at Sacramento on January 15, 1890, Miss Mollie Emeline McClendon, who was born near Stockton, the daughter of W. D. and Frances (Williams) McClendon. Then he went into Fresno County and purchased a ranch of eighty acres three and one-half miles west of Sanger, which he improved by setting out fruit-trees and vines. After a while, he traded the Sanger ranch for Sacramento land; and still later, he purchased in Sacramento County 350 acres five miles north of Clay Station; and there he conducts a dairy ranch and raises bronze turkeys. He usually has about seventy-five head of cattle and quite a good flock of turkeys. He himself built all structures forming part of the improvements on the

350-acre ranch. He is a trustee of the Lee District school, and in national politics is a Republican.

Two children have blessed the domestic life of Mr. and Mrs. Conner. LeRoy R. is married, and has four children, Robert Thompson, Donald, Virginia and Lowell; and he is a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West. Florence Naomi McClendon Conner is a graduate of the Sacramento high school and a member of the class of 1917, University of California.

**NEWTON T. GOULD.**—A veteran of the Civil War, Mr. Gould was born in Cook County, Ill., May 14, 1842, and reared on a farm in that locality. In June, 1862, he enlisted for service in Company G, 113th Illinois Infantry, and was assigned to the Department of the Mississippi, and took active part in the siege of Vicksburg as sergeant, being one of the volunteers, on May 22, 1863, to charge the works of the enemy, and he received slight wounds in the neck and ear; for this distinguished service he was awarded a medal of honor for bravery from the government. In June, 1864, he was taken prisoner at Guntown, Miss., and was confined in the Andersonville prison for six months and was then exchanged and returned to his regiment. He was offered a commission as lieutenant, but refused to be sworn in, preferring to serve as a non-commissioned officer until the end of the war.

After the conflict was ended, the young soldier was discharged in June, 1865, returned to his father's farm in Illinois, and there married, in 1868, Lucy Westgate, a native of Wisconsin and a school teacher. Their life together was cut short, however, by the death of the young wife. Then Mr. Gould went to Chicago, seeking new surroundings, and for two years there was engaged as car conductor on the Madison street line. The year 1878 marks his arrival in Sacramento, Cal., and here he engaged in the milk supply business, and later removed to Kernville, Kern County, where he was foreman of a large tract of land then developing.

Returning to Sacramento, he engaged in teaming for a time, and then secured the position as janitor of the Sacramento post office under postmaster Tom Fox, and also served in that capacity for Mr. Richardson while he was postmaster, resigning the work in 1919.

The second marriage of Mr. Gould, in 1882, united him with Mrs. Maggie Simpson, now deceased. His remaining family consists of one daughter by his first wife, now Mrs. B. C. Rockwell, of San Francisco, and the mother of five children: Jason, Ralph, Abaline, Edith, and Ethell. Mr. Gould has a great-grandchild, Jane, and also a stepson, W. H. Simpson.

Mr. Gould has always kept up a keen interest in Grand Army affairs, doing his duty toward other comrades in their need, whether it would be material help, or the hearty handclasp and Godspeed of a fellow comrade. He is past commander of Sumner Post No. 3, G. A. R., of Sacramento, serving in 1921, and now serves as quartermaster for the Post; and is also secretary of the Memorial Hall Board for the G. A. R. As will be seen, he does not shirk his duty in these days, any more than in "the days of sixty-one!"

**THOMAS L. QUIGGLE.**—A leading citizen of the Herald community is Thomas L. Quiggle, who, in addition to conducting the general mercantile establishment there, is also the capable postmaster. He has the distinction of being the first boy born in Galt, his parents being Volaski Schull and Isabella (Louins) Quiggle. The father, who owned a large acreage near here, started the store in 1912 at Herald which is now conducted by his son; he passed away at the age of seventy-eight, but Mrs. Quiggle is still living and makes her home at Herald with her daughter, Mrs. Maude Warren. She is the mother of four children: Mrs. W. W. Bottimore, Thomas L., Don V. and Mrs. Maude Warren. The Quiggle estate, of about 540 acres of land, is still held as an undivided property, although about 140 acres have been sold.

After attending the Alabama district school, Thomas L. Quiggle took a course in the Atkinson Business College at Sacramento and when he was of age started out for himself. For two years he had a store at Sacramento, and after he disposed of this he farmed for two years on the old home place. Entering the employ of Whitaker & Ray at Galt, he continued with them for thirteen years, and then was with Wallace B. Sawyer for three years. In 1914 he bought out the firm of Quiggle & Warren at Herald, and since then he has conducted a general merchandise business there; he has also filled the position of postmaster since that time. The store building was erected by his father in 1912 and a year later a post office was established here. Mr. Quiggle owns thirty acres of unimproved land near Herald.

At Sacramento, September 9, 1900, Mr. Quiggle was married to Miss Alice Lillian Thomas, who was born on the Thomas ranch near the present site of Herald. Her parents were John and Emeline (Woodruff) Thomas, natives of Wales who came to California in the fifties. Mr. Thomas farmed for many years in the vicinity of Galt and died at the age of eighty, the mother passing away when seventy-eight. They were the parents of six children: Mrs. Susan Hagel; William J.; Mrs. Emma Jeffrey of Stockton; George, deceased; Henry of Petaluma; and Mrs. Quiggle. Mr. and Mrs. Quiggle have five children: Clarence, in business with his father, and Irene, Bessie, Evelyn and Thelma. Mr. Quiggle is a member of Galt Parlor, the Native Sons of the Golden West, and past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, Galt Lodge No. 283.

**THOMAS O'CONNELL.**—As a record of early railroading in California, the life of Thomas O'Connell is of vivid interest, for it tells in detail of the hardships, and also the daily round of lighter incidents which made railroading interesting in those pioneer days, when personal relations entered into the work more than they do now, and a close bond existed between those "higher up" and the men who worked so faithfully for them. Born in the parish of Adare, County Limerick, Ireland, November 10, 1844, Mr. O'Connell was raised on a farm in that country, and educated in Christian Brothers College. On August 21, 1865, he came to America, and his first work in the new country was in the freight department of the Lake Shore Railway in Dunkirk, N. Y., when R. N. Brown, later owner, was superintendent of that railway.

In 1869 Mr. O'Connell came to San Francisco, via Panama, and on to Sacramento; then for a time he



tried mining in the Allison mine at Grass Valley, Nevada County, but after a few months he returned to Sacramento and entered the employ of the Southern Pacific Railway, in the year 1869, braking on a freight train out of Rocklin east to Truckee. Soon he became fireman on a locomotive, and later engineer, and he made a record of forty-one years out of Sacramento on a locomotive. The first engines were wood-burners, requiring twenty cords of wood to make the run from Sacramento to Truckee; wood was piled along the track and taken on every twenty-two miles. Later came the coal-burning engines and then the oil burners. The early engines had names and numbers; "White Bear" and "Black Bear" were some of the first names, and later they were named for prominent men such as General Grant, Sherman, and Phil Sheridan, Leland Stanford, Huntington, etc.; they were painted different colors like wagons, and for many years engineer O'Connell ran the "Andrew Jackson" No. 121, a Mason engine with 17 by 24 cylinders, one of the speediest on the road, whose driving wheels were striped with green and gold paint as a sign of distinction. He was always selected as engineer of special trains carrying railroad officials over the division, and in 1875, hauled a special train of New York Bankers making the then notable trip across the country to see "the West."

For thirty-eight years Mr. O'Connell ran his engine without an accident; then occurred a minor one, when his engine left the track in soft ground caused by heavy rains. This was due to no fault of his, however, and there is no black mark on his record of forty-one years at the throttle; and when he retired from active duty, in 1910, he received a letter from the officials of his road, commending him for his clean and faithful record in their employ.

Mr. O'Connell's marriage, which occurred in Sacramento, in 1876, united him with Bridget Gagen, a native of parish Kilbeggan, County West Meath, Ireland, where she was born May 13, 1855, and six children were born to them, three of them now living, as follows: Thomas F., master mechanic with the Spreckels railway at San Diego; Mollie; and David P. The latter served his country in the World War and is now a fireman on the Southern Pacific. The family home, on I Street, which Mr. O'Connell bought at the time of his marriage, was the residence of the first governor of California, Governor Burnett; it stands on a lot 40 by 160 feet and a part of the original house came around the Horn to make the governor's mansion. The mother, Bridget O'Connell, passed to her reward in 1907. Mr. O'Connell goes back to the pioneer days of railroading in California, when he personally knew the old railroad builders, Stanford, Crocker, Huntington, Hopkins, Supt. John Corning and Ed Fellows. At the "Days of '49" celebration in Sacramento in 1922, he and J. E. Lonergan ran the old engine "Collis P. Huntington."

An active member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, he was secretary and treasurer of the local branch, Division No. 110, Sacramento, for many years, until he retired in 1910. He was elected by his division a delegate to the national convention of the brotherhood at Detroit, in 1910, and attended the convention on his retirement; and while there, was presented with a medal and life membership in the Grand International Division of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. He was the first Southern Pacific

engineer that received an honorary grand badge or medal from the International Division. Mr. O'Connell is held in high regard by his fellow members, as well as by all who know him, for his pleasing personality, affable manner and sturdy character. It is indeed a pleasure to know and converse with this most interesting and oldest of California railroad men.

**EUGENE ARAM.**—Decidedly among the most interesting residents of the capital city is Eugene Aram, a native son, who was born at Monterey on January 26, 1848, two days after Marshall made his memorable discovery of gold, and within a month of the signing of the treaty of peace between the United States and Mexico. He was the grandson of Matthias Aram, who came to New York from Yorkshire, England, and during the War of 1812 was a drill-master of the United States troops. His son, Joseph Aram, father of Eugene, was born in the State of New York, and formed a party that crossed the great plains to California in 1846. Having arrived while the Americans and the Mexicans were still at war, he might have found himself in serious difficulty had not Fremont sent a detachment of soldiers to meet him and his party in the foothills, and to give them safe convoy against any possible attack by roving native Californians.

Sutter's Fort was the scene of the party's first camp, and then they pushed on as far as Santa Clara, still accompanied by Fremont's soldiers, at which place Fremont placed Joseph Aram, who had been chosen captain by his company of emigrants and commissioned by Fremont, in charge of the fort; and there he remained until the close of the war. He saw most active service in the Battle of Santa Clara, and he later superintended building the old fort at Monterey. He was elected to the first constitutional convention of the state, and he was also chosen by vote a member of the first legislature. Later, at San Jose, he was the pioneer nurseryman; and he continued to raise fruit, for which he had a wide and enviable reputation, until the last busy days of his life. In 1898 he rounded out his long and useful career, breathing his last when he had been privileged to attain four score and eight years. Sarah M. (Wright) Aram, who died in 1872, and was the mother of Eugene Aram, also deserves honorable mention among the California pioneers. Descended from early English stock in this country, her first American ancestor was one of three brothers, and one of them numbered among his descendants a governor of New York. She first saw light in Vermont; and when her husband proposed to hazard a journey across the prairies, she acquiesced and accompanied him. She was a very observant woman, and discovered gold on the south fork of the Yuba River in October, 1846, over fourteen months before Marshall was amazed at the gold he found in 1848.

Eugene Aram—who, by the way, had a sister in Los Angeles, the late Mrs. Sarah M. Cool—received his first educational training in the public schools of San Jose, and in 1870 graduated from the University of the Pacific with the Bachelor of Arts degree. Then he studied law with Judge D. S. Payne, Superior Judge for Santa Clara County, and in 1873 was admitted to practice in the courts of California; and thereafter for some years he maintained a busy office in San Jose. In the early eighties he migrated to Arizona, and in 1885 he was a member of the legislature



*Eugene Aram*





of that territory. Returning to California, he located at Woodland, in Yolo County, and there took up law-practice again; and from 1895 through 1897, he served as a senator representing the sixth senatorial district, Yuba, Sutter and Yolo, and doing excellent work as a lawmaker.

Mr. Aram, together with the late A. L. Hart, established a firm for the practice of law in Sacramento; and for a short time, also, he and Archibald Yell were partners. He has been a consistent Republican, with a broad and sane partisanship; but he is first, last and always an American, and during his senatorial term he was entrusted with the appropriation of \$300,000 for the Sacramento River improvement—the first appropriation ever made for this purpose through which actual work was accomplished.

In 1875, at San Jose, Mr. Aram was married to Miss Lizzie Jasper, a gifted and charming daughter of J. M. C. Jasper, a prominent citizen of Wheatland, Yuba County. An excellent woman, she breathed her last in 1892, passing altogether too early from this life to the Great Beyond. Mr. Aram belongs to the Elks, in which organization he enjoys an enviable popularity.

**MRS. JENNIE A. SCHULZE.**—A representative of an old and honored family in the Golden State is Mrs. Jennie A. Schulze, a native daughter of California. Her father, Charles Graves, was born in Vermont and came to California in the early gold days, and for a time followed mining. He was married on Grand Island, Colusa County, to Mrs. Maria (Knight) Cronemiller, a native of Vermont, who crossed the plains in early days with her first husband, Mr. Knight, and on the way demonstrated her pioneer spirit by helping to drive the team through the hostile Indian country. After their arrival they located in Sacramento County, where they resided until Mr. Knight's death. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Graves farmed for a while at Lincoln, and later located in Sacramento, where Mr. Graves engaged in the building business. He spent his last days with Mrs. Schulze, passing away at the age of seventy-eight years, the mother having passed away in Sacramento.

Jennie A. Graves was the only child of this union. Her education was acquired in the public schools in Sacramento, and also at Howe's Academy and Bainbridge Academy. After completing her studies she was engaged in teaching school in Sacramento County for four terms, until her marriage, which was solemnized in Sacramento, October 18, 1891, when William M. Schulze became her husband. He was born in 1864 near Sheldon, Sacramento County, a son of William J. and Louise Schulze. The father was born in Germany. Soon after arriving in the United States he made the trip across the plains to California, in the early fifties, locating in Sacramento County. He was a blacksmith by trade and ran a shop at Richmond, on the Sacramento River; and later he established the first blacksmith and carriage shop at Sheldon. He also purchased a farm, in time acquiring 480 acres lying to the northwest of Sheldon. Finally he gave up blacksmithing to devote all of his time to raising grain and hay. In 1889 he retired from active work and moved to the capital city, where he made his home until his death in 1894, at the age of fifty-eight years, his widow surviving him until January, 1920.

William M. Schulze was one of a family of nine children born to this pioneer couple, eight of whom grew to maturity. He received a good education in the public school, and from a lad made himself generally useful on his father's farm, thus becoming familiar with ranching as it was done in the Sacramento Valley. After reaching his majority he chose farming as a life pursuit and leased the Will Lindsey ranch at Franklin. Meeting with success in farming it to grain, he then purchased the old Winkleman ranch; but after some years he sold this and purchased his father's old ranch at Sheldon, which he farmed to grain. Of this ranch he sold off 320 acres, still retaining eighty acres, which he set out to orchard of peaches, prunes, and almonds, and to vineyard, installing two electric pumping-plants for irrigating the trees and vines. Mr. Schulze was handy with tools, and a good mechanic, and so kept his place up in splendid shape. He was an energetic farmer and an enthusiast in his appreciation of the great natural resources and exceptional advantages of this wonderfully favored section of the world. However, he was not permitted long to enjoy the fruits of his labors for he passed away on May 25, 1919, at the age of fifty-five years, mourned by his family and his many friends. Fraternally, Mr. Schulze was a member of the Odd Fellows, and of the Encampment of the same order, and also a member of the Grange.

Mr. and Mrs. Schulze's union was blessed with the birth of four children. Wesley Edward is operating the home ranch; he is married and has two children. Lora May is the wife of R. W. Wilson, of San Francisco. William Perry and Lester Kenneth are still at home with their mother.

Mrs. Schulze is enterprising, and deeply interested in the growth and development of her community. She is a member of the Elk Grove Grange, and is a staunch Republican in politics. Being a strong advocate of temperance, Mrs. Schulze was greatly in favor of the passing of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution. She is a member of the Elk Grove Methodist Episcopal Church and its Ladies' Aid Society, taking an active part in its benevolences.

**MARK TWAIN HUNT.**—An interesting and well-informed man who is a native son of the Golden State is Mark Twain Hunt, who was born in Sacramento, November 20, 1864. His father, Dennis Rockwell Hunt, was born in Vermont on April 23, 1820, his parents being Albinus and Hannah (Robins) Hunt, who were both of New England descent through some generations, and who both died at the age of seventy years. The family removed to New York when Dennis R. Hunt was about two years old. He was educated in the district schools, and when twelve years of age he hired out on a farm, being thus employed until 1848, when, in partnership with his brother, he bought 150 acres. Leaving the farm in charge of his brother, he set out for California, arriving in San Francisco in due time, and made his way to the El Dorado on the south fork of the American River, above Mormon Island. In 1851 he filed his claim for one hundred and sixty acres on Deer Creek, and in 1852 he raised barley on his own place. But fortune was against him, for his whole crop of hay and barley in stacks, valued at \$12,000, was destroyed by fire. It took him many years to recover from this heavy loss; but he held on to the



land, raised twelve more crops, and sold out in the autumn of 1863, being then worth \$16,000. Mr. Hunt then was in the grocery business in Sacramento for about eight months. In 1865 he returned to New York and bought a farm in Madison County and stocked it, with the expectation of making it his permanent home. He soon found that farming in New York was no longer congenial, however; so he sold out the following year, and returning to Sacramento purchased a livery and sale stable, which he kept about two years. In the autumn of 1868 he bought 500 acres at Freeport on the Sacramento River, where he carried on a dairy. The mother of our subject was in maidenhood Nancy A. Zumwalt, a native of Illinois. She was first married to Alex Cotton, and after farming several years they started across the plains in an ox-team train; but on the way Alex Cotton was taken ill and died on the plains, on August 21, 1864. His widow, left with two children, came bravely on to California, and it was here she met and married Mr. Hunt. They met with success in their farming and dairy enterprise, and resided on the ranch at Freeport until they passed on, the mother on April 2, 1904, and the father on April 18, 1913. There were five children born of this second marriage: Major Clarence, of Los Angeles; Frank Linn, residing in Napa; Mark Twain, the subject of our interesting review; Rockwell D., dean of the commercial department, University of Southern California; and George Grant, of Los Angeles.

After completing the local schools, Mark Twain Hunt entered Napa College, where he was duly graduated in 1886 with the degree of B. S. He spent a year teaching in Napa College, and then chose ranching for his life work. Leasing the old home place at Freeport, he engaged in farming and dairying. About this time Mr. Hunt assumed family ties, when he was united with Miss Susie Hubbell, the ceremony occurring in Marin County in 1888. Mrs. Hunt was a native of that county, a daughter of Orton and Elizabeth A. (Howard) Hubbell, born in New York State and Vergennes, Vt., respectively. They were early settlers of Marin County, where her father followed agriculture until he returned to Petaluma in 1905. His death occurred July 8, 1914, his wife having preceded him many years before, passing away on August 31, 1877. This pioneer couple had three children, Susie being the second in order of birth. Orton B., of Van Nuys, is the oldest; and Dr. George R., a practicing physician in Petaluma, is the youngest of the family. Mrs. Hunt was a graduate of Napa College, in the class of 1885, with the degree of B. S.

In 1901 Mr. Hunt, with his brother, Frank L., purchased the old home ranch of 500 acres and divided the place; and here he has continued ranching, specializing principally in dairying. He has improved the ranch with two pumping-plants and is raising alfalfa as well as grain. The place is equipped with suitable farm buildings, including a large silo. His dairy herd comprises eighty head of pure-bred and high-grade Holsteins. Mr. Hunt is a lover of fine horses, and in former days raised some fine roadsters. He is a member of the Northern California Milk Producers' Association.

The union of Mr. and Mrs. Hunt resulted in the birth of four children: Ray Orton, who is assisting his father; Lester Clarence, a carpenter in Sacramento; and Grace Mildred, the wife of Arnold Scrib-

ner, and Myrtle, the wife of Allan Showler, both of Sacramento County. Mr. Hunt is a member and past grand of Sacramento Lodge No. 2, I. O. O. F., and also of the Independent Order of Foresters; and both he and Mrs. Hunt are members of the Grange. Deeply interested in the cause of education, Mr. Hunt has served for many years as a member of the board of school trustees of Freeport, being clerk of the board. Mrs. Hunt is a member of the Parent-Teachers Association and the Red Cross. During the war, Mr. Hunt was local chairman of the various Liberty Loan and allied war drives. He is liberal and enterprising, and greatly interested in the growth and development of the county. Having always taken a stand for a high standard of morals, he was selected as foreman of the county grand jury in 1914.

**GEORGE L. HERNDON.**—An enterprising, experienced and thoroughly capable and dependable industrial leader is George L. Herndon, of the well-known firm of Herndon & Finnigan, general contractors, with offices and mill at 1814 Seventeenth Street. He was born in Sacramento County on May 1, 1865, the son of William L. and Sarah (Neil) Herndon, the former a pioneer of the Argonaut days of '49, who crossed the great plains with oxen and tried his luck at mining. He returned to St. Louis in 1852; but the next year he made for the Pacific Coast again, this time being accompanied by his young wife and traveling by way of the Isthmus. Upon arriving in San Francisco Mr. Herndon there followed his trade of building contractor, which had been his business while he lived in St. Louis. In 1854 he came to Sacramento and was made foreman on the original Capitol Building; after that he contracted extensively, and many of the old-time buildings in the city are the result of his handiwork. He erected the old "Union" building and raised the street to the new grade level. His most notable job was the raising of the St. George Hotel building to the new grade level. In the work of raising the building, he used all the jack-screws there were in Sacramento; this was the largest undertaking of its kind in the state at the time, and was accomplished without mishap, Mr. Herndon being an experienced mover of buildings. He was also the foreman on the construction of the present Capitol Building. He died on March 27, 1883, deeply mourned by a wide circle of admirers. Mrs. Herndon passed away in 1905.

George L. Herndon attended the public schools in Sacramento, and then went to work on a ranch, continuing until 1880, when he learned the trade of the bricklayer. This he followed in Sacramento, San Francisco, and other cities as a journeyman until 1893; then he became a contractor on his own responsibility, sometimes working with a partner but most of the time alone. Among the earlier buildings he erected in Sacramento, we mention the Ruhstaller Brewery, the Hanrahan Building and the Pacific States Telephone and Telegraph building. In 1911 he went on a ranch he owned in Solano County, where he farmed until 1916; and he also owned a fifty-acre almond orchard in the Arbuckle district, where he was among the pioneer almond-growers. Both of these properties he sold in 1915.

Leaving the ranch in 1916, Mr. Herndon returned to Sacramento and formed a partnership with Henry Finnigan, under the firm name of Herndon & Finnigan; and they have erected many of the notable



*Geo L Herndon*











*Adolph Teichert*

(Biography, Page 376)

structures in this part of the state since that time. Among the buildings they have constructed or remodeled in Sacramento are the Mull Building, the Red Men's building, and the Tong Sung Company's building, and they also did work on the E. B. Crocker Art Gallery and the Perfection Bakery. In Lincoln they built the Auditorium; at Redding, the post-office, as well as a fine school building. They also built four school buildings at Modesto, one at Davis, one at Arbuckle, and one at Clarksburg. They constructed a large hotel at Arbuckle, a church and bank at Fairfield and Suisun, and the Sacramento Northern depot at Marysville, besides many fine garages and homes. In 1920, Herndon & Finnigan erected a planing-mill, where they do all that is necessary for both their interior and exterior finishing. They own valuable property adjoining the Dreher Tract, on which they erected the A. Meister Building, which they lease; and they contemplate constructing a large planing-mill with every modern appliance at the corner of Seventeenth and North B Streets in the fall of 1923.

In 1896, Mr. Herndon was married to Mrs. Carrie P. (Kinsner) Black, who was born in New York but has lived in Sacramento since her girlhood; and they have since maintained a home noted for its Californian hospitality. Mr. Herndon is a member of Sacramento Parlor No. 3, N. S. G. W., and he also belongs to the Elks, the Red Men, the Builders' Exchange, the Chamber of Commerce and the Exchange Club. Politically, he is a Republican. Mr. Herndon is a pioneer in the building business in Sacramento, and has won the esteem of a large circle of friends, who are gratified with the success he has made on his own responsibility. He had a hobby of liking and owning good horses, and he is still fond of hunting and fishing and other out-of-door sports.

**WILLIAM KLEINSORGE.**—A sturdy, successful pioneer whose name men still love to repeat, and in whose life-story there is no end of interest and inspiration, was the late William Kleinsorge, one of the earliest merchants in the Sacramento Valley. He was born in Germany, and came to America when he was six and one-half years old. He was reared and educated in St. Louis, and from Missouri he came to California in 1862, traveling by way of the Isthmus of Panama. He located at Sacramento, and became a member of the well-known firm of Milliken Bros., wholesale grocers. Later, he became a member of the firm of Lindley & Company, wholesalers, and owned a fourth interest in the business. He was a successful business man, and his early demise at the age of thirty-nine was widely lamented. He belonged to the Odd Fellows, and there was no more popular member in that fraternal order.

In 1865 Mr. Kleinsorge married Miss Emma Stose, the daughter of Clemens Stose, the California pioneer, a native of Württemberg, Germany, who also came to America when he was a little boy. He grew up in Columbia, Pa., and later became a pioneer resident of Chicago. In October, 1852, he came out to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama. He had been a blacksmith by trade, but in California he engaged in the mercantile trade in San Francisco for a time, and then came to Sacramento and conducted a ranch about nine miles from the city until he was driven out by the flood. Then he returned to San Francisco, where he passed the rest of his life, dying

at the ripe old age of eighty-two. His good wife was Margaret Bauder before her marriage, and she lived to see her eighty-fifth year. Mrs. Kleinsorge is now the only living child; and she has two children, William E., and Mary L., who is the wife of Dr. C. A. Haines of Sacramento. Mr. Kleinsorge died December 7, 1880.

**WALTER SCOTT GRIMSHAW.**—A very enterprising, progressive and successful horticulturist, who is a native son proud of his association with the Golden State, is Walter Scott Grimshaw, who was born on the old Grimshaw place at Mocosumnes, now Cosumne, Sacramento County, January 15, 1868, a son of William Robinson Grimshaw, who was born in New York City, a son of John and Emma (Robinson) Grimshaw. The father was born in England of a family who were manufacturers in Manchester. The mother was of an old American family, being of the Robinsons of Rhode Island. John Grimshaw dealt in cotton and cotton goods and traveled a great deal. William R. spent most of his time in England from the age of two until eleven years of age. He was bereaved of his father in early life and was reared in the home of his uncle, Thomas Minturn.

On his return from England, William R. Grimshaw was sent to Mobile, Ala., where he spent four years at college. Again returning to New York, he spent some time there and in Burlington, Vt., completing his education, and then spent a short time in a drug store. At the age of twenty-one he "shipped before the mast" on the "Isaac Walton," owned by his Uncle Minturn and bound for California. Arriving in Montrey he shipped on the "Anita," a naval tender, which he left in October, 1848, to accept a position as bookkeeper for Sam Brannan & Company at Sutter's Fort at a salary of \$400.00 a month. In November, 1849, he went into partnership with William Daylor and kept a store on his ranch on the Cosumnes. Mr. Daylor died of cholera in 1850, leaving no issue.

In April, 1851, Mr. Grimshaw was married to Mrs. Sarah P. (Rhoads) Daylor, the widow of his late partner. Some years later they moved to Sacramento, where for a time Mr. Grimshaw was a law clerk with Winans & Hyer in 1857. By private study and through experience gained in the legal business he prepared himself for practice as a lawyer, and was admitted to the bar in 1868. However, he quit the practice of law in the spring of 1869, not finding it as congenial as he had anticipated. He was justice of the peace for fourteen years, and also taught the Wilson district school toward the close of his life. In 1876 he made a voyage to China for his health, but without marked improvement. He died September 14, 1881, and his widow survived him until January 11, 1898. She was an early pioneer of Sacramento County, having come hither with her father across the plains in an ox-team train in 1846. Mr. and Mrs. Grimshaw were the parents of twelve children, seven of whom grew up: William R., deceased; Emma G., Mrs. Lawton, who died in Sacramento; Thomas M. and George R., both of Sacramento; John F., deceased; Frederick M., an horticulturist at Cosumnes; and Walter Scott, the subject of this interesting review.

Walter Scott Grimshaw spent his boyhood on the home ranch, receiving a good education in the local public schools, which was supplemented with a



course at Howe's Business College in Sacramento, after which he engaged in horticulture on the home ranch. He was among the first to set out orchards of prunes on the Cosumnes River and also engaged in raising hops. He has made a study of growing fruit and by research finds the river sediment land the finest in the state for the growing of prunes. The quality is most excellent and the fruit is much larger than grown in other portions of California. The yield here is three tons to the acre, as compared with one ton to the acre in Santa Clara County, for the trees grow very large and healthy in this deep, rich sediment soil. He has just completed a dehydrating plant with a capacity of about seventy-five tons a day. Mr. Grimshaw owns the old Grimshaw home place of fifty-five acres all in prunes and hops. He also owns a half interest in the Mahone ranch of 800 acres, 160 acres of which he has set out to prune orchard now eight years old, one of the finest orchards in California. The balance of the ranch he devotes to stock-raising. In the operation of his ranch he uses tractors, trucks and teams, giving it his personal attention and looking after every detail, and as a result he is meeting with excellent success. Being a firm believer in cooperation as the successful way of marketing the farmer's produce, he is a member of the California Prune and Apricot Association. Politically, he is a Republican. He takes well-deserved pride in his well-kept orchards as well as his beautiful gardens of flowers and vegetables, and lawn, his place being one of the show places in the county. Fond of hunting and fishing, he spends much time hunting in the high Sierras and at his hunting club in Butte County, enjoying the diversion of his week-end trips to the latter place to the fullest. Mr. Grimshaw is liberal and progressive, aiding in the development and upbuilding of this favored section of the land of gold and sunshine. Well-read and posted, he is a pleasing conversationalist and one is indeed fortunate to enjoy his dispensing of the true old-time California hospitality.

**ADOLPH TEICHERT.**—An honored and well-known citizen of Sacramento is Adolph Teichert, the senior member of the paving-contracting firm of A. Teichert & Son. Through a residence of forty-eight years, Mr. Teichert has firmly established himself in the regard of those with whom he has come in contact, and his attitude toward public questions has always been that of progressive citizenship. He was born in Germany, November 20, 1854, a son of S. D. and Betty (Brandt) Teichert, both natives of Germany and both now deceased. Adolph Teichert was educated in the public schools of Germany and was eighteen years old when he left his native land and came to New York City, where he remained for two years. Although a stonemason by trade, he worked for a party named Schillinger who had a patent for the construction of cement sidewalks providing for proper joints to control the cracking due to contraction in the setting of the cement. In 1875 he was sent to San Francisco, Cal., to instruct the California Artificial Stone Paving Company in the construction of this new type of cement walks. In 1877 his firm secured the contract to lay the cement walks in the Capitol grounds in Sacramento, which occupied a period of two years. He was therefore the first cement finisher in the state of California. In 1887 he entered the cement business independently

and was engaged to lay all the walks in the city, some of which are still being used. In 1912 he took up road and street work. In Sacramento County he paved the road from Galt to Thornton; and in Santa Clara County he was contractor for the road from Santa Clara to Mountain View. He also paved the road from Fresno to Kingsburg in Fresno County, and from Lindsay to Richgrove in Tulare County. He has also done considerable street-paving in different California cities.

The marriage of Mr. Teichert united him with Miss Carrie Knaul, a native of Zanesville, Ohio; and to them have been born three children. Bertha is now Mrs. W. G. Hansen; Adolph, Jr., is associated with his father in the paving business; and Caroline is now the wife of Ralph Skinner. There are seven grandchildren in the family circle, five boys and two girls. Mr. Teichert is a thirty-third-degree Scottish Rite Mason, a Knight of the Court of Honor, a member of the Commandery, and a charter member of Ben Ali Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., Sacramento, and with his wife is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star. He is also a member of the Elks, and since 1875 has been a member of the Germania Club of San Francisco. In politics he is a Republican.

**EDWARD HENRY KRAUS.**—A very popular executive, whose proficiency has enabled him to render the most efficient service, and whose willingness to place his talents at the disposition of others has surrounded him with a group of devoted friends, is Edward Henry Kraus, the experienced custodian of the Native Sons of the Golden West Building. He was born at Sacramento on June 5, 1858, the son of Edward and Gertrude Kraus, the former a pioneer who came out to California in 1850, to be followed to the Golden State soon after by the talented lady destined for his wife. They were married at Sacramento, after which Mr. Kraus engaged in the hotel business, first at San Francisco and then, on his return to this city, in Sacramento; and in the hotel field Mr. Kraus remained, an interesting figure because of his untiring efforts to improve the hotel conditions for the traveler, until 1860. After that he engaged in the nursery business, continuing to promote that branch of California husbandry until his death, on March 22, 1890. While in San Francisco, he was a member of the Vigilance Committee, and contributed his share toward the maintenance of law and order at a time when the failure of patriotic citizens of good red blood, such as he, would have left the public and the most cherished of institutions at the mercy of the merciless mob.

Fortunate in the heritage of a good name, Edward Henry Kraus attended the public schools and Atkinson's Business College, and on October 25, 1875, he entered the service of the Central Pacific Railroad. Here he was apprenticed as a car-finisher, and established a record for ability and fidelity.

Mr. Kraus had always been prominent among the Native Sons of the Golden West; and when that popular organization decided to erect its building, he was made president of the Native Sons Hall Association of Sacramento, Incorporated, which position he has filled with signal ability and most commendable devotion since 1906, his term of office being rendered locally notable in the erection, by the Native Sons, of an edifice costing \$200,000. He has always



*Edward Henry Kraus*





been enthusiastic about the work of the Native Sons, and this interest has doubtless been stimulated by his personal associations with notable people in the past. Among his recollections, always entertaining to others, are impressions of Marshall, the original discoverer of gold, with whom he shook hands far back in 1884. He has also been fond of outdoor life, and is fully appreciative of the attractions of California, and particularly of Sacramento County. A bachelor still, Mr. Kraus finds his social enjoyment, outside of the Native Sons, with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he is a member.

**MORRIS A. JENKINS.**—The rapid upbuilding of the West furnishes an excellent field to the engineer, the architect and those engaged in allied lines of business. In the field of civil engineering, Morris A. Jenkins of Sacramento is using his talents, and his professional skill has been called into play in connection with the construction of many important public projects. He was born in Elk Grove, Cal., July 22, 1874, and is a son of Thomas and Addie H. (Harrington) Jenkins, the former a native of Wales. The father crossed the plains to Utah and thence made his way to California in 1860, settling upon a ranch in Sacramento County, being actively engaged in farming until 1920, and is now living retired in Sacramento. He has taken an active part in public affairs, having served as supervisor of Sacramento County. He is widely and favorably known in this section of the state and the mother is also living.

Morris A. Jenkins was reared in his native county and in 1896 completed a course in the Elk Grove Union High School, being a member of the first class graduated from that institution. He then entered Heald's Engineering School at San Francisco and later attended the Ohio Northern University, at Ada, Ohio, receiving the degree of Civil Engineer in 1902. Meanwhile, in 1897, he had engaged in contracting and after completing his professional training he re-entered this field on a larger scale. He chose Sacramento as the scene of his operations and from 1904 until 1918 was a member of the firm of Jenkins & Wells. In the latter year Mr. Wells retired but the business continued under that style until March, 1921, when the present firm of Jenkins & Elton was formed. They are engineers and general contractors and specialize in bridge and heavy construction work. They have been awarded many large contracts and built the bascule bridge over the Sacramento River at Walnut Grove and have just completed a similar one at Isleton. They also do pile-driving and foundation work. They have contributed materially to the upbuilding and improvement of this section of the state and their work represents the highest degree of efficiency in their line.

In 1905 Mr. Jenkins married Miss Amanda L. Rickey, of Sacramento, a daughter of Aaron R. and Martha Rickey, both now deceased; and of this union have been born two children, Ora E. surviving. Mr. Jenkins is a Knight Templar Mason and also a charter member of Ben Ali Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is likewise identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being a charter member of Oak Park Lodge, of which he is a past grand. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party. He has never been unmindful of the duties of citizenship nor of his obligations to his fellow men, and his labors have been beneficially productive. He

is one of the foremost civil engineers in the Pacific Coast region, and California is proud to number him among her native sons.

**F. S. McCULLOH.**—A prominent and successful stockman is F. S. McCulloh, who is a native of Sacramento County born in Excelsior school district. His father, John McCulloh, was born in Coshocton, Ohio, of Scotch lineage, his ancestors being early settlers of Virginia. He crossed the plains to California in 1850 and for a time followed mining and then engaged in cattle-raising. He was married after his arrival in the Golden State to Miss Elizabeth Burch, who was born in Michigan and had also crossed the plains in pioneer days. They ranched at Lone Tree until 1872, when they located in the Forest House district, Amador County, where he resided until his death, October 25, 1907, his widow surviving him ten years. F. S. McCulloh is the second oldest of their four children and received a good education in the public schools. From a boy he assisted his father in the stock business, so he naturally selected that branch of agriculture for his vocation.

Mr. McCulloh was married in Sonoma County, January 5, 1888, being united with Miss Lizzie Laughlin, who was born at Mark West, Sonoma County. Her father was also a pioneer of California and a native of Tennessee. He came to Iowa when a lad of ten years, where he grew up and married Miss Davison. In 1851 he crossed the plains and followed mining in Eldorado and Amador Counties. His wife having passed on, he returned East in 1853, and in 1854 he was married to Mathilda Faught, who was a native of Indiana. Mr. Laughlin brought his bride across the plains, locating on Mark West Creek, Sonoma County, where he became the owner of a 700-acre ranch which he devoted to stock-raising and fruit-growing, the place being known as the Lone Redwood ranch. His wife died in 1876 and he passed on in 1891. There were eight children born of this union, four of whom are living. Lizzie Laughlin spent her childhood on her father's ranch and there she grew to womanhood. She attended school in the Lone Redwood district and obtained a teacher's certificate when eighteen years of age and began teaching in Sonoma County. Afterwards she completed her education in McMeans Normal in Santa Rosa and continued teaching in Mariposa, Tuolumne, Sacramento and Amador Counties. After her marriage she continued teaching for four years, or until her first child was born; and then after having raised her children she again took up educational work. In 1910 she began teaching again in Slate Creek district, and has continued in the profession ever since.

Mr. McCulloh has been very successful in the stock business. In 1888 he purchased a portion of his present ranch; and as he prospered he has added to his holdings until he now owns 3,200 acres in Amador and Sacramento Counties, well watered by Indian Creek and numerous springs. For many years he raised shorthorn cattle but since 1921 he is breeding the polled Herefords, his brand being a "T" on the left hip. His ranch is well improved with suitable buildings and also with cattle scales; and he is also raising fields of alfalfa, and for some years he ran a dairy and manufactured butter. Now, however, he devotes all of his time to raising cattle.

Mr. and Mrs. McCulloh's union was blessed with the birth of three children. Cora was a graduate of



McMean's Normal at Santa Rosa and taught school till her marriage with Mr. Klotz; she now resides near Freeport. Ramona was educated at Lone high school and the University of California and is now the wife of Rodger McEwen of Sacramento. Ruth was attending Sacramento high school when she passed away in 1912. Mr. McCulloh has served acceptably as trustee of Forest Home school district and is a Republican in national politics. For over thirty years he has been a member of the California Cattlemen's Association, and has served as president of the Eldorado and Amador County Stock Association, at present being a member of the advisory board.

**HARRY S. MADDOX.**—An enterprising representative of business interests in Sacramento is found in Harry S. Maddox, one of the city's successful life insurance men, who is also a former state market director and a recognized authority on production and marketing. Mr. Maddox is a native of Ohio, born at Georgetown, Brown County, August 24, 1866, a son of David E. and Martha A. (Connor) Maddox, natives of Brown and Adams Counties, Ohio, respectively, and descendants of old pioneer families. The ancestors on the paternal side came originally from England to the present site of Baltimore and bought land from the Lord Baltimore grant. Eleven members of the family participated in the Revolutionary War, and the family has been represented in all the wars of this country, including the late World War. Grandfather Thompson Maddox located in Brown County, Ohio, where he was a pioneer farmer. David E. Maddox, the father of Harry S. Maddox, was also a farmer, and served in the Civil War as a member of the 70th Ohio Volunteer Infantry in McKinley's Division. He removed to Kansas in 1884, and located in the city of Paola, where he bought a farm and now resides. The maternal family of Connors came from the north of Ireland and were of Scotch descent. They settled in Ohio, and farmed in Adams County. The mother passed away years ago.

Harry S. Maddox is the eldest of seven children, and was educated in the public schools of Ohio and Kansas. He attended the Paola Normal School and afterwards graduated from the Sedalia Business College, in Sedalia, Mo. He entered the employ of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad as a telegraph operator, and later went to Colorado, where he was employed as ticket and freight agent in the operating department, for eighteen years, for the D. & R. G. Railroad. He became interested in chamber-of-commerce activities and spent three years with the Cañon City Chamber of Commerce in Colorado, and then came to California, in 1912, as secretary of the Yolo County Board of Trade, continuing in that position for four years. He then became secretary and manager of the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce, serving over three years, when he was appointed state superintendent of weights and measures by Governor Stephens. Soon after, he was promoted by the governor to the office of state market director. Taking up his duties, he served with ability for over one year, when in July, 1922, he resigned to return to private business, taking up his life-work of many years, life insurance, as general agent for the Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, with offices in the Capital National Bank Building. During its inception Mr. Maddox promoted the new Sacramento Market, an innovation new to Sacramento.

His years of investigation and his surveys of the markets of different states, in which he had covered more than 2,500 miles, convinced him that Sacramento was ready for a market such as he had in mind.

Mr. Maddox was married in Galva, Kans., to Miss Mary A. Colby, born in Ashtabula County, Ohio. They have one daughter, Annette, who graduated from high school in Cañon City, Colo., and continued her education in the University of California. She is now the wife of Peter R. Gadd, Jr., of Sacramento. Mr. Maddox is a Master Mason and a member of the A. O. U. W., and also belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and other civic organizations. He is vice-president of the American Center Church, and is a director of the County Anti-Tuberculosis Association. During the war he took an active part in war work and was a four-minute speaker. He also served as city and county food administrator, making one of the best records in California during the World War. He is a member of the Grace M. E. Church, and a member of its official board; and he is president of the Men's Club of the church.

**OSMER W. ANDERSON.**—Among the most progressive, able and prominent lawyers of Sacramento is Osmer W. Anderson, who since 1915 has been engaged in general practice in this city, his ability carrying him forward into important relations and winning for him a creditable clientele. He is a native son of California, his birth occurring at Sacramento, August 22, 1868; he is the son of William A. Anderson, a well-known jurist of Sacramento, who is now deceased. Osmer W. Anderson began his education in the grammar schools of his native city, then entered high school, and after graduation entered his father's office as a law student. He then went to San Francisco, where he was in the employ of the United States government for four years; and afterward he was with the Crocker Estate Company for two years. In 1898 he enlisted for service in the war with Spain, in the 1st California Volunteers, and was sent to Manila, where he served for one year. He then returned to Sacramento and worked in the state printing office for some time, after which he entered the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, with whom he remained for the next twelve years. Having completed his law studies, on February 25, 1915, he was admitted to the bar and began practice as a partner in the law firm of Anderson & Anderson. At the outbreak of the World War, he entered the 118th Engineers, and was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant. He saw service in France, and was there when his father passed away, on April 18, 1919; he then returned to Sacramento and assumed the practice of law on September 1, 1919.

The marriage of Mr. Anderson united him with Miss Emma E. Meyer, of Sacramento, a graduate of the University of California. Mr. Anderson is a Veteran of Foreign Wars, and a member of the American Legion; he is also interested in National Guard work, and is now serving as scout master for a troop of boy scouts. In politics he is a Republican; and in fraternal affiliation he is a Mason, a member of Concord Lodge No. 117, F. & A. M., and of Sacramento Chapter No. 3, R. A. M.; Sacramento Commandery No. 2, K. T.; and Ben Ali Temple, Mystic Shrine, Sacramento; and is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Loyal Order of Moose.



*A. C. Anderson*





**WILLIAM R. O'BRIEN.**—The importance of Sacramento as a center of plant-industry has been demonstrated repeatedly, and by no one more so than by William R. O'Brien, whose plant headquarters at the corner of B and Thirty-first Streets, in Sacramento, are visited annually by many people. He was born in that city on May 8, 1857, the son of Thomas F. and Kate (Ford) O'Brien, the former a native of Ireland who had reached California by way of the Isthmus in 1850. He mined for a time; and then he accepted the responsible position as foreman and manager for Smith Bros., and had charge of their gardens near Sacramento, where Meister's dairy is now located. There was but a very small levee at that time, and there was no overflow until hydraulic mining was begun. He next established himself as a florist, and after that was engaged in the raising of asparagus, operating in his own way and as one of the real pioneers in his field. He was a landscape gardener and florist and he drew plans for the Capitol grounds, which were accepted; he also laid out grounds of the finer homes in Sacramento and also in San Francisco. He was ably assisted by his good wife. They had six children: Thomas, deceased; and William R., Mrs. Mary Sheehan, George, Fred, and Frank, all born in Sacramento and living here.

William R. O'Brien went to the public schools, and then to the Christian Brothers' College, and after that he took a fine commercial course at Howe's Business College; and when ready to push out for himself, he joined his brother, Thomas F. O'Brien, and engaged in the raising of asparagus on their own property above McKinley Park. In 1893, he extended the scope of his operations by beginning to raise plants, both vegetable and flowering, and for a while he was located on Twenty-seventh Street, although he has been in his present location for a long time. His brother, Thomas, died in March, 1920, esteemed by all who knew him.

The marriage of William R. O'Brien to Miss Mary Curstens of New Orleans occurred in 1890, and they have one son living, Ford, who responded to the call of his country in the World War, was assigned to the artillery, and saw seven months' service in France. Another, Roy O'Brien, died at the age of fifteen. The O'Briens also have a daughter, Laureen, who is now Mrs. Joseph Gideon, of Sacramento. A grandchild is William Gideon. In respect to his political preferences, Mr. O'Brien is a Democrat. He was a charter member of Sacramento Parlor No. 3, N. S. G. W., and he has lived to see Sacramento grow from a straggling village to a city of considerable size.

**ROGER GIORGI.**—Popular among the leading and most successful Italian-Americans in Sacramento County, Roger Giorgi, of the well-known firm of Messrs. O. Giorgi & Son, occupies an enviable position of influence. He was born in Tuscany, Italy, on March 7, 1874, the son of Oreste and Gelsimina (Cagniacchi) Giorgi, his father being an ambitious pioneer of 1876, who came across the ocean to America in the Centennial year and settled in San Francisco until 1880. Then he went back to Italy for ten years, and returned to San Francisco in 1890; but a year later, he located with his family in Sacramento.

On April 2, 1891, Mr. Giorgi established the business of merchant tailor at 828 J Street, and in time the house removed to 304 K Street, owing to their

need for larger quarters. Then they removed to 406 J Street, and still later they had their place at 1011 Third Street, and after that at 422 J Street. Oreste Giorgi died in October 5, 1912, but his devoted wife is still living.

Roger attended a private school in San Francisco, and then he joined his father in business and on the death of his father, he became the head of the business. In time, the firm bought the two-story, modern brick building at 605 J Street, and on February 1, 1922, they threw open the doors of their up-to-date tailoring establishment, where they employ twelve men. Roger Giorgi is assisted by his son, Oreste. Mr. Giorgi did much to effect the bringing of the Bank of Italy to Sacramento and he is one of the directors of the Sacramento branch. He was at the head of the Italian brigade which participated in raising the \$73,500 for the American Liberty Loan drive; and when the Italian Government raised their loan in the United States, Mr. Giorgi had charge of the campaign in the Sacramento district. He is president of the Italian-American Club, was formerly the secretary of the committee on Italian schools, and is in many ways a very representative citizen.

At Sacramento, on August 25, 1899, Mr. Giorgi was married to Miss Matilda Consiglieri, of Sacramento, a native daughter and member of an old pioneer family. Her mother is still living at the age of seventy-six. A son, William R., is pro-assistant cashier of the Bank of Italy at the head of the foreign exchange department. Another child is Oreste, a graduate of the Sacramento high school; a daughter is named Anna, and the youngest of the family is Roger, Jr. Mr. Giorgi is a member of the Eagles, secretary of the Bersaglieri Lodge, No. 3, and past noble arch of the Druids, and was also district deputy in the Order of Foresters, now associated with the Bersaglieri; he belongs to lodge No. 6 of the Sacramento Elks, and is a Knight of Columbus of the third degree. He is fond of hunting and fishing.

**ARTHUR SERVISS DUDLEY.**—Arthur Serviss Dudley was born at West Salem, Wis., January 20, 1883, the son of Lewis R. and Nora (Serviss) Dudley, the former a pedagogue who at length retired, leaving an excellent record as principal in the public schools. He came from New England stock, and was born at Guilford, Conn.; for there the family, originally of old English stock, had settled in early days. Mrs. Dudley, esteemed and beloved by those who were privileged to know her as neighbor or friend, died some twenty years ago.

Arthur Serviss Dudley attended the grammar and also the high school of West Salem, and in 1900 was graduated from the high school; and three years later he received his diploma from the Illinois School of Photography. In December of the same year, he came out to California and Palo Alto following his marriage, on the 29th of the previous September, to Miss Ada Broome of Effingham, Ill. At Palo Alto he purchased a studio, and in 1904 he established the California College of Photography, and conducted it until the earthquake, in 1906. He then returned East, to Scranton, Pa., where he joined the American Photo Text-Book Company, and devoted three years to editing a ten-volume work, "The Complete Self-Instructing Work of Practical Photography," the first effort of the kind anywhere made, as far as is



known. In 1910, he made a six-month circuit of the United States, to direct the sale of this book; and he remained with that company as manager for one and one-half years. Then he was with the Chambers Press, of Philadelphia, as advertising manager and editor of "The Bulletin of Photography" and "The Camera," and in September, 1913, he came to Riverside County, California, and bought ten acres in the Lake View district, where he tried his luck at farming. But he was washed out there, and in June, 1914, he came to San Jacinto, and opened the photograph gallery there, and helped organize the Chamber of Commerce, for which he was secretary for six months. Then he was employed by the supervisors of Riverside County to represent the county at San Francisco during the Panama-Pacific Exposition, and also at San Diego.

In April, 1915, Mr. Dudley was elected secretary of the Riverside Chamber of Commerce, and he held on to the dual job of representing the counties at the Fair, until April 1, 1916, when he was appointed assistant secretary of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, under the celebrated Frank Wiggins; and on August 15, 1920, he came to the City of Sacramento as secretary of the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce. In this position he added to the Chamber's laurels, as well as to his own. He was appointed on the advisory board of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and not only did good work outside, but also reanimated the local organization. He is responsible, for example, for the new Chamber of Commerce Building costing \$100,000, and far the "putting over" of "The Days of '49," requiring such an endless supervision. In 1908, he was for a year president of the Secretaries of the California Chambers of Commerce; and from 1921 to 1922, he was director of the National Association of Commercial Organization Secretaries, and was reelected for 1923. In politics, Mr. Dudley is Republican.

Mr. and Mrs. Dudley may well be proud of their children, Tirzah May, Arthur Guilford, Carolyn Ruth, and Marian Jane. Mr. and Mrs. Dudley are very fond of camping and outdoor life, and also of hunting. And when he has plenty of time, he is delighted with a brisk game of tennis. He has a remarkable staff of assistants, and through their cooperation is able to accomplish much in a day. Sacramento has come to appreciate Arthur Serviss Dudley, whose faith in the future of Sacramento County is being daily crystalized into forward steps in the progress of its remarkable development.

**FREDERICK NOLD.**—An experienced, clever plasterer, who is also a very enterprising and successful contractor, well-known throughout Sacramento County, is Frederick Nold, of the capital city, where he was born in what is now the Capital Park, Thirteenth and L Streets, on March 13, 1864. His parents were Fred and Carrie (Engle) Nold; and his father, mother and the sister, then an infant, came via Panama to California in 1854, and located at Sacramento, where the father rounded out the remainder of his life, dying in 1910, aged eighty-one, full of honor and rich in friends. Two years later, his devoted wife, the mother of their five children, only two of whom are living—William, of Oakland, and Fred—breathed her last, aged eighty-three, beloved by all who had the privilege of knowing her.

Fred Nold went to the public schools, and then when duty called him, although a mere boy, he went

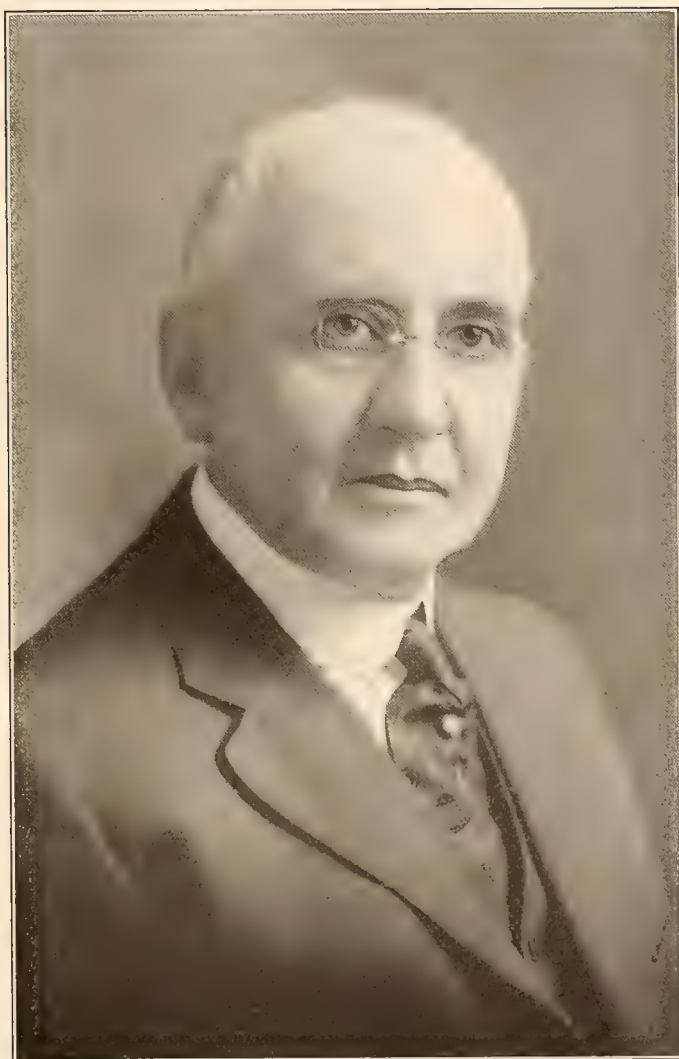
to work for a living. During a laborious apprenticeship, he learned the blacksmith trade; but when once he had mastered that, he gave it up to learn the trade he concluded he would like better, that of the plasterer. He worked hard, and when ready to set out, he was also ready to set up in business for himself; and for the past thirty-five years he has had his own shop, his own customers, and been his own "boss." He plastered many of the best residences in town, and such special buildings as the Kimball & Upson Store, and the Metropolitan Store; and as becomes the pioneer plasterer here, he has finished the plaster part of both the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Jewish Synagogue. Coming from an old pioneer family, Mr. Nold feels a deep interest in Sacramento, both town and county, in respect to its historic past and to its promising future; and he is ever ready, in his business enterprises, to lend a helping hand in the matter of broad and permanent building. He belongs to the Builders' Exchange; and in politics he allies himself with the Republicans.

In 1907, Frederick Nold was united in marriage with Miss Rose Augusta Egner, of Colorado; and they have one child, Helen Rose.

**FREDERICK CONRAD WEIL.**—An enterprising, progressive and experienced business man, who has done what he could to further commercial operations in and around Sacramento, is Frederick Conrad Weil, a native son who was born in Sacramento on the site of the present Catholic Cathedral, entering the family of Conrad and Barbara (Fritz) Weil on February 25, 1860. The devoted parents had come to California in 1852, before their marriage, traveling in separate wagon trains across the great plains from St. Joseph, Mo.; and getting acquainted here, they were married about 1855 and started life together in the Golden State. Mr. Weil opened a grocery at the southwest corner of Eleventh and J Streets, and for some years it was one of the best stores in town. He died in 1871, leaving an enviable record for honest dealing and loyal citizenship, and in 1897 he was followed to the Silent Land by his devoted wife, who left a family of six children, three of whom are in this state: Louisa, in Germany; Mrs. Katy Arth, of San Francisco; Frederick C., of this sketch; Otilie, in Germany; Dr. Conrad, of San Francisco; and Sidonia, living with her sister Louisa.

Frederick Weil received his education in the excellent schools of Germany, to which land his parents had gone in 1868, via Panama, taking their six children. Returning to California, the father died at sea. In 1876 Mrs. Weil came back to America, and Frederick returned with his mother and entered the Scheldt Brewery in Sacramento. Afterwards he was with Rothfeld Brothers, dealers in dry goods. In 1879 an uncle, John Weil, was elected state treasurer, and Fred was in that office three years with him. From 1883 until 1890, he was with Huntington & Hopkins Company, and then he joined the Buffalo Brewing Company, where since 1919 he has been the manager.

In 1885, Mr. Weil was married to Miss Laura Miller, daughter of John S. Miller, a genuine Forty-niner, and his good wife Esther, the ceremony taking place at San Francisco; and they have two children, Fred Loring and Ethel, now Mrs. Albert S. May, who is the mother of two children, Janet and Albert



*Fred. C. Weil*





Stoddard, Jr. Mr. Weil is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and a director of the Industrial and Home Products Bureau; and is also a charter member of the Sacramento Rotary Club. In politics he is a Republican. He was a member of the original Company E, 1st Artillery, organized by Col. H. Weinstock, and after serving for three years was transferred to the 1st Artillery Band, with which he played for a number of years. He is fond of music, and for fourteen years played the clarinet in the local theaters. Their orchestra eventually became known as the Sacramento Symphony Orchestra, and was popular with music lovers in Sacramento. Mr. Weil is deeply interested in the development of both Sacramento City and Sacramento County, and has seen the capital city grow from almost nothing to the populous and important center it is today.

**JOHN MARTIN WIEGAND.**—A successful rancher whose progressive methods and untiring industry, together with his foresight and aggressive enterprise, entitle him to the prosperity rewarding his years of labor, is John Martin Wiegand, a native son, having been born at St. Louis, in Sierra County, on August 21, 1866. His father, John Wiegand, was a native of Berlin, Germany, and a stationary engineer; and in Pennsylvania he was married to Miss Maria Ritlinger, after which, in 1862, he came to California by way of the Isthmian route, and for a while tried his luck at mining. Then he followed his trade, being always in demand, and passed away at the ripe old age of seventy-eight, having rounded out a very useful life. Mrs. Wiegand, who was always a favorite in her circle of friends and acquaintances, breathed her last in her sixty-fourth year, the mother of six children. Elizabeth has become Mrs. Eugene Squier of Daly City; John M. is the subject of this review; Rosina married Marion Bringham, and is deceased; Katie is now Mrs. Lewellyn Snook of Englemine; George is a resident of Represa, Cal.; and Lilly, Mrs. A. Schofield, was the youngest of the family and is deceased.

John Wiegand attended the grammar school in the Sierra district, and at the age of twenty, started to make his own way in the world. He first mined in Sierra and Plumas Counties; but in 1903 he went to San Francisco and worked in the Union Iron Works, continuing there until 1906, and from that year until 1912 he followed the carpenter trade in the bay region. In 1912, he came to Thornton and purchased ten acres due west of Thornton, which he farmed to alfalfa and grain for six years, and then, selling out, he removed to a point three miles southeast of Galt, on Dry Creek, where for three years he leased a vineyard of forty acres. He then moved to Twin City colony and purchased ten acres of land two miles north of Galt; and this he has devoted to a dairy and alfalfa ranch. A house was already on the place, but Mr. Wiegand has made the other improvements there, and has lived on the ranch ever since.

On August 20, 1900, and at Reno, Nev., John Martin Wiegand was married to Mrs. Clara A. Black, the daughter of Joseph and Martha (Goldthorp) Hutchison, the former a native of Scotland and a pioneer who came to California in 1849, traveling across the plains from Illinois. Miss Goldthorp was a native of England. Mr. Hutchison settled at Weaverville, in Trinity County, in early days, where he

had a cattle and sheep ranch; and at Weaverville, Mrs. Wiegand first saw the light. Her father also had stock in Tehama County, and later went into Sierra County, where he built the first hotel at Sierra City, and after that he had a butcher shop there. He retired and removed to San Francisco, where he died at the age of eighty-four, his good wife passing at the age of eighty-eight, at the home of Mrs. Wiegand. Miss Hutchison married George Black, a native of Ayr, Canada, who had come to California in early days and who was a Mason and an Odd Fellow; and they had two daughters, May, who has become Mrs. C. P. Willing, of Sacramento, and Nettie, who is Mrs. Antone Costa, at Goodyear Bar, in Sierra County. By her present marriage with Mr. Wiegand, she has one son, Roy Walter, who is an employe of Latourett & Company, in Sacramento. He married Gladys Stickle and they have a daughter, Louise Genevieve.

Mr. and Mrs. Wiegand not only have the joy of their children, but they have the companionship also of several grandchildren. Mrs. Costa has five children, George, Tony, Norman, Ralph and Anna Bernice. Mrs. Willing had two children. Lloyd Willing was a medical student, and served in the late World War in France, and he died eleven months after his return. His sister, Mrs. Emma Eckstein, lives in Sacramento, and has a son, Phillip.

Mr. and Mrs. Wiegand are Prohibitionists. He is a member of Golden Nugget Parlor No. 94, Native Sons of the Golden West, of Sierra City, and has passed through all the chairs, and Mrs. Wiegand is a member of the Golden Bar Parlor of the Native Daughters, also of Sierra City. She is a Rebekah, too, and is past noble grand of the Sierra City lodge, but at present is a member of Golden City Lodge of San Francisco.

**ISAAC M. RIFFE.**—A rancher who admirably illustrates the independence of the experienced, industrious farmer, is Isaac M. Riffe, living three miles north of Galt, a native of Ray County, Missouri, where he was born on Washington's Birthday, in the year 1852, the second in a family of ten children. His parents were John and Margaret (Dameron) Riffe, and his great-grandfather was a real frontiersman of Missouri; and his father was born and reared in the same place in which our subject first saw light.

In 1852, when our subject was less than one year old, his parents crossed the great plains with cattle and teams, traveling by way of the Salt Lake route; and his father first settled in the redwoods of Santa Clara County, although in 1853 he went to San Andreas, in Calaveras County, and for four years tried his luck in placer mining. He then went to Stockton, and worked at the trade of carpenter for four years. Then he moved to the mines in Calaveras County, and mined for eight years at Comanche Camp. In 1868 he went into San Luis Obispo County and spent two years on the Avala grant, leasing the ranch there, and then he went to Morro Bay, and farmed there for two years. He then removed to Santa Clara and settled at Alviso, on the Gunn Ranch, where he lived for two years, and after that he moved into Santa Cruz County, on Bean Creek, where he farmed for two years. Then he went to Wallowa Valley, Ore., staying there a year; and next he moved to Gilliam County, in the same state,



and farmed for two years. Returning to California, he settled in Monterey County, south of Soledad, among the hills, where he raised stock. Still later, he went to San Jose for two years, and after that to Paso Robles, in San Luis Obispo County, where he had a fruit ranch for four years. At Santa Barbara, and at Goleta, he farmed for a couple of years; and he died there at the age of eighty-one, his devoted wife passing on to her eternal reward at the age of seventy-nine. Both were splendid types of the pioneer settler, blazing the way for others to comfortably, safely and prosperously follow.

When sixteen years old, Isaac Riffe struck out for himself, riding the range trails for big cattle-men; and he roved throughout the South, when it was still in Spanish grant form, passing four interesting and altogether profitable years in that manner; and then he accompanied a band of cavalry horses from Monterey County, taking them to Yellowstone Park and Montana for delivery to the quartermaster of the United States army. On his return to California, he traveled by way of the southern route, through Arizona, materially adding to his knowledge of the world, and on reaching San Luis Obispo County again, he resumed riding the cattle range. He also drove a freight train from San Luis Obispo Landing over the mountains to Bakersfield and the San Joaquin Valley, continuing that line of work for four years.

Mr. Riffe then came to San Joaquin County for a while, and then for another four years he was employed by James Taylor, just south of Woodbridge. He then went to Wallowa County, in Oregon, and worked there as a farm hand for two years, and after that he drove a stage line over the Haley-Salisbury Route, in Oregon, Washington and Idaho for six years. He was united in marriage at Wallowa, Ore., on November 23, 1884, to Miss Mahala Mott, a native of Battle Creek, Mich., who was born in 1862, her parents being Richard Price and Eliza (Boody) Mott, natives of New York, who were taken to Michigan by their parents while still children. Mr. and Mrs. Mott had seven children, who accompanied them to Seward Center, Nebr., and there Mrs. Riffe was educated. In 1877, her father went to Wallowa County, Ore., and there he spent the remainder of his days.

After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Riffe moved to Yumatilla County, Ore., and leased farm-land until 1893, when he moved south to Templeton, Cal., and farmed there for a year. Then he was in San Luis Obispo County for fourteen years in the employ of the Southern Pacific Company. In August, 1907, he removed to Douglass County, Ore., and leased land until 1912, when he moved to Klamath County, and farmed there until 1914. He then came back to Cottonwood, Cal., and farmed for a year, and in 1915 he came to Sacramento County, and near Galt has farmed ever since. He leases 254 acres of J. W. Anggrave, and has a stock farm. He is a Democrat, and believes in the efficacy of Democratic platforms to cure agrarian ills.

Five children have been granted Mr. and Mrs. Riffe. Charley is with his father. Mrs. Mattie May Davis is the second child. Helen Maud passed away at the age of five months. Ruth Ellen became Mrs. Frank Michael; she was the mother of a daughter, Viola May, and breathed her last in 1911. Grover Cleveland is at Hollywood. There are also several

grandchildren to gladden Mr. and Mrs. Riffe's family circle. Mrs. Davis has three children: Harold Almer, George Martin and Harry Richard; and Grover Cleveland Riffe has a son, Donald Arthur.

**EDWARD T. HAUSCHILDT.**—Sacramento County owes much of her present prosperity and wealth to the many brave native sons and daughters who have come to her assistance from other sections of the Golden State, and have contributed what they could, by their industry and thrift, toward the development of Sacramento's natural resources. Prominent among such far-seeing, optimistic workers, may well be mentioned Edward T. Hauschildt, the enterprising rancher, who owns 423 very choice acres about three miles to the northeast of Galt.

He was born in Alameda County, on November 7, 1865, the son of Henry and Minnie (Knip) Hauschildt, his father being a sturdy pioneer who reached California in a sailing vessel by way of Alaska, while his mother sailed around the Horn, also in the early, romantic days. They were married at San Francisco, and came to be blessed with six children: William, Edward T., Augusta, and Fred; and Rose and Minnie, both deceased. Henry Hauschildt settled at San Leandro, and engaged in farming; and there his son Edward was born. Then for a while the father cultivated ranch-land at Livermore, later removing to the West Side, near Tracy; but after three very dry years, he went "broke." Taking his team and wagon and family, he then started north from there, and at Hicksville, now Arno, he stopped and talked with Mr. Hicks, telling him of his bad luck, and also discussing his future intentions. Mr. Hicks told him that all the good land to the north had been taken, and advised him to stop right there; but Mr. Hauschildt answered that he had no food, nor any money to buy food, whereupon Mr. Hicks, pointing to some hogs rooting in the fields, asked, "What's the matter with one of those?"

This being a truly friendly invitation to stop, Mr. Hauschildt did so, and settled on the McConnell Ranch, which he rented for a while. He then purchased the original home place of 419 acres, paying nine dollars an acre, and after he had built a home there, he moved his family onto the place. This home was located three miles to the northeast of Galt, now on the Galt-Herald highway. The sons stayed with their father and purchased additional land, until Messrs. Hauschildt & Sons owned over 1,000 acres. Today Edward T. Hauschildt has 423 acres, the last ranch purchased by the Hauschildts. Henry Hauschildt, a worthy pioneer whose name ought always to be honored, died at the age of sixty-five; and his devoted, equally worthy and brave wife also closed her eyes to her earthly labors in her sixty-fifth year.

Edward Hauschildt was educated in the public schools, attending the Grant grammar school. At Sacramento, on September 25, 1901, he was married to Miss Ella Agnes Carr, who was born at Clay Station, in Sacramento County, the daughter of Seymour and Mary (O'Neil) Carr. Her father was a pioneer Californian who did his part in developing the Golden State; and his life-story is very appropriately given elsewhere in this historical work. Twenty-one years ago Mr. Hauschildt built his home and planted beautiful trees around it, and since then he and his faithful wife have reared a family of four



*Edward J. Hauschildt.*  
*Ella A. Hauschildt*





sons. Clarence E. and F. Erwin, the two eldest sons, graduated with the class of 1923 from the Galt high school, taking the agricultural course. A further honor came to F. Erwin when he won the "Individual" silver cup, given by the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce, in a stock-judging contest in which four schools of the county entered into competition; and he was also a member of the Galt high school team that won a silver cup. William Lloyd is in the high school, and Francis H. is a pupil in the grammar school. Mr. Hauschildt is a Republican. He is a member of the Grangers of Galt, as are also Mrs. Hauschildt and the two oldest sons; and all are members of the Pomona Grange of Sacramento, in which Clarence is an officer. Mr. Hauschildt also belongs to the Knights of Pythias at Galt. He has been a director of the Arno school district for eight years, and was clerk of the board there. He also owns a residence in the town of Galt. An enthusiastically loyal native son, he is a vigorous "booster" for the locality in which he lives.

**CURTIS A. BOLTON.**—A native son who has made a great success in two different and important fields of industry, is Curtis A. Bolton, the merchant and rancher at Clay Station, where he was born on January 16, 1873. His father, Curtis Bolton, was a native of New York state and came out to California in 1851. He married Miss Elizabeth Louins, an Englishwoman, who came to the United States when she was a little girl. The worthy couple had three children, one younger, and one older than our subject. Myrtle is Mrs. A. Hauschildt, of Sacramento; Genevieve has become Mrs. William D. McEnerney, of Galt. When Curtis Bolton, the father, came to Sacramento County, he worked on the Meiss Ranch, northeast of Clay. He then acquired 480 acres near Clay Station in two parcels of land, and he farmed this until his death.

Curtis A. Bolton went to the Clay school and then took up ranching with his father; and when the latter died, he continued to operate the ranch. He now manages both of the places his father acquired, raises sheep and has a dairy. In 1907, Mr. Bolton purchased the general merchandise business of E. J. Steele at Clay Station, and he has since conducted this as a modern establishment which has proven of great convenience to the community. He has also been postmaster of Clay since the date of the store purchase, and for four years he served as justice of the peace of the Clay district. At present, he is a trustee of the Galt union high school.

On August 13, 1900, Mr. Bolton married, at San Francisco, Miss Ray McCoy, who was born in Texas, the daughter of worthy folks who died when she was a little girl. When still a mere child, she came to California accompanying her sisters and brother, and she was reared by her aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. John Wilson, of Clay. The former, a farmer, is now deceased, while the latter, remarried, is still living at Clay as Mrs. Sherfey. Mrs. Bolton was one of four children: George was the eldest; Clara is at Seattle, Wash.; and Lon is a sergeant in the United States Army. Mrs. Bolton also went to the Clay district school. Mr. and Mrs. Bolton have three children: Fred, Lois and Helen. Mr. Bolton, who votes with the Republicans in matters of national import, is a member of Galt Parlor, Native Sons of the Golden West; and he is also a Mason.

**CHARLES KIRKPATRICK DAVIS.**—This pioneer farmer of Andrus Island, Sacramento County, makes his home on the ranch where he was born January 4, 1861, a son of Hugh and Rosanna (Smith) Davis. Hugh Davis was born in Canada in 1833, but removed to Illinois with his parents and remained there until 1852, when he came via Panama to California. As was usual with newcomers to California in those days, he tried his luck in the mines, but had no success. He then went to San Francisco, but his funds dwindled until he only had fifteen dollars left when he bought a ticket to Sacramento. On the boat he met a man by the name of William Wilcox, a large landowner about one and one-half miles above the present site of Isleton, who became interested in the young man; and as a result of this interest, Hugh Davis went to work for Mr. Wilcox, cutting cord wood, for which he received one dollar and a quarter a cord. Mr. Davis saved his money and finally bought 107 acres of swamp land, the same ranch where our subject resides at the present time; he became a prominent figure in the reclamation work of Andrus Island in the building of the first levees. Mr. Davis, in common with other ranchers, sought an outlet for the produce of this ranch, and as there were no regular steamer lines, they were forced to rely on their own efforts. He owned his own sloop, loaded it with his own and neighbors' produce, and transported this to Sacramento, Stockton, Benicia, Vallejo, and Antioch. He married Rosanna Fellows Smith, a sister of the late Hart F. Smith of Isleton. He was interested in the cause of education, and in a skiff he went from place to place among the Sacramento River islands, obtaining subscriptions of money from the trappers, hunters and wood-choppers to purchase the lumber with which he and his neighbors built the first schoolhouse, south of Walnut Grove, in the Georgiana district. He passed away in 1871, aged thirty-seven years; his widow continued to reside here until her death in 1909. Six children were born to this pioneer couple: Angie, deceased; Charles K., our subject; Nettie; Herman; Robert, deceased; and Hugh. Charles K. Davis was only ten years old when his father died. His education was obtained at the Georgiana school, being supplemented by private study and reading.

On June 15, 1902, Mr. Davis was married to Miss Hilda Dorothea Johnson, born near Isleton, Cal., a daughter of John Johnson, a native of Denmark, who was an early day farmer here. Mr. and Mrs. Davis are the parents of six children: Angie is now Mrs. J. V. Agers, of Stockton; Mary Christine; Charles K., Jr.; Marion; Hilda Dorothea; and Hazel Winifred. Mr. Davis has set out orchards at three different times, and each time they have been torn out by floods; seventy acres of the home ranch is in orchard. Mr. Davis is a Republican in politics. Fraternally, he was made a Mason in Rio Vista, being a member of Lodge No. 208, F. & A. M. He is also a member of the Isleton Lodge No. 108, I. O. O. F. For thirty years Mr. Davis has served as clerk of the board of trustees of the Georgiana school district and for sixteen years was deputy sheriff of the county and for seven years served as deputy assessor. J. V. Agers, son-in-law of Mr. Davis, served on the border in the Villa campaigns, then he entered the U. S. Navy in 1917 and trained at the Great Lakes Training Station, Chicago; he was discharged in 1919.



**ABRAHAM CLARK FREEMAN.**—In the long line of distinguished California jurists, some of them native sons of the great Golden State, and many more the worthy representatives of older commonwealths than those on the Pacific, it is doubtful if any bid fair to attain a more certain immortality than the highly esteemed and beloved Abraham Clark Freeman, whose most fruitful and useful life was eventually rounded out at the apex of indisputable success. He was a gentleman, a scholar and a patriot, who sought by the improvement of each golden moment to add something of value to life, and earnestly strove to hasten the day when the state of his early adoption should rise to its rightful place in the galaxy of the nation's commonwealths.

He was born at Warsaw, Hancock County, or not far from that town, on May 15, 1843. He went to the local public school, and early manifested a love for study. Despite the limitations imposed by the time, and the geographical location of his home, he fitted himself for teaching, and when only seventeen or eighteen years of age took charge of a school in the district next adjoining the one in which he himself had been reared. He was an only child of Obediah S. and Nancy (Clark) Freeman. His grandfather, Abraham Clark, served in the Revolutionary War; and his great-grandfather Clark, also named Abraham, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

When his father decided to migrate to the Pacific Coast, Abraham Clark Freeman agreed to accompany him. In April, 1861, therefore, he set out with his parents to cross the great Plains; and after a trip of five months, they arrived in California, and settled at Elk Grove. A month later, Abraham began an engagement for the winter of 1861-1862, to teach a district school in San Joaquin County. About that time he had the novel experience of a trip to Sacramento during the flood. Although he did not particularly relish the work of the pedagogue, he stuck to his task, then of particular appeal because of the formative state of society here, until July, 1862. Returning to his father's farm, he remained there until September 6, 1863; and it having been decided that he should abandon teaching and take up the study of law, he then went into the capital city, found a lodging place, and began work in the office of the Hon. M. M. Estee, then district attorney of Sacramento. In July, 1864, only nine months after he had entered Mr. Estee's office, he was admitted to the bar, on examination by the Supreme Court of California; and that coveted honor was conferred upon him six weeks after he had attained his majority. He remained in the district attorney's office for the remaining two years of Mr. Estee's term, and also during the four years' incumbency of his successor, James C. Goods. With the expiration of Mr. Goods' tenure of the office, Mr. Freeman's official duties were also terminated, in March, 1870. Before this connection with the district attorney's office was severed, Mr. Freeman had formed a partnership with the Hon. Thomas J. Clunie, and later, in 1872, he was associated with the Hon. J. K. Alexander, afterwards a judge of the Superior Court of California; and also, in 1879, with G. E. Bates, with whom he removed to San Francisco, in 1886.

Although a man of frail constitution, Mr. Freeman managed to maintain good health, and to cultivate a

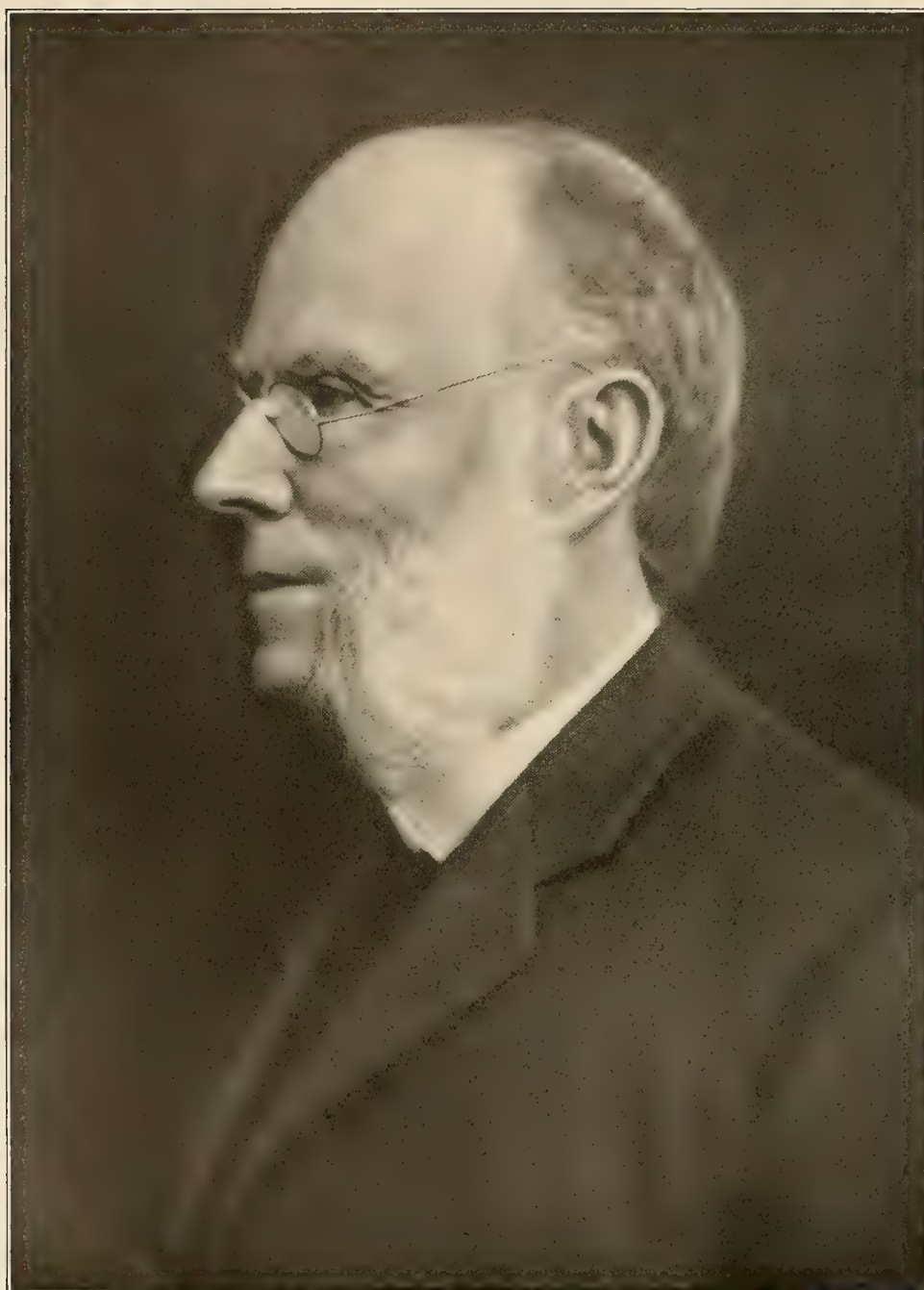
sound mind in a sound body. He was no mere theorist, but was eminently practical, and possessed of undisputed ability and skill in the trial of cases, as well as in their presentation and argument; and he was very naturally laid hold of for other service than that to which, with a becoming modesty, he had aspired. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1878-1879, and in the latter year was appointed by the governor a commissioner to suggest amendments to the codes, and to adapt them to the new constitution. Later he was appointed by Governor Gage a member of the code commission, his associates being Judge D. Enis of Los Angeles and Judge Van Vleet of Sacramento.

While still an obscure, struggling lawyer, in 1873, he attained more than a local reputation as a legal author by one of his greatest works, "A Treatise on the Law of Judgments," now popularly known as "Freeman on Judgments," which enjoyed an immediate fame and is doubly interesting today because it was the first treatise of national scope written or published in California. Its recognition and success, in fact, were unprecedented; for surprise at the fact that a law treatise should be written and published in the extreme West grew to astonishment as the high character of the work came to be understood. As in all of his writings, remarkable for a vigorous condensation, Mr. Freeman's style was crisp and incisive. He was able to state the most complex doctrine in a few words and yet clearly; and the "American Law Review" said of the "Treatise on Judgments": "It seems impossible for a young lawyer to have composed so good a book, in so good a manner; yet it seems also impossible that, if old in law, so able a lawyer should not long since have become familiar to the profession everywhere, and we confess to a painful doubt lest he turn out to be some eminent barrister, whom not to know is only to confess our own ignorance." It is no wonder, therefore, that the discovery of a new work displaying such learning and grasp of mind, produced by a man virtually unknown outside of his home town, and little known there, should come as a surprise to veterans of the Bar. This was a mystery which excited curiosity even in the Supreme Court of the United States; and for years Mr. Freeman had in his office a framed clipping wherein one of the Supreme Justices was quoted as expressing his positive conviction that Abraham Clark was a *nom de plume* assumed for some unknown reason by a lawyer of great reputation, but who, for some reason or other, was not yet ready to be known as the author of the work on "Judgments." This monumental work, "Freeman on Judgments," has gone through four or five editions, and holds the field without a rival as the authority on the subject of which it treats.

Encouraged by the prompt and complete recognition by the legal journalists, Mr. Freeman began at once to cast about for another unoccupied field; and a year later he had finished for the press his treatise on "Cotenancy and Partition," perhaps the most intricate and perplexing theme in law. By many this work is regarded as his masterpiece. Challenging at the outset the definitions of Littleton, Blackstone, Kent, Preston and others, and showing wherein they were incomplete or incorrect, by careful comparison, revision, elimination and modification he formulated his own definitions, which are remarkably clear, sim-







*Louis Truhy,  
A. C. Freeman*



*Josephine B. Freeman*





ple and complete. In 1876, his next work, "On the Law of Executions in Civil Cases," was published, a kind of Centennial contribution by California scholarship to the celebration of the first 100 years of the American nation; and this was followed later by a work on "Void Executions, Judicial and Probate Sales."

In 1879, at the death of Mr. Proffett, who had edited the first twelve volumes of "American Decisions," and had ably performed his part up to that time, Mr. Freeman was engaged to take his place; and in one sense, his great life-work began as Mr. Proffett's successor, for he had the best chance to present the result of his studies and observations to the public, instead of keeping them solely for his own individual use, and he came more and more into prominence in the reporting and annotation of some eighty-eight or eighty-nine volumes of "American Decisions" and in some 135 volumes of American State Reports. This editorial engagement with the Bancroft-Whitney Company led to Mr. Freeman's removal to San Francisco, in which city he grew into social as well as professional eminence. Each of the volumes referred to contains a large number of carefully written notes, some of them reaching the dignity of a monograph or a treatise upon the subject discussed. He came to be generally recognized as one of the greatest analysts of his time, if not one of the most proficient in the entire history of English law; and his works are today recognized, as they have been for years past, and are cited and respected as authority by the highest courts in the land.

Mr. Freeman was a Republican, and on account of his legal lore and his high standards of patriotism he served his party as did few in his time, until 1873; but in this year, so memorable for his first publication of national import, he assisted in the formation of the Independent Taxpayers' Party, and he was honored as one of its nominees for the State Assembly in 1875. He had in his charge, as legal adviser or attorney, the affairs of many corporations and solid men of both the metropolis and the capital city of the state; and he amassed a well-earned fortune, so that from a business standpoint, too, his career was a marked success.

At the bride's home, at Elk Grove, in 1867, Mr. Freeman was married to Miss Josephine B. Foulks, a native of Ohio, and the daughter of Alfred Foulks, of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Freeman is a gifted, accomplished and charming lady, whose life-story is very properly given in greater detail elsewhere in this work. The youngest of five children in a notable family, she was graduated from the Pacific College at San Jose, and became greatly interested in Mr. Freeman's work, and assisted him in every way she could, especially in the matter of encouragement and delight in seeing him gain his ambition. She has one child, Mabel, the wife of Benjamin Romaine, an attorney of San Francisco. Mr. Freeman was decidedly a domestic man, although he found pleasure in the circles of the Odd Fellows, to which he belonged. He traveled much over the United States and Europe, and spent the winter of 1900-1901 visiting Germany, Holland, Belgium, France, Italy and Egypt. He had become deeply devoted to Sacramento, city and county, and also to San Francisco and to northern California in general; and posterity owes him a kindly thought for what he did to make easier the

paths of those coming after him. He breathed his last at his home in San Francisco, on April 11, 1911.

Mr. Freeman loved Sacramento County and its people, and he was fond of spending his leisure time on the old Freeman Rancho, some 275 acres on the Cosumnes River, which he regarded as a plaything, finding real sport in its trim fields of alfalfa and its fine dairy herd of well-selected cows. Many of the improvements here were due to his progressive, enterprising and enthusiastic spirit, and to his desire to make such a property highly and creditably productive, and attractive from a scientific as well as from a practical standpoint.

**MRS. JOSEPHINE B. FREEMAN.**—Always interesting as a worthy representative, on the one hand, of one of the most esteemed pioneer families of early days, and again as the widow of the late Abraham Clark Freeman, one of the most scholarly and distinguished attorneys and lawyers on the Pacific Coast, Mrs. Josephine B. Freeman enjoys an influential and enviable position, in which she daily renders society some needed or commendable service. She was born in Mansfield, Ohio, the daughter of Alfred Foulks, a native of Beaver County, Pa., and afterwards the founder of Rome, Ohio, where he was the pioneer merchant, and where he remained until his demise. Mrs. Freeman's mother, before her marriage, was Euphemia Pugh, also a native of Mansfield, and a cousin of United States Senator George Ellis Pugh; and after her husband's death, she brought her family of five children out to California. They crossed the plains with her brother, J. Wood Pugh, and for six months traveled on their way with comparative safety, despite the many dangers due to Indians and natural conditions. She purchased land at Elk Grove, and improved two ranches, setting out there one of the first vineyards in the county. She was a wonderful woman, endowed with much business ability, and was greatly interested in the Golden State, in which she saw such promising opportunities. She died at the age of seventy-three, leaving five children, among whom Mrs. Freeman was the youngest.

After completing the required studies in the local schools, Miss Foulks attended the College of the Pacific at San Jose. Having secured the coveted parchment there, she returned home and soon after was married to Abraham Clark Freeman, the rising young lawyer, their union proving a very happy one until he was called away. She brightened and blessed both his life and her own, always taking a deep interest in his work, and encouraging him in every way in the attainment of his ambition as a scholarly analyst in law and as the author of the first book of national import produced on the Coast, and one of the most authoritative and successful volumes of which American scholarship may boast. One child, named Mabel, was granted to Mr. and Mrs. Freeman. She is the wife of Benjamin Romaine, a prominent attorney in San Francisco.

Since Mr. Freeman's lamented death, this accomplished and ever approachable lady has continued to reside at their beautiful home, at the corner of Washington and Presidio Avenues, in San Francisco, overlooking the bay, a home of which she is especially fond. Both the artistic residence and the picturesque grounds were originated by her, and the home may well be regarded as one of the modest but dignified



show-places of the metropolis. She also owns a mountain home named "Pine Hurst," in Placer County. This estate includes the whole of the summit of Soda Springs Valley, or about 500 acres on the North Fork of the American River, declared by many to be next in beauty to the Yosemite, and has a fine automobile road leading to the very doors of "Pine Hurst." She divides her time between her city home, her ranch, and the mountain home, "Pine Hurst," and from each she dispenses a genuine California hospitality.

Mrs. Freeman is a member of the San Francisco Woman's Press Club, the Society of California Pioneers, the California Club, the Laurel Hall Club and the Assembly, and was one of the founders of the Salon. She is fond of literature and travel, and has a well-selected library. With her husband, Judge Freeman, she traveled in the United States, Mexico and Alaska, and in both 1900 and 1901 in Europe, when they visited the British Isles and the storied lands of Holland, Belgium, Germany, France, Italy and Egypt. Since the inevitable laws of Nature summoned her late and widely esteemed husband from earthly scenes and labors, it has been a matter of peculiar consolation and satisfaction to many that one who shared his high ideals is left to carry out in some measure his unfinished work.

**JOSEPH A. FRANCIS.**—Since 1902 Joseph A. Francis has been connected with the public service of the city of Sacramento and he has contributed in a substantial manner to the general growth and expansion of the city; since 1918 Mr. Francis has been chief engineer at Sump No. 1 of the drainage system of the city, a most important position that requires ability and experience. Sacramento is the native city of Joseph A. Francis, who was born there on July 4, 1876, a son of G. H. L. and Catherine (Preston) Francis, natives of Boston, Mass., and Ireland, respectively. G. H. L. Francis came to California in 1850 and was an engineer on a steamboat on the Sacramento River; later with his father, G. H. L. Francis, Sr., he ran two trading boats on the river, carrying farm products. One of these burned and the other sank. The mother of our subject came to California by way of Cape Horn in 1865, and was married to G. H. L. Francis in Sacramento. They had eight children, three of whom are living. Both parents are now deceased.

Joseph A. Francis attended the public schools in Sacramento; then became an employee of the Western Union Telegraph Company as messenger, where he remained for six years, during which time he learned operating; then for two seasons he worked in a box factory; he also learned the confectionery business and was engaged in that business for six years; in 1902 he became a fireman in the employ of the city of Sacramento in Sump No. 1, then at the foot of S Street, under his father, and in 1910 was advanced to the position of engineer; in the meantime the plant was moved to Front and U Streets. He worked in this capacity until 1918, when he was put in charge as chief engineer of Station No. 1 of the drainage system of the city.

Mr. Francis' marriage, in 1900, united him with Miss Mary J. Mitchell, a native of Canada, and they have one son, Joseph A., Jr. Mr. Francis' political allegiance is not confined to any one party, but he

prefers to cast his vote for the candidate best fitted to serve the public. Fraternally he is a member of the Eagles and Red Men.

**GEORGE SWANSTON.**—A man of affairs who left a deep imprint on the history of the upbuilding of Sacramento City and County was the late George Swanston, wealthy landowner and cattleman, and head of the large packing-plant of Swanston and Son. He was born near Salem, Ohio, January 3, 1866, a son of Charles and Nancy (Powers) Swanston, natives respectively of the North of Ireland and of Pennsylvania. Charles Swanston moved from Ohio to California in or about 1881; and here he became a successful cattleman and the senior member of the firm of Swanston and Son, continuing actively in business until his death in April, 1911, at the age of seventy-eight years. His wife had passed away many years before, leaving him two interesting children: George, the subject of this interesting review; and Lillian, now Mrs. McCaslin, of Oakland.

George Swanston was reared in Ohio and received a good education in the public schools of that state. Coming to Sacramento County, California, when a boy of fifteen years, he took a course in Atkinson's Business College, in the capital city, and after his graduation took up active business with his father, learning the cattle business in all of its details and soon developing into a most excellent judge of stock, having acquired a keen appreciation of their value. Their business was conducted under the title of Swanston and Son; and through their combined efforts it grew to large proportions, and success crowned their efforts. They had valuable holdings on Riverside Road, and there they started a small packing-house. This grew rapidly by additions, as their business expanded; and here too they built the first cold-storage plant in Sacramento, and so became leaders in their line.

After his father's death, George Swanston incorporated the business under the old firm name, Swanston & Son, and made plans for enlarging the business, erecting the large new packing-plant at North Sacramento, where he owned a large acreage. The plant is substantially built, and is modern and up-to-date in every way, being the largest and finest plant of its kind in the Sacramento Valley. Mr. Swanston was president and manager of the corporation; and his years of experience, coupled with his natural tact and business ability, made it a financial success. Mr. Swanston was a large landowner in Sacramento County, and also owned extensive holdings in Lake, Colusa, and Yolo Counties. He was a director in the National Bank of D. O. Mills & Co.

At the home of Mr. Ward, sixteen miles north of Sacramento, on the Auburn road, in Sacramento County, on May 1, 1888, Mr. Swanston was married to Miss Jennie Ward; and their union proved a very happy one. Mrs. Swanston is a native daughter, born in Eldorado County, being a daughter of Robert and Mary A. (Slater) Ward. The father was born in England, and came out to California via the Isthmus of Panama when he was a young man of seventeen years; while the mother crossed the great plains with her parents in an ox-team train when a girl of eight years. As was usual in the early days of gold, Robert Ward followed mining for some years. Then he settled down to the more certain occupation of farming,







*George Swauston*



Jennie E. Swannston





becoming the owner of a good farm on the Auburn road in Sacramento County, where he reared his family; and there he resided until he passed on. His widow now makes her home in Sacramento. Eight of their children grew up and are living, Jennie being the second oldest.

Mr. Swanston, after having gained in a few years great wealth and influence, was not permitted to enjoy the fruits of his labor; for he passed away on July 3, 1923, mourned by his family and many friends. He was a man highly esteemed, who had given of his best efforts to develop the great natural resources of northern California.

The union of Mr. and Mrs. Swanston was blessed with the birth of two children: Lillis, the wife of Harry G. Krebs, a popular business man of Sacramento; and Robert, who since his father's death has assumed the presidency and management of the firm of Swanston & Son. Mrs. Swanston continues to reside at the family home on Riverside Road, surrounded by her children and many friends and enjoying her attendance at the Saturday Club and the Christian Science Church, of which she is a member. Mr. Swanston donated \$10,000 to the city of Sacramento for the purpose of erecting a fountain to the memory of his father. This fountain will be located in the William Land Park. He was a member of the Elks and the Sutter Club; and being deeply interested in civic improvement and the progress of the county, he was an active and influential member of the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce. He was a man who was able to plan ahead, having a mind gifted with foresight and vision, coupled with an unusual amount of patience, which enabled him to wait for the opportune time to bring his enterprises to a successful issue. All in all, he was one of the substantial builders not only of Sacramento County, but also of Northern California as a whole.

**FONTAINE JOHNSON.**—Sacramento has long been famous for such gifted members of the legal profession as Fontaine Johnson, the senior member of the firm of Johnson & Lemmon. He was born at Colusa, Cal., on October 3, 1884, the son of Julian W. and Lottie J. (Raker) Johnson, the former a native of California, while the mother came from Illinois. Grandfather Johnson had crossed the great plains in 1849, impelled hither by his vocation as a preacher; and once here he became a teacher and a farmer. Julian Johnson has been principal of one grammar school in Sacramento for thirty-three years. Another son, Matt F. Johnson, Julian's brother, was a judge on the Superior Bench of California in Sacramento County for a number of years; and a brother of Mrs. Julian Johnson, John E. Raker, was for several years congressman from the second district in California. Mr. and Mrs. Julian Johnson were married in California.

Fontaine Johnson attended the grammar and high schools, graduating from the latter in 1904, and in 1908 he was given the coveted degree of Bachelor of Laws from the University of California. He began his actual practice of law in January, 1909, choosing Sacramento for his field; and since then he has been more than successful. The following year he joined in partnership to establish the firm mentioned above. Their reputation both for a knowledge of the law and for exceptional fidelity to the interests of every

client has brought them a patronage constantly growing to a most gratifying degree.

At Sacramento, in 1917, Mr. Johnson was married to Miss Nina D. Sutliff, of Sacramento, the daughter of the well-known physician, Dr. F. B. Sutliff, of that city, and both husband and wife are well and pleasantly known in fraternal circles. Mr. Johnson is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, and a member of the Divan of Ben Ali Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; he is an Elk, and also belongs to Sunset Parlor, Native Sons of the Golden West. He was a director of the Chamber of Commerce, and is a past president of the Rotary Club. He belongs to the ranks of the Republicans, but he votes independently in local matters. He served in the World War as a member of the Field Artillery at Louisville, Ky., and was a captain in Company G, 159th Infantry, N. G. C. After his discharge from duty, upon the signing of the armistice, Mr. Johnson resumed the law practice he had entered upon prior to enlistment.

**KASPER THALER.**—A well-known, widely experienced and thoroughly up-to-date general contractor and builder, who has been effective in the upbuilding of Sacramento County, is Kasper Thaler, who was born January 6, 1855, in Bavaria, the son of Andres and Catherine Thaler. Both parents passed away in the land of their birth.

Kasper Thaler attended the schools of Bavaria, and also went to college, where he studied architecture and cabinet-making, at which he became a mechanic, being able to make tables and chairs by hand. When he was twenty-two years old, he came to the United States and located in Chicago, where he stayed for six months. He endured many inconveniences because he was unable to speak the English language. He relates that on one occasion, while taking dinner, the train on which he was a passenger left without him. However, he finally arrived at Leadville, Colo., where he worked as a carpenter. He then went to Denver, where he put up a brewery and a soap factory, and then went to Salt Lake City, but inasmuch as he was not a Mormon he could not get employment and was therefore obliged to go to work as a laborer in the smelters. He built a house for one of his fellow workers and then put up twenty-four houses at the smelter, doing all the work himself. He also built a church and a large white-lead works. In six months, he was able to save approximately \$2,100. After going to San Francisco, he made his way to Shasta County where he took up a homestead fifteen miles from Redding, which he gave up. On his return to San Francisco, he built many fine houses and a church, and after six years came to Sacramento in 1891, where he went into the contracting and building business. He was a builder of the Odd Fellows Hall in Florin and many other fine places in Sacramento, and has remained here for over thirty years.

Mr. Thaler was united in marriage in 1885, with Margaret Goeller, and they are the parents of three children: Paul, who was with the W. P. Fuller Company and passed away when he was twenty-seven years old; Alvina, the wife of Mr. R. A. Brawnson, and mother of a son; and Margaret, now Mrs. H. O. Heffren, the mother of a girl. They are also the grandparents of two children. Mr. Thaler has been a member of the Foresters of America for over thirty-five years and for four years he served as a grand



trustee; he has been a member of the Odd Fellows for over a quarter of a century and now is the pianist of the Oak Park Lodge. He is very fond of music and has composed a number of pieces for bands; he was the organizer of the Florin band and led it for four years, and has been an instructor on wind instruments for many years. In politics he is a Republican and has always worked for the candidates of that party. He likes Sacramento County better than any place he has seen in his travels and is interested in the development of its resources, building homes for the people and subdividing an eighty-acre ranch at Florin into small tracts and selling them to home-makers; and he still owns several valuable lots which he intends to improve.

**JOHN EHRHARDT.**—It is interesting to chronicle the life history of the pioneer, the man who in his prime entered the wilderness and claimed the virgin soil as his heritage, and did not hesitate to endure great hardships and privations that the coming generations might enjoy the present-day civilization. Such a man is the venerable old pioneer John Ehrhardt, who was born in Hesse-Kassel, Germany, on October 8, 1837, a son of John and Dorothy (Gerhardt) Ehrhardt. His father was a shepherd; and one fall, while thus employed with a neighbor, he discovered a fox in a tree, which they caught. It proved to be a silver-tail fox, and Mr. Ehrhardt, as an honest man, paid his friend a liberal half for his share in the hide, intending to use it for comfort and wear. But his friend unwittingly had told of the capture; and as the laws of the country compelled anyone obtaining a fox-pelt to deliver it to the custom-house, another friend informed Mr. Ehrhardt just in time, and by taking a short cut he beat the officers to the custom-house and saved himself a term of imprisonment for violating a law preventing people from enjoying the fruit of their labor. Although he was paid a pittance of about \$1.75 for the fur, the thought of the injustice rankled in his mind; and he stated to his son that he would take him to a country where he could be a free man. So this incident undoubtedly changed the whole course of young John's future life. The mother having passed away in Germany in 1848, in 1850 the father brought his sons John, Henry and George, and a daughter, Mary, to Baltimore, Md., and soon afterwards to Missouri; and in 1852, with his son John, he crossed the plains, driving a band of 7,000 sheep. After wintering them in Ogden, Utah, he brought them on through to Sheldon, Sacramento County, where he sold them. He returned again to Missouri, but young John chose to remain in California, where he made his own way by herding sheep. He had had much experience in this line of work, for as a boy of only fifteen years he had done a man's work while crossing the plains, assisting in bringing a large band of sheep into the Sacramento Valley. While making this trip he was fortunate in meeting the famous scout and hunter Kit Carson on the Platte River, and in 1853 he met him again in Slough House, whither he had come with a band of sheep from Mexico. This fortunate meeting in 1853 took place soon after they had arrived from the East and while they were making their headquarters at Slough House. Kit Carson gave young John two Mexican sheep-dogs, which he afterwards possessed for many years, and which proved very valuable dogs.

John Ehrhardt had received a good elementary education in Germany, and after his arrival in America he studied by himself and by diligence soon learned to read, write, and speak English; and this private reading he has continued, so that today he is a well-informed and well-posted man. On being thrown on his own resources in California, he lost no time, but worked steadily; and saving his money, he was soon able to engage in sheep-raising on his own account, succeeding so well that by 1860 he sold his flocks and started raising cattle, making his headquarters on Union Mound, in the tules, eight miles south of Franklin. He purchased land and continued in business there for twenty years, and then sold and purchased an 800-acre ranch from John Whitcomb, at Twelve-Mile House, where he has had his headquarters ever since. As early as 1871, Mr. Ehrhardt drove his cattle to Modoc County. He purchased a section of land in Surprise Valley, an ideal place, where he ran cattle for many years, engaging in raising, buying and driving cattle to the Sacramento and San Francisco markets, mostly to the latter place. His years of experience and his good judgment of cattle stood him in good stead, and he was very successful, his brand (J E, connected or separate) being well-known all over the state. In early days he ran a dairy, when it required much time and labor to care for the milk. In those days the milk had to be panned and skimmed and the pans washed and scalded; the cream was churned by hand, and the butter, after being thoroughly worked by hand and made into rolls, only brought from ten to fifteen cents a pound. In spite of this, he persevered, until in time his herds of cattle had grown to such an extent that he gave up dairying and devoted his time to cattle-raising and farming, raising Durham cattle and grain on his 800-acre ranch. At one time he owned 2,000 acres in the tules, but after many years he disposed of his holdings. In 1907 he sold his Modoc County ranch, and soon afterwards gave his sons each a portion of the home ranch, retaining 375 acres, which, as he says, he keeps as a "nest egg." This he still superintends and farms, raising grain and cattle.

In Stockton, in 1865, Mr. Ehrhardt was married to Miss Caroline Holman, who was born in Chile, South America, a daughter of William Holman, born in Peekskill, N. Y., a miller and millwright by trade. Going to Chile, he built a mill, and later purchased it, and ran it till 1849, when he came to California on account of the discovery of gold. His wife was Ellen McCary, born in Scotland; and they had four children when they arrived in San Francisco in 1849. There he started to build a mill on property he had purchased; but he died six months after his arrival, a sad blow to the family. Some years later the widow married Marcus Lowell, and the family came to Sacramento; so it happened that Mrs. Ehrhardt was educated in the schools of San Francisco and Sacramento. Obtaining a teacher's certificate, she taught school until her marriage. The union proved a happy one. A lady of culture and refinement, she presided competently over her household; and she exerted a wide influence for good and was much loved by all who knew her. She was called by death in March, 1920, at the age of seventy-two years. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Ehrhardt was blessed with eight children: George Edward, deceased; Frederick William, who reclaimed 7,000 acres of tule land, now a garden-spot, and now lives retired in Sacramento;



*John Ehrhardt*





Henry Lester, living in Elk Grove; William Gardner, a rancher at Franklin; John Amos, a rancher near Elk Grove; Elvesta, familiarly called Bessie by all who know her, now the wife of John A. Jamieson, residing in Sacramento; Newton Julius, a rancher near the capital city; and Nellie, the wife of Dr. Edward King, of Detroit, Mich.

Mr. Ehrhardt, while still superintending his ranch, makes his home with his daughter, Mrs. Jamieson, who ministers to his comfort. He is wonderfully well-preserved and has a keen and retentive memory; and it is interesting to hear him relate incidents of the early days. He tells how, during the days of the Civil War, he and his brother and neighbors, all Union men, kept a flag floating over Union Island, from 1860 to 1865, which gave the place its name; and how he and his comrades, headed by Mr. Boyd, placed the Stars and Stripes over the door leading to the election room in 1860, and saw that it remained there in spite of threats that it would be torn down. He knew the early pioneers, many of whom afterwards became prominent in railroad construction and in the business and political life of the state. He knew Terry and Broderick, and other celebrated men of that day. He went through the various floods, and has made the journey from Union Mound to the Central House on Eighth Street, Sacramento, all the way rowing in a skiff, and landing in the top story of the hotel. In 1860 he took a trip East via the Isthmus of Panama, and it was then that his enthusiasm for the preservation of the Union was renewed and strengthened so that when he returned he saw what was coming and realized the necessity for loyal men to stand together; and casting his first vote for Lincoln, he stood nobly for the Union and was glad to back up a leader in the community like Mr. Boyd, and has since never wavered in his support of the politics of Washington and Lincoln. Mr. Ehrhardt is a member of Elk Grove Lodge, No. 274, I. O. O. F.

**JESSE O. TOBEY.**—An experienced executive having much to do with the public, who appreciate both his personality and ability, is Jesse O. Tobey, the division superintendent of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company, of Sacramento. He was born at Atkins, Ark., on September 9, 1881, the son of Ellis and Mollie (Talkington) Tobey, who came to Monterey County in 1887, the year of the great boom, particularly in southern California, and are living today, honored as pioneers who helped make California the Golden. They were broad-minded and progressive; and thus it happened that Jesse Tobey enjoyed the advantages of good schooling in the grammar grades, and the high school of Parkville, from which he was duly graduated with honors.

Taking up a business career, Jesse O. Tobey was in the mercantile trade until 1901, when he entered Vander Naillen's Engineering School, of San Francisco, where he successfully pursued a two-year course. Then he accepted a position with the Northern California Power Company, for general line work, and after that served as superintendent of hydro-electric plants and canal systems. Then he was employed as electrical engineer in charge of the Mammoth Copper Company at Kenneth, in 1906; but he resigned to come to the Pacific Gas & Electric Company, at San Jose, as division foreman there, a post he held for two years. While there, he was also acting superintendent. He was then, in 1909, transferred to Sacramento as su-

perintendent of the power division; and ten years later he was made assistant manager, a position he has filled with signal ability and satisfaction to everybody. In 1921 the Sacramento district of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company was enlarged to cover three former districts, making a geographic division with headquarters at Sacramento, and Mr. Tobey was made division superintendent with jurisdiction over the electrical and street railway activities.

Mr. Tobey was married, in 1918, to Miss Stella E. Doane, of Sacramento. He is a member of Union Lodge No. 57, F. & A. M., of Sacramento, and an Elk; and he belongs to the Sutter Club, the Del Paso Country Club, the Sacramento Rotary Club, and the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce. He is one of the original directors of the Capital Building & Loan Association. In national politics a Republican, Mr. Tobey is a booster who does not allow narrow partisanship to interfere with his warm support of the best measures advocated by the majority of his fellow citizens in the community. He is fond of golf, fishing and hunting.

**ERNEST ALBERT GAMMON.**—Ernest Albert Gammon is a native son of Sacramento County, born on the Gammon ranch near what was then Richland but now called Hood, July 18, 1866. His father, Walter Gammon, was born at Cumberland, Tenn. The Gammon family came from England in early Colonial days, some members of the family settling in New England, some in Tennessee and others in Georgia, our subject being descended from the Southern branch of the family.

Walter Gammon, while in far-off Tennessee, heard and read of the gold discovery in California; and becoming intensely interested, he made the long journey across the plains in an ox-team train in 1850. After spending a few months in the mines he came to Sacramento and very soon afterwards located on the present Gammon ranch, then government land. He obtained title to it and built a residence and other farm buildings. The residence was built on an elevation, and during the flood of 1861-1862 three families were domiciled in the garret of the little house. Walter Gammon was interested in reclamation from the early days when the levees were built by man-power and wheelbarrows. He was accidentally drowned on July 2, 1867.

On January 1, 1860, Walter Gammon married Miss Dell Cook, born in Shiawassee County, Mich., where she was a teacher. She came via the Isthmus of Panama and taught school in this county until her marriage. The year after her husband's untimely death she was importuned to teach the children; so she taught about eighty children at her own residence, and then at the schoolhouse in Richland district, only a hundred yards away, continuing for a year, when she was forced to give up teaching to look after her affairs and her children. She was successful in her ranching enterprise and lived to be seventy-seven years of age, passing away in 1907, mourned by her family and all who knew her. By her union with Mr. Gammon she had been blessed with four children: Charles, a business man in New York City; Mrs. May Wheeler of Berkeley; Walter residing in Florida; and Ernest Albert, who was reared on the home farm.

After completing the local school Ernest Albert Gammon attended the Colorado Agricultural Col-



lege at Fort Collins, Colo., for two years, and then the Michigan State Agricultural College at Lansing, Mich. In 1887 he took over the management of the old home ranch, which he has successfully operated ever since. As early as 1864 or 1865 his father set out an orchard of pears which is still bearing. Since then they have gradually set out the balance of the ranch to orchard and our subject has continued the development and care, having set and reset the trees until now the whole Gammon ranch is in fruit. Mr. Gammon has also bought, improved, and sold several other ranches in this county as well as in Yolo, Solano and Stanislaus Counties. He owns a seventy-acre ranch off McHenry Avenue, three and one-half miles from Modesto, devoted to peaches, prunes, walnuts and grapes.

Mr. Gammon was married on Ryer Island, Solano County, in 1880, being united with Miss Ella Thomas, who was born at French Camp, San Joaquin County, a daughter of Jesse Thomas, a native of Maine, who was a pioneer of California and a prominent rancher in Solano County. She was educated at the Rio Vista school and was engaged in teaching before her marriage. Their union has resulted in the birth of four children: Percy was educated in Sacramento high, College of the Pacific, St. Matthew's Military School, and the Agricultural department of the University of California, and is now a realtor in Sacramento; Earle, who was educated at St. Matthew's Military School and the Oregon Agricultural College, is now superintendent of the Gammon ranch; Cyril is a graduate of Courtland high school, and is now attending Stanford University, class of 1925; and the youngest child, Mabel Alice, is a graduate of Courtland high, and is now attending Mills College.

Mr. Gammon has been deeply interested in the cause of education, serving as school trustee for many years. He was one of the original trustees of Courtland high school district and aided materially in building it up to its present high standard. Fraternally, Mr. Gammon is a member of Courtland Parlor, N. S. G. W., of which he is a past president; he is also a member of Franklin Camp, Modern Woodman of America. He is a Republican, with strong pregressive tendencies. He is prominent in civic matters, believing a man should give something to the community and not be a social parasite. He is a member of the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce and a director of its fruit bureau. He was one of the organizers of the Community Packing House at Hood, where they now have standard brands instead of individual brands, it being the most modern and best-equipped plant of any deciduous packing house in the state. He is a member of the California Fruit Exchange, serving on its board of directors for ten years, half of the time being vice-president of the board. He is a member and ex-vice-president and director of the Exchange Club of Sacramento. Mr. Gammon is intensely interested in all cooperative movements for the marketing of the farmer's products, believing it is the only way to make a success for the producers. So he is naturally a member of the California Pear Growers' Association, the California Cherry Growers' Association, the California Milk Producers' Association, and California Cooperative Canneries. Thus in every way he assists in the upbuilding and development of the community.

**JOHN QUINCY BROWN.**—Among the leading members of the legal profession in Sacramento is inscribed the name of John Quincy Brown, attorney-at-law, and commissioner of public works of Sacramento. He was born in Sacramento, his parents being John Quincy and Anna Mary (Williams) Brown. The father, John Quincy Brown, served the city of Sacramento as mayor from 1881 to 1887, and also filled the position of county recorder, public administrator, levee commissioner and other official positions which demanded the time and attention of a conscientious citizen such as he. He was born in Kentucky in the year 1829, and in 1850 crossed the plains to California. At the age of twenty-four he was elected to fill the position of public administrator, and when twenty-six was elected county recorder of Sacramento County. For sixteen years, or four terms, he served as a member of the board of trustees of the Napa State Asylum for the Insane, a position he was filling at the time of his death, on December 20, 1892. His father, William B. C. Brown, grandfather of our subject, was a large planter in the Blue Grass State, extensively interested in tobacco growing. A son, William B. Brown, a younger brother of John Quincy Brown, also came to California in 1860, and became very prominent in the state. He served as state comptroller during the Irwin administration and he was three times Presidential elector on the Democratic ticket. Our subject's mother was a daughter of Joel Price and Margaret Williams of Missouri. Joel Price Williams came to California in the pioneer gold days and was a prominent mining man in the early history of the state. He came of a very prominent family in Missouri, members of the family having served in the Indian wars, and also in the Mexican War. There were two children in the family of John Quincy and Anna M. (Williams) Brown: John Quincy Brown of this sketch, and a girl who died at the age of six years. The mother passed away on November 2, 1915. The father was the first general manager for the California State Board of Trade and was one of the original twenty-four trustees of Leland Stanford University. His death in 1892 removed one of California's most worthy and influential citizens.

Much of the boyhood of our subject was taken up studying in the city schools of Sacramento, and he also attended the St. Augustine Episcopal Military Academy at Benicia and the Golden State Academy at Oakland. After graduating from the University of California with the degree of Ph. B., he joined his father, who was then general manager of the Capital Gas Company, and acted as assistant manager. During the years he was with the company he served in different positions. From 1892 to 1897 he was assistant clerk of the board of supervisors in San Francisco. He was graduated from the Hastings College of the Law, San Francisco, in 1901, with the LL. B. degree, and then went to Kansas City, and there remained until 1908, when he returned to Sacramento.

From 1909 to 1914, Mr. Brown served as deputy district attorney of Sacramento County. In 1917 he was appointed a member of the civil service commission of Sacramento and was elected president of the commission, serving as such until July, 1919. That year, he was elected commissioner of public works and on July 1, 1919, was elected president of the city commission and in this capacity acted as mayor of Sacramento.



*John D. Brown*





On November 28, 1888, Mr. Brown was united in marriage with Miss Jessie Brown, a daughter of Dr. J. T. Brown, of Independence, Jackson County, Mo. Two sons have blessed the home of Mr. and Mrs. Brown. Harry Edgar is a graduate of Stanford University, and by profession is an attorney-at-law. He is now in the general-manager's orders department of the Southern Pacific Railroad. During the World War he enlisted in the Grizzlies; later he was transferred to the Bureau of Information, was sent overseas, and served in France and in the Army of Occupation in Germany for two years. The younger son, John Quincy, Jr., graduated from the University of California in 1918, with the degree of A. B., and later from the law department of this university with the degree of J. D. He is now associated with J. W. S. Butler, and is United States commissioner for the northern district of California. He married Miss Harriett Moreland, the daughter of Bishop Moreland, of the northern diocese of California. He was an aviator during the late war, in the hydroplane service, with the rank of ensign.

Mr. Brown is a Republican in politics; and fraternally he is a member of the Sutter Club and the Del Paso Country Club; while Mrs. Brown is a prominent member of the Independence Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Her sister, Mrs. W. L. Webb, has been state historian of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the past four years. Mr. Brown was one of the organizers of the University Club of Sacramento, and served on the board of governors and as president and treasurer of the club during the time of its existence. The University Club occupied a prominent position in the social life of Sacramento. It was one of the greatest sufferers of any like institution on account of the exigencies of the World War, for nearly all the members either enlisted or were drafted, excepting only about forty-two members. When the club was disbanded, its furniture was presented to the Sacramento Post of the American Legion for use in their new club rooms.

**MRS. GEORGIANA McDERMOTT.**—A very interesting old settler, who is herself a native daughter, is Mrs. Georgiana McDermott, born on Carson Creek, Eldorado County, California, who comes of a prominent old pioneer family. Her father, George Hanlon, was born in Columbus, Ohio, in 1823. He removed with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Hanlon, to Des Moines, Iowa, in 1853. George Hanlon, then a young man, decided to come to the gold diggings in California; so he crossed the plains, coming in an ox-team train to Sacramento County. He followed teaming to the mines and mining in Eldorado County, until 1860, when he located at what is now Mills Station on the Placerville road in Sacramento County, and there he purchased land, being very successful in his farming operations. He added to his ranch until he owned 1,150 acres; and he purchased other lands and owned three large ranches near Mills, one on the Cosumnes, another on Deer Creek and one in Eldorado County, being a leader as a farmer, stockraiser and dairyman. His demise occurred July 26, 1901, removing from this sphere one of the most enterprising and progressive upbuilders of the county. He had married in Ohio in 1844 Miss Mary Cable, who passed on at the home ranch near Mills August 6, 1883. They were the par-

ents of four children: Georgiana, the subject of this interesting review; Sarah, Mrs. Swickard, died in Sacramento December 9, 1921; Mrs. Catherine Baker, died January 23, 1901; and John J., died July 23, 1886. Georgiana is the only one now living of this family. She spent her girlhood on the home ranch at Mills Station, and being fond of the great outdoors, she rode horseback, assisted in the home and attended the Kinney school. On May 1, 1873, occurred her marriage to John McDermott, the ceremony occurring in Sacramento. He was born at Manayunk, Pa., February 7, 1847, where he attended the public school until he volunteered his services for the Civil War, enlisting March 22, 1862, when only fifteen years of age in Company A, 81st Pennsylvania Regiment, to serve for three years, but on November 28, 1862, was honorably discharged on account of physical disability. On July 11, 1864, he again enlisted, this time in Company L, 192nd Pennsylvania Regiment, for 100 days, serving as sergeant until he was mustered out in November, 1864. Soon after the close of the war he came to California and engaged in ranching. After their marriage they engaged in farming one of the George Hanlon ranches, continuing at ranching until his death, on July 21, 1919. He was a member of the G. A. R., the Odd Fellows, and the Veteran Odd Fellows, having been a member of the order for forty-four years.

Mr. and Mrs. McDermott had been blessed with seven children: Mrs. Mary Schulze died August 11, 1917, leaving two children, Melvin and Elmer, both residing with their Grandmother McDermott; Clara is Mrs. Keogel, of Blue Canyon; James is farming in North Sacramento; Mrs. Ethel Sma'holz resides in Pittsburg and has a son, Melville; Lealand, while hunting with a companion, was accidentally killed when a lad of fourteen; George H. is dead; and Mrs. Annie Lairdson lives at Mills.

Mrs. McDermott still owns her two ranches of 372 and eighteen acres, respectively, located at Mills Station, which she rents, and they are devoted to grain-raising, while she makes her home in Sacramento. She is a member of Capital City Rebekah Lodge No. 160, as well as of the Woman's Relief Corps, and the Women and Girl Workers of the Civil War. Politically she is a staunch Republican.

**JEROME STARKEY.**—A live-wire in the field of California transportation is Jerome Starkey, the efficient and accommodating president of the Country Movers' Exchange Bureau at Sacramento. He was born in San Joaquin County, on May 6, 1883, the son of George Washington and Amanda (Lawson) Starkey, who came here in 1880 and at once engaged in farming near San Ramon. These worthy people did their full part in helping to cope with pioneer conditions and to develop the resources of the district in which they had settled. Both are still living.

Jerome Starkey attended the excellent California schools, and meanwhile made himself very useful around the home place. He also became a newsboy in the city of Sacramento, and later took up locomotive firing for the Southern Pacific Company, which he followed faithfully for five years. His exceptional ability was early recognized, and after a thorough apprenticeship he was promoted to be



a locomotive engineer, and followed that line of work with equal fidelity for six years.

After that Mr. Starkey took up cattle-raising, in Siskiyou County. On selling out his interests he removed to Sacramento and entered the local transportation field, responding to the need of the hour for more and better transfer facilities. He already had experience in this line; and possessing good powers of observation, he foresaw in it a promising field of endeavor, that must prove increasingly remunerative with the settling and expansion of town and county. The soundness of his judgment has been demonstrated in the growth of his business; and he now keeps several trucks and men busily engaged exclusively in the transfer of household furnishings and in long-distance hauling. His vans are always ready to "go anywhere," and also ready at all hours of the day and night for special emergencies. He has a roomy, well-built and very safe storage warehouse under construction to supplement the one already in use, located at Sixth and Seventh and R and S Streets in Sacramento. The main office, from which all business is transacted, is located at 1010 Sixth Street.

In December, 1922, Mr. Starkey introduced an innovation in the means of transporting household goods by the building of special box-car vans, adequately padded on ends, sides and roof, and placed on trailers set low to the ground, so that they can be loaded with dispatch, without having to lift the heavy goods from curb to the high wagon bed of the usual furniture truck. These vans can be loaded either from the end or from the side, doors opening so that one van can be stopped opposite another; or, when space in the street is narrow, the van can be loaded standing with its side against the curb. These vans are transported by a Fordson tractor, an engineer of chauffeur being employed, who is always on call by telephone from the main office. Two men accompany each van to load and unload as required. The van is hauled to the place where ordered and is then uncoupled, automatic couplers being used on all vehicles, and then the driver goes about other business until called to take the loaded van to the place where it is to be unloaded. Here he again uncouples and goes about other business. Since introducing these vans in Sacramento, Mr. Starkey has reduced the cost of moving goods over 30 per cent, while his increase in business amounted to over 400 per cent in the first two months of operating. These vans were constructed under the personal direction of Mr. Starkey, in his own warehouse, and letters of patent have been applied for on this particular style of vehicle. The cost of moving has been reduced to a science, and this reduction has been passed along to the customer in lower rates for services rendered.

Mr. Starkey's experience as a locomotive engineer has been of inestimable value to him in his mechanical work. He is now working on a detachable drive-shaft, making connection at drive-worm of truck and connecting with front wheels of trailer, equipped with differential mechanism the same as an ordinary motor truck, to utilize the power developed by the motor, and in this more efficient manner making a four-wheel drive unit out of the truck and trailer, thus creating economies incidental thereto, carefully worked out by the inventor. This particular piece of mechanism

seems destined to revolutionize truck transportation, and has already resulted in very considerable economies.

Mr. Starkey is deeply interested in the development of Sacramento County, and in the industrial growth of his home city. In national political affairs he endorses the platforms of the Republican party, which he believes make for commercial and industrial prosperity.

Mr. Starkey was married in Dunsmuir, on December 23, 1903, to Miss Marie Clausnitzer, of that city; and their union has been blessed with the birth of one child, a daughter named Verna, a graduate from the Sacramento high school and now a student at Heald's Business College. Mr. Starkey belongs to the Knights of Pythias Lodge. He was one of five to organize the Sacramento Draymen's Association, now Coast-wide in its operations, and was one of the first directors. He is public-spirited in all things, and he has made a name and a place for himself through his own efforts.

**WILLIAM STEPHEN KINGSBURY.**—A prominent public official whose wide and valuable practical experience, together with his exceptional training, has contributed to bring him to the front, is William Stephen Kingsbury, who was born at Oakland, Cal., on August 3, 1870, the same year in which Joaquin Miller went to Europe, preparatory to his making Oakland his permanent home. The father, William Van Horn Kingsbury, was a pioneer who came to California, via Panama, in 1852, and tried his fortune in the mines. He married Miss Lucy Clementine Keyes, who is still living, the center of a circle of devoted friends.

William Kingsbury attended the public school, and pursued technical courses while also enjoying valuable practice as a civil engineer. He entered the city engineer's office in Los Angeles, becoming chief deputy and later acting city engineer, continuing there for twelve years in all. At the Santa Cruz Republican Convention, in 1906, he was nominated on the Republican ticket as candidate for surveyor general, and in the fall of that year was elected surveyor general of California. He has since been re-elected to that responsible post in 1910, 1914, 1918 and 1922, his support at the hands of his fellow-citizens, who have had every opportunity to know his record, being the most unqualified and most complimentary endorsement a man could wish. In national politics a Republican, and a member of Los Angeles Parlor 45, N. S. G. W., General Kingsbury has always endeavored to serve the state well, deeming it not only a patriotic duty but a privilege to be highly appreciated.

General Kingsbury was married in Los Angeles, in 1901, to Miss Bertha B. Kane, a native of Iowa, and the daughter of Albert E. and Anna (Rickey) Kane. A son, William Stephen Kingsbury, Jr., has blessed the union, and also a younger son, John, and a daughter, Kathleen. General Kingsbury is both a Knight Templar and a Scottish Rite Mason and also a member of Al Malaikah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., Los Angeles, and of Los Angeles Lodge No. 99, B. P. O. E. He is especially well regarded among his fellow professional men, who fully appreciate the honest and able administration by him of his busy and difficult office.



*W. S. Kingsbury*





**ANDREW JOHNSON.**—One of the most popular and enterprising business men in Sacramento County was the late Andrew Johnson, who was born near Trondhjem, May 29, 1859. He came to America and located in Sacramento County in the fall of 1883, where he followed farming. Later on he took into partnership his brother, C. A. Johnson; and as they prospered they rented larger areas, farming a large tract of the Haggin Grant and raising grain on a large scale. Meantime, in 1899, he purchased the ranch of 800 acres near Franklin, where he made his home, continuing, however, to farm on a large scale on leased land. In 1912 they gave up farming the Haggin lands; and in 1913, with his brother, he purchased the Altucker ranch of 1,007 acres on the Cosumnes. The brothers devoted their ranches to raising grain and alfalfa and to dairying, and also to viticulture, developing an excellent and well-kept vineyard. Mr. Johnson was actively engaged in looking after his affairs until his death, which occurred on July 22, 1921.

In Sacramento, on November 19, 1906, Andrew Johnson was married to Ragnhild Sandstad, born at Copenhagen, Denmark. Her father, Dr. Thoralf Sandstad, born near Trondhjem, Norway, was a graduate veterinary surgeon from the King's Veterinary College in Copenhagen. During his college course he was married to Matilda Larsen, a native of Copenhagen, of a prominent old Danish family, whose brother, Gen. Lauritz Peter Larsen, was a general of infantry in the Danish army. Dr. Sandstad, soon after his graduation, returned to Norway, serving as government veterinary surgeon of his home district, a position he still holds, at the same time being engaged in the general practice of his profession—a hale and hearty man at the age of seventy-two years. His wife passed on about 1908, leaving six children: Ragnhild, Mrs. Johnson; Ingeborg, who died at twenty years of age; Hakon, assisting Mrs. Johnson; Astrid, Mrs. Gundtvedt, who lives in Norway; Einar, a farmer at Hood; and Alf, also assisting his sister, Mrs. Johnson. Ragnhild Sandstad was educated in a private school. She had an uncle, Knut Sandstad, living at Lincoln, Cal., whom she came to visit, making the journey hither in 1906, and it was here she met and married Mr. Johnson.

Andrew Johnson was a very prominent man in community affairs, being a stockholder in the Mutual Telephone Company, and a member of the Grange, the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce, Northern California Milk Producers' Association, and California Grape Growers' Exchange. He was one of the founders and a prime mover in organizing the Elk Grove Vineyard Association, and was its president and manager until his death. He was also one of the founders and a director of the Bank of Elk Grove. He was a man of good business judgment, and very progressive and liberal. A man of pleasing personality and a fine musician, being an excellent organist, pianist and violinist, he often contributed to the pleasure of his friends, who enjoyed his rendition of instrumental music. The following resolution of regret was sent to Mrs. Johnson on January 10, 1922, by E. M. Sheehan, of the executive committee of the Grape Growers' Association:

"At the annual meeting of the Grape Growers' Association, it became my esteemed privilege and duty to express to you, in a feeble way, in behalf of all of

our membership, the very sincere sorrow and very great loss brought to our organization by the passing of our fellow-member and director, Mr. Andrew Johnson.

"We knew him as a man of few words, of high and sterling character, unimpeachable integrity, loyalty to his friends, justice to those who differed, fidelity in all good causes, honest in his dealings with his business associates; in short, a man among men and a worthy and loving husband and father.

"Such men are missed when called from the association of hundreds of personal friends; and if that be granted, how much more must he be mourned by his own family and near and dear neighbors, who have known him so intimately over a period of many years.

"E. M. Sheehan."

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson's union was blessed with four children: Helen, Doris, Andrew, and Frances. By a former union, Mr. Johnson had six children: Albert, Carl, Anna, Frank, Susie, and Aagot.

Since Mr. Johnson's death, Mrs. Johnson has continued to reside on the ranch, looking after the affairs left by her esteemed husband.

**C. A. JOHNSON.**—A successful and enterprising rancher, who has been a resident of California since 1885, is C. A. Johnson, who was born in Trondhjems Stift, Norway, where he was reared on his father's farm and received his education in the excellent schools for which Norway is noted. When eighteen years of age he decided to come to America; so in 1883 we find him in Kandiyohi County, Minn. After remaining in that state for two years, he came to California, in 1885, locating in Sacramento County. Soon after, with his brother Andrew, he engaged in grain-raising, farming about 3,000 acres of the Haggin ranch from 1888 till 1912, operating this one place all these years and meeting with good success. They had purchased a ranch near Franklin, where his brother Andrew resided; and in 1913 they purchased the old Altucker ranch of 1,007 acres on the Cosumnes River, to which place he moved and which he has since made his home. Aside from raising grain, he is growing alfalfa, having installed a pumping-plant for irrigation. In operating his place he uses both teams and tractors for motive power. He has a well-equipped dairy of seventy excellent Holstein milch-cows.

In 1899, Mr. Johnson made a trip back to his old home; and in Trondhjem, on March 28, of that year, he was united in marriage with Miss Charlotte Spechmann, who was a native of Trondhjem, a daughter of Valdmarr and Nicholena Spechmann. Her father was a business man in his locality. He passed away when Charlotte was a small child. When five years of age she came with her mother to Brooklyn, N. Y., and later they lived in New York City; and she attended school in both of these places. In 1878 they returned to Trondhjem, where she completed her education.

After his marriage, Mr. Johnson brought his bride to Sacramento County and resumed his farming operations, in which he has been very successful. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are liberal and kind-hearted and have a pleasing personality, their generous hospitality being much appreciated by their numerous friends, who esteem them very highly for their many



virtues and worthy attributes of mind and heart. Mrs. Johnson is a member of Bethel Lutheran Church, in North Sacramento.

**THOMAS M. KELLY.**—To the well-directed efforts of Thomas M. Kelly, who until recently was manager of the Rucker-Fuller Desk Company of Sacramento, is due a large share of the prosperity of this company and its favorable standing with the public. Mr. Kelly is a native son, born in the capital city on June 15, 1899, a son of Edward E. and Catherine (Barry) Kelly. Edward Kelly settled in Sacramento in 1890, and for many years was a city employee. Both parents are living in Sacramento.

Thomas M. Kelly received his education in the parochial and high schools of Sacramento. Immediately following his graduation from high school he became an employee of Henderson-Longton Company where he was employed for a year and a half; and thereafter he tried the real estate business for six months. During the World War, he enlisted with the college unit for officers' training, and after his discharge took a position with the Wood-Curtis Company for one year. In 1919 he was put in charge of the Sacramento branch of the C. W. Smith Company; and when the Rucker-Fuller Company purchased the C. W. Smith Company, Mr. Kelly was made manager of the Sacramento branch. This company deals in all kinds of office furniture and supplies, and under the able management of Mr. Kelly did a fine business. When the Auburn Savings Bank opened up its branch at Newcastle, Mr. Kelly accepted a position there as assistant cashier; and in consequence he and his wife are now residing at the Lang Apartments at Newcastle.

The marriage of Mr. Kelly united him with Miss Eva Rogers, of Newcastle, Cal. In politics Mr. Kelly is a Democrat; and fraternally he belongs to the Elks and to the Sacramento Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West.

**MRS. VALLA E. PARKINSON.**—Prominent among the relatively few, but for that reason all the more interesting and important women who have conferred distinction upon the Bar of California, is Mrs. Valla E. Parkinson, practicing attorney, with offices in the Forum Building, Sacramento. Born near Firebaugh, Fresno County, she was the daughter of Harrison Rich and his good wife, Jeanette (McCoy) Rich, successful fruit-growers, who were early settlers and are still living to tell the tale of their pioneer days.

Valla Rich attended the grammar and high schools in Santa Cruz County, and in 1911 was married to Wilbur Parkinson. Thereafter she studied law in a law office in Sacramento, and on February 16, 1914, was admitted to practice in the courts of California; and since then she has practiced here continuously. She has also been admitted to practice in the Federal courts of the state.

Mrs. Parkinson was the first lady attorney admitted to practice in the Sacramento courts. She is the only woman member of the Sacramento County Bar Association, and she is also a member of the American Bar Association. During the World War she was one of the four-minute speakers, was a member of the advisory council, and took an active part in the

Liberty-Loan, Red-Cross, and other war drives. She is a member of the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce and one of the vice-presidents of the Woman's Bureau of the same. Fraternally, she is a member of the Rebekahs and of the Native Daughters of the Golden West, being a past president of Colomo Parlor No. 212, Sacramento; and she is also a member of the Sacramento Business Women's Club.

Sacramento is justly proud of Mrs. Parkinson, whose influential life and substantial accomplishments worthily represent the many women of worth and note in the city and county.

**JOHN C. RYAN.**—One of the Argonauts who came to California in early days, tried their hand at mining, and then settled down to help in the up-building of the new state, was John C. Ryan, a native of Ireland, born in 1825. When still a youth, in 1843, he made the then long ocean voyage to the United States, locating in Lowell, Mass. In 1848 he went to New Orleans, and thence to Memphis, Tenn., and finally, in 1852, crossed the plains to California, arriving in Hangtown, now Placerville, August 1, 1852, and for two years tried his luck at mining in that region. The young pioneer decided, however, that he would not follow mining as a steady occupation, and he became the first brick-maker of Sacramento, settling in that city in 1854, and was there interested in a large brick-yard on L Street, a member of the firm of Callahan & Ryan, brick manufacturers. Mr. Callahan died in the seventies and then the firm name became John C. Ryan, and later he became interested in street- and road-building and general contracting. Many of the brick buildings now standing in the city were built of brick furnished by this firm, among them the Odd Fellows' Building, and many other landmarks, attesting to the durability of the building brick made in this pioneer yard. The firm also obtained the contract and built the Western Pacific Railway via Livermore to San Francisco, the first line to San Francisco in that early day.

Mr. Ryan was a very active man, interested in all that was going forward to add to the resources of his home city and surroundings; he was a member of the board of trustees of Sacramento, and served two years as superintendent of streets. During this time he was instrumental in bettering street conditions in the comparatively new city, and used his knowledge of construction to good advantage in this work, which means so much to the advancement of any town. He owned a block of land on I Street, which is now built up with residences, and the old family residence, built in 1878 by Mr. Ryan, still stands on that street.

The marriage of Mr. Ryan, in June, 1856, united him with Maria Lyons, also a native of Ireland, and eight children were born to this pioneer couple: Hon. Frank D., a prominent attorney, now deceased; Henry L., now deceased; Leonard; Agnes; Rose, wife of Charles S. Derham of San Francisco; Mrs. P. J. Harney; Mrs. Jas. Strachan; and Blanche, a teacher in the William Land school of Sacramento.

The death of this honored pioneer occurred in 1905, after a life of good works which left an untarnished name to his descendants, who carry on family traditions started by a young couple who came out to the new state and reared a family amid pioneer conditions. The good wife's death occurred in 1912.



*John C. Ryan*





**MRS. ELIZABETH NOBLE.**—A native daughter of Sacramento County who has been prominently identified with the district of her birth all her life is Mrs. Elizabeth Noble, the youngest child of well-known pioneer settlers of this county, William Henry and Elizabeth (Zumwalt) Young, the former born at Lincoln, Benton County, Mo., March 10, 1818, and the latter born at St. Charles, Mo., March 11, 1818. Attracted to the West by the excitement resulting from the discovery of gold, William Henry Young crossed the plains with his family in the summer of 1852. Unlike many of the newcomers, he did not try his fortune in the gold mines but engaged in agriculture as a permanent means of livelihood. Settling three miles from the present site of Galt, he took up a quarter-section of land on Dry Creek. This was in its virgin state, not a furrow having been turned in the soil, and his was the difficult task of making the land productive. He became extensively interested in raising grain, as well as cattle and hogs, and eventually accumulated an estate of 1,100 acres, becoming one of the most influential ranchers of the county. The names of the twelve children born to this worthy pioneer couple, with the dates of their birth, follow: William, November 25, 1838; Vernety, August 3, 1841; Henry, April 22, 1843; Leander J., August 3, 1846; Mary Ann, January 2, 1848; Christopher Columbus, January 25, 1850; Marion Francis, May 2, 1852; California Amador, January 1, 1855, born at Sutter Creek, Amador County; Daniel Boone, September 4, 1856, named for the famous hunter, who was a direct ancestor of the family; Lafayette, February 2, 1859; Beauregard, August 11, 1861; Elizabeth, of this sketch, March 4, 1864. William Henry Young passed away February 18, 1883, his wife surviving him until May 5, 1895.

Elizabeth Young was born at the old homestead in Dry Creek Township, Sacramento County, and attended the schools at Galt, but discontinued her studies when only sixteen to assume the responsibilities of a home of her own, her marriage to George W. Noble occurring on September 30, 1880. Mr. Noble was born near Oquawka, Henderson County, Ill., January 19, 1852, a descendant of colonial Virginian ancestry on the paternal side and of substantial Easterners through the maternal lineage. His parents were George W. and Julia Ann (Moorhead) Noble, the former born in Virginia and the latter in Ohio, who both passed away at Oquawka, where Mr. Noble had been one of the very earliest settlers, coming there from his Virginia home when only eighteen, and in time becoming a prominent farmer of that section. His son, George W. Noble, Mrs. Elizabeth Noble's husband, started out for himself at the age of eighteen, and went to Jackson County, Kans., where he spent three years in farm pursuits. Returning to Illinois, he spent one year on a farm near Oquawka and then, in 1875, came to Galt, Cal., where he followed the carpenter's trade for a time and also helped build the Ione Railroad. Later he opened a barber shop at Galt, which he conducted for many years. Meanwhile he became interested in ranching, and for twelve years he operated a farm of 250 acres, placing the land under a high state of cultivation and maintaining an equipment both modern and extensive. In all his activities he was fortunate in having the hearty cooperation of his capable wife, and not a little of his success may be attributed to her sagacious counsel and energetic assistance. After retiring from the farm, Mr. Noble reopened his barber shop and conducted it

until 1918, when a severe attack of influenza impaired his health, in consequence of which he has since been retired from active business life. Mrs. Noble is the owner of a fine farm of 246 acres east of Galt which she inherited from her father, and here her son-in-law conducts a dairy.

Mr. and Mrs. Noble are the parents of two children. William Henry resides in Sacramento and has two children: Everett and Howard. Violet Attella married A. R. Beckwith, and they reside on Mrs. Noble's ranch near Galt; they are the parents of two children: Chester R. and Grace E. Mrs. Noble is prominent in the activities of the Woman's Relief Corps, her brother William having been a veteran of the Civil War. She is a past noble grand and past district deputy of the Rebekahs and past worthy matron of the Eastern Star, her father having been a thirty-second-degree Mason. The friendship of a large circle of acquaintances indicates the sterling worth of herself and her husband, both of whom possess the good-will and warm regard of the entire community.

**MRS. MARY J. GREEN.**—Mrs. Mary J. Green, née Mary J. Thisby, is a native of Andrus Island in Sacramento County, and the daughter of George and Rebecca (Elliot) Thisby. Her father was a native of Scarborough, England, where he was born in 1828, while her mother was a native of Ireland. George Thisby was six months old when his parents came out to Canada, and there they lived until 1837. Then they crossed the line into the United States and Wisconsin, and remained there until 1845, when they removed to New Orleans, and engaged in steamboating until 1852.

In that year, George Thisby came West to California, and for a while he tried his luck at mining in Grass Valley, and then went into Santa Cruz County, where he remained until 1855. He then settled on Tyler Island at a point forty-one miles below Sacramento and engaged in farming. He lived there for a number of years, and also ran a fruit and vegetable boat to San Francisco for years. Then he purchased the place now owned by Mrs. Green's brother, George, consisting of 200 acres and devoted to the raising of fruit and asparagus.

Mary J. Thisby was the only girl in a family of six children. Henry died on December 5, 1891, at the age of twenty-one; and he was the eldest. George was born after Mary, and is now on the old home place. William J. was drowned, on May 1, 1918, when forty-two and a half years old. Robert Francis is also deceased, having passed away on April 23, 1916, at the age of thirty-eight. Leonard, the youngest born, died on December 4, 1914. It is a strange circumstance that those who have departed this life from this family have met death by accident. George Thisby's horses ran away, and he was thrown out of his wagon and killed in 1880. Leonard, while undersheriff of Sacramento County, dropped his revolver, and his own bullet proved fatal. Mrs. George Thisby was sixty-five years old on August 5, 1908, when she died in Sacramento. She was married on September 8, 1869. Mr. Thisby set out the fruit orchard and vineyard, and the extensive vegetable gardens. He died on September 25, 1880.

Mary Thisby attended the Georgiana and the Walnut Grove district schools, and then went to Mills Seminary at Oakland for five months, and finished at Irving's Institute in San Francisco. She was married, on April 18, 1894, at her home, to Joseph E.



Green, who was born on the ranch where the subject now lives one and one-half miles north of Courtland, on November 30, 1864, the son of Joseph Green and his good wife, Theresa Koch. Joseph Green, Sr., was a native of the Rhine Province, Germany. He came over to New York at the age of eighteen, remained there for five years, and in 1851 came out to California and mined gold. He then bought a farm one and one-half miles north of Courtland, consisting of 196 acres. In 1860 he married Theresa Koch, also a native of Germany. He had two children, a son, the husband of our subject, and Mary, who is Mrs. Cowing, of Alameda. Joseph Green was very enterprising, and he had one of the neatest ranches in Sacramento County, which was devoted to a large variety of fruit. He had reached a good old age when he died in 1894; his good wife passed away when the children were young.

Joseph E. Green was educated at the Richland school, in Sacramento County, and at the McClure Military Academy, in Oakland, and when through with his school-books, he remained at home and helped to run the farm. He finally acquired title to this ranch when his father died, while his sister inherited the ranch on Grand Island. The elder Joseph Green used to have a dairy in early days, but he gave this up after a few years, and devoted this ranch entirely to fruit. After our subject and her husband came onto the place, they reestablished the dairy, and had about thirty head of cattle. When her husband died, Mrs. Green sold the dairy herd, and the land was set to vineyard, but will now be set to Philip cling peaches. The year they were married, Joseph E. Green purchased 333 acres on Grand Island below Ryde from Dennis Leary. He sold six acres to the Libby, McNeil & Libby Company, as a site on which to erect an asparagus cannery. Mrs. Green still has the Grand Island ranch, and she and her son are devoting it to pears, beans and asparagus.

Joseph E. Green also bought two other parcels of land, one of twenty-six acres, from G. B. Greene, on the Sacramento River, and Joseph E. Green built a landing, for the loading of the ranchers' fruit onto the river boats. The other parcel of land, thirty-six acres, is known as the Freeman tract, and joins the home place on the rear. This is being put into asparagus, while formerly it was barley and hay land. Mr. Green also purchased 160 acres of dairy farm from John Herzog, and this is also in the estate today. The dairy was sold in 1922, and the ranch is being leveled up, and set out to vineyard and to peaches for canning. Mr. Green passed away, on December 16, 1915, aged fifty-one years, one of the most esteemed, and one of the most mourned men of his generation and locality.

After his death, Mrs. Green purchased 1,600 acres of cattle-range thirteen miles west of Arbuckle, and there her youngest son now runs stock. She has three children. Georgia Frances has become the wife of Nelson E. Dean of Courtland, a farmer, and she has one son, six years old, named Nelson E. Dean, Jr. Joseph E. Green, Jr., resides at the old home place, with his wife, who was Miss Bessie Waterberry, of Clarksburg, and he is the father of two children—Roberta, five years old, and Joseph E. He is assisting his mother. Nate Salsbury is married to Florence Wilson, of Woodbridge; and he conducts a stock business on the Arbuckle place.

Prior to his lamented death, Mrs. Green's husband was a director of the Fort Sutter National Bank, of Sacramento; and he was also a school trustee for years in the Courtland school district. He was a member of Courtland Parlor No. 106, of the Native Sons of the Golden West, and had filled all the offices there, and was for many years the treasurer. He was a member of the B. P. O. Elks, of Sacramento. Mrs. Green is a member of the Eastern Star, Onisbo chapter, O. E. S., of Courtland, and at present she is worthy matron of Victory Parlor, N. D. G. W., at Courtland. Joseph E., the son, is a member of Franklin Lodge, F. & A. M., of Courtland, and also a Native Son of the Golden West, and a member of the B. P. O. Elks, of Sacramento; and he is a school trustee of both the Courtland high and the Courtland grammar school districts. Mrs. Green supports the Republican party and its platforms.

**MICHAEL JAMES DUNPHY.**—When one considers the importance to the modern city both of a thoroughly up-to-date fire-prevention and fire-fighting equipment, and also of an experienced, far-sighted, and aggressively progressive overseer of the complicated system, the value to a great city like Sacramento of such a fire chief as Michael James Dunphy will at once be apparent. A native son, he was born at Gibsonville, Sierra County, on November 18, 1871, the son of James and Elizabeth (Foley) Dunphy, the latter a native of New York, while the father was born in Ireland. James Dunphy came out to California at the age of twenty-five, and here in the Golden State he and Miss Foley were married. He was a blacksmith for the Southern Pacific for thirty years; and when he died, those who knew him lamented the passing of an honest and capable expert workman. Mrs. Dunphy, who was always beloved by those who knew her, is also deceased.

Michael Dunphy began his schooling in the grammar grades of the public school system, and afterwards attended the Brothers College at Sacramento. In 1879 the family removed to Sacramento, and on June 2, 1888, our subject began a service of twenty-three years in the Southern Pacific shops, which terminated on June 11, 1911. By that time he had become a car-builder, nor has the Southern Pacific had his superior at that trade; so that when he joined the Sacramento fire department on February 20, 1899, he brought with him a valuable technical experience. He went in as a call-man, and was promoted to be foreman call-man on November 27, 1911. The following year, on June 17, he was made a uniformed fireman; on February 1, 1913, he was appointed captain of Engine 2; on February 4, 1917, he was made assistant chief; and on July 1, 1921, he was designated chief of the department. In politics Mr. Dunphy is a "man above party," and earnestly contributes what he can toward the making of good citizenship.

On December 31, 1901, Mr. Dunphy was married to Miss Elizabeth O'Keefe, a native daughter from Loomis, Placer County, Cal., and the representative of another old pioneer family. Gertrude and Marie Dunphy are the two children of this union. Mr. Dunphy is an enthusiastic baseball fan. Fraternally, he belongs to the Elks, and also to the Owls. He is a Knight of Columbus of the third degree.



*W. J. Dunphy*





**EDWARD M. LYNCH.**—A record of high efficiency is the reward justly due Edward M. Lynch for his capable handling of the work of the bond department of the State Treasury at Sacramento; and he is equally well known for his patriotic endeavors in preserving the historical landmarks of the state, particularly in the restoration of Sutter's Fort, at Sacramento. Mr. Lynch was born in San Francisco, November 3, 1872, the son of Timothy Lynch, a native of Cork, Ireland, who was closely identified with the early history of the state, being employed as a searcher of records for the Central Pacific Railroad at the time of its construction and associated in his duties with Collis P. Huntington, Leland Stanford and others of the great railroad builders of that period.

Running away from home when eleven years old Edward M. Lynch was placed in a home for boys, where he was cared for, and at the early age of twelve he was sent to a ranch in the Laguna Mountains near San Diego. His salary of fifteen dollars a month was usually paid him in the form of live stock, very often a young heifer, and in this way he was able to make some progress financially through trading his stock and wisely accumulating his hard-earned dollars through thrift and frugality. In January, 1894, he came to Sacramento and entered the Atkinson Business College; and by his close application to his studies he was able to complete the twelve months' course in just half that time. As soon as he had finished this course he took a position as bookkeeper and stenographer for the Studebaker Company, handling farm implements and wagons, but due to the depressed business conditions in 1894-1895 he was compelled to seek employment elsewhere, and went to Alpine, San Diego County, where for three years he was employed as bookkeeper and clerk. Coming back to Sacramento in 1898, he was for a year employed as bookkeeper in the Shasta County camps of the Terry Lumber Company, and the next ten years were spent in the maintenance of ways and the transportation department of the Southern Pacific Railroad at Sacramento.

It was during Senator Hiram Johnson's first term as governor of California that Mr. Lynch became identified with his present post as clerk of the bond department of the State Treasury at Sacramento. At the time he entered upon his duties the amount of state bonds was limited by law, there being at that time only \$4,000,000, while at the present time the issue amounts to \$78,000,000, and it is noteworthy that notwithstanding this large increase Mr. Lynch has continued to handle this large volume unaided, his watchword being efficiency.

Mr. Lynch's marriage, which occurred in Sacramento, in 1901, united him with Miss Mae Gooby, born in San Francisco, the daughter of John and Mary (Cronin) Gooby, the former a native of Cambridgeshire, England, and the latter of Ireland. John Gooby, who was a forty-niner, is indelibly associated with Alameda County as a prime factor in the building of the Central Pacific Railroad, being the personal representative of A. A. Cohen of San Francisco. Mrs. Gooby, who came West in 1852, served as a nurse during the smallpox epidemic at San Francisco in 1860-1861, doing heroic and almost superhuman work for many days. She passed away at Oakland on February 25, 1921, and Mr. Gooby reached the venerable

age of ninety-three, his death occurring on May 28, 1912. Of their six children three daughters survive; Mrs. Lynch, Mrs. H. L. Boyle of Oakland, and Mrs. Barney Oldfield, the wife of America's race king. Prior to her marriage Mrs. Lynch held a responsible position as department head with Weinstock, Lubin & Company at Sacramento. She is a past president of the Y. L. I. of Sacramento and is still prominent in that order. In 1911, when the movement for the restoration of Sutter's Fort was inaugurated, Mr. Lynch, as secretary of the committee in charge, for nine years worked indefatigably in bringing this worthy project to a successful conclusion. He has served as president of Sacramento Parlor, No. 3, N. S. G. W., and is also prominent in the Elks. In 1918 Mr. and Mrs. Lynch took up their residence at Olivecrest, their country estate at Carmichael, eleven miles northeast of the Capitol. Situated on the high banks of the American River, overlooking the San Juan meadow with the snow-capped Sierras in the background, the view from their home is one of indescribable beauty, and they are enjoying to the full the development of their tract of six and a fourth acres into a beautiful orchard home. They are active in the programs of the Community Club of Carmichael and leaders in every progressive movement.

**JEREMIAH CARROLL.**—Many successive generations of the Carroll family lived and died in Ireland. Notwithstanding the intense struggle to earn from the soil the barest necessities of existence they exhibited a tenacious devotion to their native land. The cheerful humor of the race showed itself in the optimism which enabled them to rise above the darkest blows of fate. There came a time, however, when a young man determined to avail himself of the opportunity offered by America. Crossing the ocean to Massachusetts he learned there the trade of marble-polisher. After a sojourn of some years in the old Bay State, where he married, he returned to Ireland in 1859 and followed farming. A son was born in County Cork, November 29, 1860, and to him was given the name of the father, Jeremiah. The infant was only one month old when the father returned to America and came direct to the Pacific Coast and farmed in Tuolumne County near Big Oak Flat until 1866. He had left his family in Ireland and they joined him in his California home in 1866 and located in Sacramento, the site of their future home. For a considerable period the father worked for others until he was enabled to embark in business for himself in 1879 under the name of J. Carroll & Son. For two years he had his place of business on Sixth Street between J and K. From there he removed to 808 K Street, where he carried on his business for eight years, and for a similar period he had his headquarters at Tenth and S Streets. Retiring from active life, he passed away in 1903, his wife having preceded him by two years. Their family consisted of five children: two daughters are deceased; and Mary, the widow of D. J. Considine, Jeremiah and Margaret are living.

The only son of the family, Jeremiah Carroll received his education in the public schools of Sacramento. When quite young he began to learn the stonecutting trade under Devine Bros. of Sacramento. Three years later his father took up the same line



of business, and he became a partner, remaining in the same position for eleven years. He then opened a stone quarry in Placer County, which he operated for a number of years and on returning to Sacramento he secured employment with the state as superintendent of stone work on the capitol park, and for eighteen months he engaged in construction work on stairways. When the contract was completed he returned to Placer County and resumed the operation of the quarry, also taking contracts for stone work. At the expiration of three busy years, he left Placer County and went to Cascade Locks on the Columbia River, where for one year he was foreman for the Day Construction Company in the construction of the locks for the canal. With the completion of that responsible task, in 1895 he returned to Sacramento and engaged in business for himself, and he now has one of the most modern marble-cutting plants in northern California.

From early manhood Mr. Carroll has been interested in public affairs and has been active in politics as a member of the Democratic party. When only twenty-three years of age he was chosen as secretary of the Democratic County Central Committee, and since then he has frequently aided the local progress of his party. His marriage, which occurred August 18, 1889, united him with Miss Catherine O'Keeffe of Prairie City, Sacramento County, daughter of Michael and Mary O'Keeffe, natives of Ireland. This was the first wedding solemnized in the Sacramento Cathedral after its completion and he and his family have always been especially interested in that church, not only for this reason, but also because of their large circle of friends in the congregation and their devotion to its missionary and charitable enterprises. Mrs. Carroll passed away in 1893, leaving three children: Mary, who died at the age of three; Catherine, a graduate of the Sacramento High School and an employee of Weinstock & Lubin at the time of her death at the age of twenty-nine; and Charles, of Oroville, Cal. In fraternal life Mr. Carroll is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

**AXEL TELLSTROM.**—Among the successful business men of Sacramento, Axel Tellstrom stands as an example of what a young man who has his own way to make in the world, and who must stand on his own feet or fail, may accomplish through thrift and honest perseverance. He was born in Sweden, May 5, 1868, and was reared on a farm in his native country. When twenty-one years old he decided that the America he had heard so much of held greater promise for him, and in 1889 he made the venture out into a strange world. On reaching this country he worked for wages for a time, in Kansas City, and then went to Astoria, Ore., and engaged in salmon fishing on the Columbia River, later working for wages again, in the state of Washington.

After this preliminary "skirmishing" about in search of a satisfactory location, he came to Sacramento, in the fall of 1896, and here he settled, first working at the trade of carpenter with Siller Brothers, on the construction of a number of buildings in the growing city, among them the Capital Hotel, the Stowell Building, and the Ochsner Building. On leaving their employ, for a time he worked with different contractors, and was employed on the Presbyterian Church at Thirteenth and K Streets from

the beginning of its construction to its completion. He then started in business for himself, as building contractor, and has since erected a number of residences and apartment houses. From the first he met with deserved confidence from the people, who recognized him as a man who knew his business and could be depended on to put the right material and construction work into any job entrusted to him. He has seen many changes in Sacramento since his arrival. Paved streets were then a rarity, and other modern improvements have since gradually come in as the city grew from a comparatively small beginning to one of the largest in the state. In all its growth Mr. Tellstrom has taken an active interest, and he stands ready at all times to do his share toward further developing the natural resources of his district and the surrounding territory of the Sacramento Valley, famed for its productiveness and daily bringing new wealth to the city, which in turn is wisely doing all in its power to develop the agricultural sections.

While building up his business interests, Mr. Tellstrom has found time to attend to civic duties. He has served as councilman and trustee, and for over twenty years he has been a member of the English Lutheran Church. Mr. Tellstrom is the parent of two children, Pearl E. A., now Mrs. Ralph Brodie, of Clarksburg, Ind.; and Ambrose W., a high-school student at Clarksburg, Ind.

**FRED E. CONNER.**—The name of Fred E. Conner has come to be regarded in Sacramento as a synonym for progress and advancement, for his activities have been of such a character as to promote business and municipal growth. He stands as a central figure in the business and civic life of the city, a man whose ability has won personal success, but whose success has been worthily and continuously used for upright and honorable ends. As president and manager of the Sacramento Lumber Company, he occupies a position of influence in the business circles of the city; but this one connection does not measure the full scope of his activities, which have had a formative influence in shaping and directing the business progress of central California.

Sacramento is the native city of Mr. Conner, and he is the son of Caswell L. and Elizabeth (Clark) Conner, the former a native of Alabama, where he was the owner of a large plantation. Caswell L. Conner came to California in 1865, but lived only a few years after his arrival. Mrs. Conner passed away in 1912, in Santa Ana, Cal. When Fred E. Conner was a small child his parents removed to Santa Ana, where he received his education in the grammar and high schools, supplementing his high school training with a business course. Early in life he decided to take up the lumbering business for his life-work. Starting at the beginning, he gradually worked his way up in Santa Ana and Los Angeles, and eventually came to Sacramento to become manager of the Sacramento Lumber Company on June 27, 1914, which position he filled for the next five years. Then, in partnership with J. W. S. Butler, he purchased the plant, which since 1919 has been greatly improved, and the business has steadily grown under the wise supervision of Mr. Conner.

The marriage of Mr. Conner united him with Miss Addie L. Merriam, of Los Angeles. In politics, Mr. Conner is a Republican. Fraternally, he is a Scottish Rite Mason and a Shriner; and he belongs to



*F. E. Townsend*





Sunset Parlor, No. 26, N. S. G. W. He served as a director of the Chamber of Commerce, was president of the Sacramento Valley Lumbermen's Club, was president of the first Builders' Exchange of Sacramento, and is a past president of the Rotary Club, a charter member of the Del Paso Country Club, and a member of the Sutter Club. He is also a senior Hoo-Hoo of the Supreme Nine in the Hoo-Hoo Organization of Lumbermen of the United States.

**THEODORE GREENHALGH.**—Among the energetic and prosperous farmers and orchardists of the Orangevale Colony of Sacramento County is Theodore Greenhalgh, who has made an almost life-long study of agriculture and the various conditions affecting that branch of labor; his model fruit ranch consists of thirty-eight acres which has been highly developed to oranges, peaches, prunes, almonds and Tokay grapes. His birth occurred in Highland, Wis., July 7, 1850. The father of our subject, James Greenhalgh, was born in England; he came to America about 1846 and settled in Wisconsin, where he worked in the lead mines; two years later, Ellis Greenhalgh, the paternal grandfather of our subject, came to America and was employed in the shops of the Ben. Rogers Locomotive Manufacturing Works at Paterson, N. J., where James Greenhalgh worked during 1848 and 1849, after which he returned to Wisconsin, where he was married to Miss Sarah Yerbey also a native of England. James Greenhalgh remained in Wisconsin until 1871 when he removed to Red River Valley, Minn., and there started the town of Crookstown, named in honor of Major Crooks, a prominent United States surveyor and a personal friend. James Greenhalgh was employed as a United States mail agent for eight years and was engaged in a number of fights with Indians; at one time his horse was shot from under him and he suffered the loss of considerable stock during Indian raids. He was an energetic, public-spirited citizen and was among the leaders for the general advancement of his community and was a pioneer in the development of one of the richest farming sections of the Northwest. He passed away in Minnesota in March, 1900, at the age of seventy-six. Theodore Greenhalgh left home when he was sixteen years old and went to Paterson, N. J., where he was apprenticed as a millwright with the B. Rogers Locomotive Works, at the close of the Civil War. After three years, Mr. Greenhalgh removed to Wisconsin; from there he went to Central City, Colo., and worked as a stationary engineer in a large stamp mill; during the following three years he did some prospecting. Two brothers of our subject, James and John, served in the army during the Civil War and John Greenhalgh gave his life for his country at Welding Crossing under General Grant. In 1873, Mr. Greenhalgh returned to Minnesota and took up a homestead near his brother James.

Mr. Greenhalgh was married at Crookstown, Minn., in 1885 to Eva Hardle, born in Baden, Germany, a daughter of Karl and Katherine (Weishart) Hardle. Karl Hardle came to America in 1879 and later the mother and five children came and the family settled in Minnesota. Mr. Greenhalgh remained in Minnesota, where he was a prosperous farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Greenhalgh reared a family of nine chil-

dren: Sadie D. is now Mrs. Cable and she has three children and is a teacher in the Orangevale school; Lillian E. is now Mrs. Eller and she resides in Orangevale; Perry is a rancher, is married and has three children, residing in Orangevale; Howard C. was in the 363rd Company, 91st Division, A. E. F., during the World War; Martha W. is Mrs. Bost and she resides in Oroville; Helen Herren lives in Roseville; Ethel May is next; Holly E. is a rancher at home; and Evelyn G. is a student in the San Juan high school.

In April, 1903, Mr. Greenhalgh made a trip to the Pacific Coast in search of a milder climate and in the fall of the same year brought his family West and located at Orangevale. Mr. Greenhalgh has been a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge at Crookstown for over forty years; and locally he is a member of the California Peach Association.

**HARRY SIMPSON.**—A wide-awake contractor who has come to take a very active and an enviable part in building developments in Sacramento and environs, is Harry Simpson, an Englishman from the old Saxon city of Leicester, on the Soar, where he was born on September 2, 1882. His father was James N. Simpson, a brick-layer, and he had married Miss Clara Benson; and being intelligent, progressive folks, they sent the lad to the ordinary English grammar schools, and then gave him the benefits of the best technical schools, at the same time that he also enjoyed private tutoring. Taking up hand-work, he learned from his father the trade of the brickman; and being also the grandson of an artisan of particular expertness in that field, he soon mastered the technical details of the business. The New World appealed to him; and hither he came, in 1906, locating at Pittsburgh, Pa., for one year.

In August, 1907, Mr. Simpson arrived in Sacramento; and after a short stay in this city, he went to San Francisco, where he worked at his trade for two years. Then he went to Salt Lake and remained there two and one-half years. In 1911 he returned to Sacramento, and in 1912 began business for himself as a contractor. He built a number of shops for the Southern Pacific, and also worked on some moulding pits; and with his brother, under the firm name of the Simpson Brothers, he has built the brick-work in many fine residences, and also the Crystal Ice Plant. His course in the International Correspondence School was of much benefit to him; but his actual experience has been the best training. As a side-line, he owns two trucks, and operates them for hauling. Simpson Brothers are now building a most modern sand plant at Twenty-fifth Street and the American River. The building is made of reinforced concrete. The sand is sucked from the river by means of a pump, and is then conveyed to the pit by carrier buckets, where it is washed and screened, being then ready for the market.

At Salt Lake, October 22, 1909, Mr. Simpson married Miss Florence Bell, of England, a school-chum with memories of childhood days in the "old country"; and she shares with him a busy social life in the circles of the Sons of St. George, and Lodge No. 6 of the Sacramento Elks. They have two children, Norman Harry Bell and Joyce Dorothy. Mr. Simpson is fond of outdoor life and sports, and was captain of the Salt Lake soccer football team for two years;



and he has done much to make soccer football popular in Sacramento. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce of Sacramento, and the Exchange Club, and is a Republican.

**MRS. NANCY JANE WISE.**—To the pioneer women of California much credit is due for the part they have taken in helping to develop and advance the state, and especially to those who braved the dangers of the overland trek and came here to build up a home amid primitive conditions, enduring hardships and doing without the pleasures and refinements to which they were accustomed in their Eastern homes. Among these must be mentioned Mrs. Nancy Jane Wise, who was in maidenhood Miss Phipps, born in Indiana, October 22, 1841, a daughter of George and Nancy (Hall) Phipps, both "Hoosiers," and parents of a family of five children. In 1849 George Phipps came to California, and mined until early in 1851, when he returned to his Eastern home to get his wife and children and bring them to the Western frontier. The same year, they began the long overland journey via the Salt Lake route. That year the Indians were very troublesome, and the train of wagons ahead of the party of which the Phipps family were members continually encountered the red men; but each train helped the other, the men of the parties joining forces to ward off the attackers. They would leave their women and children under guard in a corral made by circling their wagons, the tongue of each wagon running under the wagon ahead, thus making a substantial barricade, within which the stock was also protected. Mrs. Wise was nearly captured by the Indians on the plains. She had gone for water; and while she was filling a canteen, an Indian grabbed her by the hair. She crawled back and forth under his horse till her mother and father came; and her father choked him until he let her go.

At the end of the never-to-be-forgotten journey, the family arrived in California and located in Stockton, in 1851, where Mr. Phipps ran a hotel. It was George Phipps who set out the trees on the present grounds of the state hospital in that city. After two years spent in Stockton, Mr. Phipps went back East to close up some business, and there died from smallpox in New York. The wife and mother died when Mrs. Wise was twelve years old. Her dying request was that Nancy care for her youngest brother, George, only a small child then; and this she promised her mother to do. In 1855 Nancy Phipps and her brother George came to Walnut Grove, on the Sacramento River; and there, besides keeping the home together, the faithful daughter carried out her trust by taking in washing and doing other household work, the only kind of work to be obtained in those days, and thereby supported her brother and herself. She was only fourteen years old when they came to Walnut Grove, where she lived in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Sharp, doing the cooking and housework, which was heavy for a girl of her years, for they kept a hotel, or boarding-house. She continued there until she was fifteen years old, and then, on October 23, 1856, became the wife of Joseph Wise.

Mr. Wise was a native of Cape Girardeau, Mo., and a son of Phillip Wise. He and his brother had come to California in 1852 and after mining for a while came to Walnut Grove where he worked at odd

jobs. After he was married, they leased land, and then bought about 300 acres near Walnut Grove. At that time it was mostly overflow land, with seemingly no bottom to it, and only small patches could be farmed. Mr. Wise later acquired title to this land, and it has remained the family home since that early date, making Mrs. Wise today the oldest resident on the river at Walnut Grove. The husband and father passed away on September 11, 1914. Mr. Wise was a school trustee for thirty years, and a man of sturdy character and fine principle.

Eight children, four of whom are now living, were born to Mr. and Mrs. Wise: Phillip, deceased, Louisa, deceased; Cordi, now Mrs. Henry McDonnell, of Healdsburg; Joseph, William, and Jesse; and Docia and David, both deceased. Two of the sons, Joseph and Jesse, reside at Walnut Grove near their mother; and William operates a large tract on Tyler Island, but makes his home in the bay region. Of the original acreage left by the father, Mrs. Wise retains sixty-four acres for herself, and the balance of the estate has been divided among her children. On June 1, 1922, Mrs. Wise's residence burned down. It was rebuilt at once by this staunch representative of pioneer days, and she now resides in her new home.

Mrs. Wise has long been interested in reclamation work. She early realized that large, substantial and permanent levees are the only effective safeguard from damage by the yearly breaks in the levees. So she was one of the first to urge the forming of a district, so that the work could be carried out in a permanent and effectual manner. The results have proven the success of the project, and now she has a portion of her ranch set to pears, peaches, apricots, cherries and apples, while the balance is devoted to grain and vegetables.

In the early days of Walnut Grove, there was no physician nearer than Sacramento. Mrs. Wise is naturally very sympathetic, and a good nurse; and whenever people were sick they would send for "Aunt Jane," who always responded cheerfully, going into their homes and nursing them, using the simple remedies she had always found so effectual. In those days, trips were made by foot or by rowboat, or in a lumber-wagon, as there were no automobiles and very few roads. Mrs. Wise is familiarly called Aunt Jane by everyone. She is loved and esteemed by everybody for her many acts of kindness, and her deeds of charity towards all, whether rich or poor, regardless of color or creed. She is deeply religious, and an earnest Christian. In the early days she held Sunday school in her home. She joined the Methodist Episcopal Church about thirty-five years ago. Since then she has been a consistent member and earnest worker in the church, and regrets very much that she did not see the truth years before. Her health has been restored through her faith, and she is happy in the truth and wants everyone to know and follow the Lord. While she endured much privation and many hardships in the early days, yet now she feels rewarded and is better off for having served and sacrificed.

**JOSEPH LINCOLN WISE.**—A representative of an old-time family, and himself a native son proud of his association with the Golden State, is Joseph Lincoln Wise, the son of Joseph and Nancy (Phipps) Wise, pioneers of California and among the worthy







*Joseph Wise*



*Nancy Jane Wise*





families of Sacramento County. The parents are represented more fully elsewhere in this history.

Joseph L. Wise was born at Walnut Grove October 5, 1863, and received a good education in the public school at Walnut Grove, finishing with a business course at Atkinson's Business College in Sacramento. Since reaching maturity, his activities have all been centered in Sacramento County. For a number of years he had a butcher business in Perkins. Returning to Walnut Grove, he became one of the successful ranchers of the district; the owner of a 100-acre property, which he has brought to a high state of productiveness and manages in a thorough and business-like manner. For many years he has been a trustee of Reclamation District No. 554, at Walnut Grove. The levees in the district give ample protection and are in splendid shape, and the district is out of debt with the exception of money spent for this last year's improvements. Mr. Wise has also been trustee of Walnut Grove school district for sixteen years, and is clerk of the board. In addition to his business interests, he has found time to enter into the fraternal and social life of his community, and for the past eighteen years has been a member of Florin Lodge, No. 364, I. O. O. F.

On December 5, 1895, at Walnut Grove, occurred the marriage of Joseph L. Wise to Miss Winnie Mahala de Jarnett, born at Sedalia, Mo., a daughter of Mayo and Marietta (Hill) de Jarnett, farmer-folk of Missouri, where their deaths occurred. The seventh in a family of fifteen children born to her parents, Winnie de Jarnett received her education in her native state, and in 1894 she came to California alone. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Wise: Joseph Eugene, who died at the age of two years; Laura Louise, deceased at eight years; and Albert Mayo, who is assisting his father on the home ranch. Mr. Wise is a very energetic man; and being deeply interested in the development and growth of his section of the county, he has always demonstrated his willingness to give of his time and means, as far as he is able, towards the improvement and upbuilding of his community.

**CAROLINE M. TOTMAN.**—An excellent example of the successful woman in the field of agriculture is afforded by Caroline M. Totman, who owns some 236 choice acres of land on Sherman Island. She was born at Oskaloosa, Iowa, the daughter of Fred and Caroline (Burmeister) Ehlers, the former a cabinet-maker and a native of Germany, who came to the United States when a young man and lived for a while at Cincinnati, Ohio. He moved on to Oskaloosa in pioneer days, when it was necessary to live in a log cabin; and after laboring hard to help open up the country, having accomplished much of real benefit to future generations, he passed away, when our subject was only three years old. His good wife lived to be fifty-three years of age, and at her death was mourned by all who knew her, and had found in her a woman worthy of her day and generation. There were four children in the family. Louisa became Mrs. William L. Atchinson, of Seattle; Amelia is deceased; Matilda, Mrs. A. A. Bailey, lives in Portland; while the youngest is now Caroline Totman.

Our subject attended the Oskaloosa grammar and high schools, passed the teacher's examination, received a county certificate, and taught school for a

short time before her marriage. She became the wife of William Totman at Oskaloosa, on April 13, 1891. William Totman was born near Oskaloosa. His parents were Simon and Christina (Oldham) Totman, the latter a native of England. By 1886, about the time of the great boom in realty in southern California, he had come to California. He settled on the West Side of San Joaquin Valley, near Crow's Landing, in Stanislaus County, and there farmed; and on returning East, he married, and brought his bride out to California. They settled at Crow's Landing, and for three years farmed 1,000 acres to grain. They then moved to Sherman Island, and bought 100 acres, to which he added until he had 236 acres devoted to beans and grain. About twenty years ago, Mr. Totman built a comfortable and attractive dwelling upon the ranch, which Mrs. Totman soon made ready for a cosy home. Here they lived and worked together, and here their family was reared; but during the scourge of influenza, Mr. Totman was stricken down, and breathed his last in 1918. He was a member of the Masonic Lodge, at Rio Vista. In politics he was a Republican.

Since Mr. Totman's lamented death, Mrs. Totman, with the assistance of her son, has managed the rancho, and recently is putting the land into asparagus, beets and alfalfa. In midsummer, the ranch is irrigated by means of a siphon. Mrs. Totman has two children. Clifford, a lad when his father died, took over the practical part of the running of the ranch in his youth, and continued to make a success of the enterprise. Mildred is teaching school at Rio Vista. Mrs. Totman is a member of the board of trustees of the Sherman Island school district. She is a member of the Eastern Star at Rio Vista, as is also her daughter, while her son is a Mason.

**SAVERIO VICARI.**—Sacramento has always been fortunate in the number of talented men and women she has attracted to her intellectual and social life, as the capital of California, and among those who have undoubtedly made their mark here, and been consequently most cordially welcomed, is the Italian-American instructor in music, Professor Saverio Vicari, who was born under sunny skies beyond the seas in 1878, when he entered the comfortable family circle of George and Josephina Vicari, substantial Italians who were ambitious of the future of their son. Mrs. Vicari has gone to her eternal reward, leaving a record for many kindnesses to other mortals; while our subject's father is still living, in Italy, at the age of seventy-eight, enjoying the esteem of all who know him.

Saverio Vicari completed all the work required of him by the excellent Italian schools and then, in 1900, when well-advanced in his studies in many ways, he crossed the ocean already traveled to the New World by so many of his fellow-countrymen, and reached the American metropolis, where he found that the Italian musician had ever been honored. He had previously studied music for years in Italy, and for three years had played in an Italian military band; and he had mastered the accordion, the clarinet, the guitar, and the mandolin, and he is now playing in the Union Band of Sacramento, and he is also imparting instruction in the above-named instruments. He first located, on reaching the Coast, at Los An-



geles, where he remained for five years; and then, in 1907, he came to Sacramento. Since his advent here, it has been his good fortune to have some brilliant and very gifted pupils to play the accordion; he taught Marie La Barba and Ed Pierrini, and they now play with great success on the stage. Not only that, but Professor Vicari has taught large classes as well. He also directs the Vicari Orchestra, that is a great favorite at dances in the city parks and other public places.

In 1899, Professor Vicari and Miss Madalena Riolo, who used to attend the same school in Italy with our subject, were married, the ceremony taking place in Italy; and the ensuing family of four gifted children, George, Josephina, Victor and Paul, make up a Vicari family orchestra. The professor, despite his many professional engagements, is decidedly a home man; yet he is fond of touring by auto, and of out-of-door life. In politics, he follows no party lead, but thinks and votes for himself.

**HOWARD N. MITCHELL.**—A distinguished representative of the legal profession in Sacramento is the Hon. Howard N. Mitchell, the accomplished, conscientious and courageous former prosecuting attorney of the city. He was born in the state of Maine the day after Christmas in the year 1881, and his parents are Charles and Martha (Dunn) Mitchell, who migrated to Oregon, where they are now living. They were sturdy folks, just the right people, as pioneers, to help found and develop a commonwealth; and to them, as to others who toiled with them, much credit is due for what succeeding settlers have come to inherit and enjoy.

Howard Mitchell had both high-school and grammar-school advantages, and when he was ready to take the Bar examinations, he was exceptionally well equipped for the ordeal. He was admitted at Sacramento in 1913 to practice law in California, and this power was conferred upon him two years after he had settled in the city. Prior to coming to California, he had resided in Oregon from 1898 to 1908, and while there he made many friends and considerably enlarged his knowledge of human nature. He served in the state militia in Oregon, and after coming south to the Golden State, he entered the ranks of the state militia of California.

In October, 1919, Mr. Mitchell was appointed to public office, that of prosecuting attorney for the city of Sacramento; and those who have since followed his career and record, will agree that no better choice as an incumbent for this office could have been made. His knowledge of the law, and also of conditions in California, together with his paramount desire to do the right thing by both the individual and society, contributed to his success in discharging the onerous duties imposed upon him satisfactorily to everybody. He favors, as a rule, the platform of the Republican party; but he is too much of a patriot to allow any narrow partisanship to interfere with his exerting a wide and helpful influence. He is always public-spirited, and is everywhere respected. Mr. Mitchell was city prosecuting attorney for the city of Sacramento from 1919 to 1921. After the completion of his term of office he opened up offices at 608 Bryte Building, where he follows a general practice.

At Sacramento, in 1915, Mr. Mitchell and Laura Baile were united in marriage. Mr. Mitchell has one

son, Ferd C. Mitchell, a child by a former union. Our subject belongs to the Knights of Pythias, the Red Men, the F. O. A., and the I. O. O. F.; and in the circles of all of these orders he enjoys an enviable popularity.

**GEORGE PHIPPS.**—A man well-known and respected, George Phipps has long been effectively interested in the civic improvement of his community. He was born on April 27, 1853, in Stockton, Cal., the son of George and Nancy Phipps. During his infancy, his mother passed away, leaving him in the loving care of his elder sister, now Mrs. Nancy Jane Wise. In 1855 Nancy Jane Phipps moved to Walnut Grove, bringing her brother, then a mere child, with her. Here he spent twenty-one years.

Since then, Mr. Phipps has been engaged in a great many trades. He ran a hay press for seven years, and for two years of this time worked for the Stockton Paper Mills. For nine years he was employed as caretaker of Dr. Locke's orchard at Lockeford. Becoming interested in agriculture, for a time he contracted for plowing and cultivating. In 1900 he was employed as tender of the bridge over Georgiana Slough at Walnut Grove.

On October 17, 1875, in Lockeford, Cal., Mr. Phipps was united in marriage to Eliza Jane Wilson, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Sherman) Wilson. Mrs. Phipps was born at Lockeford, on the John Wilson Ranch, just north of the Mokelumne River bridge north of Lockeford. Her parents were natives of Ohio. In 1857 John Wilson and his wife made their way by ox team, via the Salt Lake route, to Lockeford, about one and one-half miles north of the city. There Mr. Wilson acquired 300 acres of grain-land. He passed away at the age of sixty-four years. Mrs. Wilson is still living at the age of eighty-two years. Eliza Jane was one of six children born in this happy home, the others being Mary, John, Josie, Samuel and Hester. George and Eliza Jane Phipps were blessed with a family of fifteen children, ten of whom are living. The two eldest, Corda and Lois, have both passed away. Then come Nettie, Mrs. Sprague, of San Francisco; Nellie, Mrs. Fallman, of Walnut Grove; Reuben and George, both deceased; Mary, Mrs. Perry, of Isleton; Elsie, deceased; Hester, Mrs. Crowell, of Oroville; Charles, in San Francisco; Mabel, Mrs. Bullock, of Lodi; Alma, Mrs. Conelson, of Sacramento; Irene, Mrs. Wickham, of Walnut Grove; Lorene, Mrs. Kammeyer, also of Walnut Grove; and David, who is bookkeeper in the Bank of Alexander Brown, in the same place. There are thirteen grandchildren in the family circle.

Mr. and Mrs. George Phipps are staunch Republicans. They are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and contribute generously to its benevolences. Mr. Phipps is a very interesting character. He is a great reader and has been a close student of life. He has well-defined ideas on current affairs, has at his command a fund of general information, and is an interesting talker. It was but natural, therefore, when Jack London spent several weeks at Walnut Grove in the "Snark," which lay anchored there, that he and George Phipps should become great friends. During the time of their acquaintance and friendly association, Jack London found in Mr. Phipps a personality so interesting, straightforward, and honest that he used him as a character in several of his short stories and also in



George W Phipps  
Eliza Wilson Phipps.





his novel, "The Valley of the Moon." Mr. London prized Mr. Phipps' friendship, showing his appreciation in many ways. Among other things, Mr. London presented Mr. Phipps with the manuscript of "The Valley of the Moon"; and as soon as the novel "John Barleycorn" was off the press, he gave him one of the first copies, which he autographed, including his best wishes. Mr. Phipps and his family greatly prize these tokens of regard from the celebrated author.

**JOHN JOSEPH SMITH.**—Prominent among the best-known public officials in northern California, famous alike for his wide experience, his developed efficiency, and the attributes of his character which have made him of real and lasting service to unfortunate humanity, is John Joseph Smith, the popular warden at the Folsom State Prison, in Represa, twenty-seven and a quarter miles east of Sacramento, and a mile and one-half above Folsom, on the famous American River. He was born on July 27, 1868, on his father's ranch near Hangtown Crossing, on the American River, one and one-half miles from the present site of Mills Station, in Sacramento County. His father was Martin Leonard Smith, a native of Michigan, where he was born on May 13, 1826, near the state line and a few miles from Elkhart, Ind., where he was also reared and served an apprenticeship at the shoemaker's trade, beginning with his seventeenth year. In the early fifties, Martin Leonard Smith, as one of a party of friends, crossed the great plains with ox-teams, and arrived at Hangtown, now Placerville, in the spring of 1853, eager to try his luck as a gold-seeker. He engaged in placer mining, and it is known that he made and lost three fortunes as a prospector; Dame Fortune smiled on him thrice, but he was eager to realize more, and accordingly reinvested in mines and claims, and invariably lost each time. His richest returns were realized in Teachers' Diggins, in Eldorado County.

Early in 1860, he bought a ranch of 240 acres, for which he paid the remarkable price of seven dollars per acre, and embarked in farming; but he was at first compelled to clear the land, as it was heavily wooded. With what he received by the sale of the wood, he just about paid for the expense of clearing the land. He married Miss Sarah Jane Flanagan, a native of Ireland, who had left her native shores of Erin as a girl of fourteen, taking passage on a small sailing vessel, upon which she was buffeted about for three months in a passage to San Francisco by way of Cape Horn. She was a most attractive woman of lovely character, and her death, when our subject was only thirteen years old, came as a severe shock to both her devoted husband and her dependent nine children, among whom John Joseph was the third eldest son and the sixth child.

John Joseph Smith attended the Kinney district school, where his father had served for years as a trustee, and at the age of fifteen took up farming on the home place, assisting his father and remaining with him at home until he was twenty-one years old. By that time, however, he had grown to dislike agricultural pursuits, which was largely due to the poor returns, even when there was a market for the produce, for the farmer's prospect in those days was dark. When he became of age, therefore, John decided to leave home and the farm, for almost any-

thing else he was able to try; and on August 15, 1889, he entered the employ of the Folsom State Prison as a guard, at first doing night duty on the inside, and for the following ten years the story of his life would be the interesting record of a young man trying his level best to make good, for it is worth remembering that he was the youngest guard, at the time of his appointment, in any state prison in California, and he was looked upon by the older guards as a young man over-zealous. It was during the administration of Warden Charles Aull that he was given duty as a substitute officer shortly before he made formal application for a transfer, in 1899, to San Quentin; after entering that institution as a guard, he soon made rapid advancement in promotion. First, he became a policeman in the jute mill, then chief of the first guards, and then captain of guards at San Quentin.

In 1909, he was transferred to Folsom Prison as lieutenant of yards, and also property clerk, and a year later he entered upon his duties as captain of guards. On November 15, 1913, he was appointed by the California State Prison Board to the office of Warden at Folsom Prison, and by his efficient administration have been made possible much prison reform and other incidental improvements which, it may be safe to say, have been without precedent in any state institution of the kind. Without excessive expenditure of funds, Warden Smith has added many new departments, all of which were badly needed at Folsom, where the total absence of prison factories has made the problem of prison employment difficult to solve; but by introducing agriculture in its various forms—horticulture, dairying, animal husbandry, poultry- and hog-raising—and persistently and wisely developing these features, he has induced the state recently to add some 800 acres of wooded hillside lands adjoining, and this area is in line for further development into orchards, vineyards, hay-fields and dairies. All the work is done by convict labor under the direction of guards, who are well qualified in the specific branches represented on the farm. The produce thus harvested, while not entirely supplying the commissary at Represa, is gradually rendering the prison self-supporting and already the inmates supply by their labor all the milk, cream and butter used by them.

The inside of the prison has also changed for the better in proportion to the outside development, much attention having been given to the problems of sanitation, and health conditions never were better there than they are today. Year by year witnesses the completion of added buildings, the assembly hall, 50 by 125 feet, having been finished in 1922. This will also be used as a school, and at times for entertainment, such as moving pictures, so that it will well serve more than one good purpose, and so fill a long-felt want. According to the program of Warden Smith, Folsom State Prison will assuredly in time become more than ever an ideal place of both detention and reform, realizing his ambition, to use his own words, of being an institution "to employ the inmates busily, and as far as possible fit them for work at which they may find employment when released." It is not surprising, therefore, that Warden John Joseph Smith is widely known as a man of conservative personality, well-posted as to human nature. He has an unusual reserve supply of nervous energy, and is a man of great native ability, not so much as



a public man, but rather as an executive. His economical and efficient administration at Folsom Prison is now a matter of state public record.

How important it is that such a man of great responsibility should rise to his enviable position in state and national prison affairs, and reform by a well-planned and most careful and conscientious discharge of his duties as prison warden, may be judged from an official record as to state prisons in the biennial report filed with Governor William D. Stephens by the State Board of Prison Directors, showing a marked increase in the population of both the San Quentin and Folsom prisons, resulting from a decided increase of crime among first-offenders. Since 1909, the report shows, the population at Folsom has increased 155, while that at San Quentin is 684 greater. Since that year, there were on June 30, 1919, in San Quentin, 1,932 prisoners, in Folsom, 989; on June 30, 1920, in San Quentin, 1,924 prisoners, in Folsom, 988; on June 30, 1921, in San Quentin, 2,188, in Folsom 1,050; and on June 30, 1922, in San Quentin, 2,616, in Folsom, 1,144. Relative to second-term convicts, the report says: "Since 1917, all prisoners with previous criminal records, that is, repeaters, have been incarcerated in the prison at Folsom. The figures relating to population reveal the fact that there has been no very great increase in the population at Folsom, indicating no unusual number of commitments of repeaters—those who served terms previously—and this would be gratifying were it not unhappily the fact that the figures relating to population at San Quentin show very decided increase in the number committed as first-termers. We believe that in course of time this plan will prove beneficial in weaning from crime and criminal tendencies those serving their first term, thus decreasing the percentage of repeaters."

Referring again to conditions existing and imperative, and such as make it a subject of congratulation to the citizens of the state that such a man as Warden Smith is at the helm, the report continues: "Examination of the prisoners at the time of entering show many not only physically defective but mentally backward—ignorance and disease, combined, having contributed to crime"; and it concludes: "There is no doubt in our minds about the wisdom and efficacy of granting paroles in cases where the facts and the records indicate that parole will be an important factor in rehabilitation of the individual and not incompatible with the interest of society."

Mr. Smith was married the first time in 1899, to Miss Rose Schmidt, who passed away in 1910. His second marriage united him with Miss Muriel Swain, the daughter of Daniel Webster and Emma Alice (Brown) Swain. Daniel Swain came as an early sea captain and settled in San Francisco in 1850. Mrs. Smith's half-brother, H. B. Titcomb, is president of the Southern Pacific of Mexico. Mr. and Mrs. Smith were married on November 14, 1913, and three children have blessed their union: Lucile, Jacquelyn and John Joseph, Jr., the eldest two being in school. Warden Smith's home was formerly in the administration building, but the warden's residence was completed in 1915 at Represa. It is an imposing structure of sixteen rooms, costing \$11,000. The work of erecting the edifice was done entirely by convict labor. The beautiful gardens and flowers at Represa, again the fruit of convict skill and labor, add very much to the attractiveness of the place. He

is a popular member of the B. P. O. Elks, Lodge No. 1108 at San Rafael. His hobby in outdoor recreations has been duck-hunting, and it is said that in this sport but few ever excel him, for he is a "dead shot."

It is worthy of interest, in view of the warden's early repugnance to agricultural pursuits—notwithstanding that his experience in that field has undoubtedly enabled him to render a real service to the state in helping to solve the vexed problems of prison employment—that he has once more taken up farming, owning eighty acres of rich land in Sutter Basin, a short distance from Knight's Landing, which he devotes to general farming. He also recently bought sixty-four acres of rough wooded land on Alder Creek, where he has commenced to develop a vineyard, planting there the Thompson seedless grapes, said to be best adapted to that soil.

California may well be proud of such a native son as John Joseph Smith, who has contributed much in his life and work to making the Folsom State Prison famed beyond the confines of the Golden State; and Sacramento County will ever be grateful for his devotion to an ideal, whereby, when it was found advisable to locate such a penal institution within its borders, he did so much to make it a credit rather than a blemish to the otherwise attractive section.

**JESSE WISE.**—A prominent, wide-awake rancher of Sacramento County, who is vitally interested in the progressive movements of the community, is Jesse Wise, who was born at Walnut Grove, Sacramento County, on July 16, 1869, a son of Joseph and Nancy Jane Wise, whose sketch appears on another page of this history. He attended the local schools, and three months before he reached his majority he started to work for himself. He leased eighty acres of land on Andrus Island and worked on it for four years. He then went to Tyler Island and leased 300 acres of land, which he devoted to beans and grain. After residing there for several years, he removed to his home-ranch, at Walnut Grove, in 1900. He was deeded sixty-four acres of land by his father, and later he purchased thirty-nine acres more from his sister. He now owns 107 acres in one body. Here he established a home for himself and family, and has resided there ever since. Sixteen acres of this ranch is devoted to pear orchard, and the balance to asparagus and onion seed.

Jesse Wise has been in the seed business for about six years. The gathering of the seed is a particular job; for each ripened seed head has to be cut and gathered carefully by hand, so as not to spill any seed, and placed in a woolen sack and then emptied into big piles on canvas, where they are spread to dry. Afterwards the seeds are rolled out, cleaned in a mill, and then washed to get rid of the light, floating seeds that are worthless. After drying, they are again cleaned, and are then sacked and made ready for market. Mr. Wise irrigates his place with an electric pumping plant, and by close application has gained splendid results.

On July 21, 1895, at Oakland, Cal., Jesse Wise was united in marriage with Augusta Pauline de Laguna, a native of San Francisco, where she was reared and educated. Her father, who was an early pioneer, was one of the men to organize a school in that city; his people were educators, and he was naturally adapted to this line of work. Augusta Pauline



*Miss Jessie Rice*



*James W. Rice*





also taught school before her marriage. She was a graduate of the San Francisco Normal. A cultured and refined woman, she possessed a beautiful voice and took an active part in local social affairs. She was a very charitable woman, and through her benevolent ministrations was very helpful to the needy. Sad to relate, she passed away on August 11, 1922, leaving a void in her family and among her friends that cannot be filled. Mr. and Mrs. Wise were blessed with two children. Jesse Vance is prominent in radio circles; as manager of the Pacific Coast Division of the Radio Relay League, he has one of the largest lists of acquaintances over the United States of any amateur radio operator. Paul Frederic is assisting his father on the home ranch. Mr. Wise indorses the platform of the Republican party. Since 1907 he has served as trustee of Reclamation District No. 554. It is now in splendid shape, and all expenses have been paid except the outlay for this last year's improvements.

**HENRY JOHN BRADLEY.**—A time-honored name in the history of Sacramento County is that so worthily represented by Henry John Bradley, of the firm of W. H. Bradley & Sons. He was born at Sunderland, near the mouth of the River Wear, England, on October 3, 1880, the son of William H. and Elizabeth Maria (Cormack) Bradley. W. H. Bradley came out to America in 1883 and located at Carbondale, Amador County, and was joined by his family in 1884, meeting them in Sacramento upon their arrival here. In 1886 the family removed to Sacramento, and here Mr. Bradley engaged in selling hay and grain, also dealing in insurance. He also served two years, from April 1, 1892, to April 1, 1894, as captain of police of this city, and was noted as a very efficient officer. He had purchased the Gurney Cab Company and had his office and stable where the Ochsner Building now stands, near the corner of Seventh and K Streets. When the Ochsner Building was erected he moved his stable to his home place at 2320 H Street, where he maintained it until June 1, 1903, when he bought the property at 1015 Eleventh Street and here continued his livery and hack business. This building was an old livery stable, erected by J. D. Lockhardt in 1889, and is one of the old landmarks still to be seen in Sacramento. In 1906 William H. Bradley engaged in the auto-livery business, thus founding the oldest garage in the city, and becoming a pioneer of the auto-livery business in Sacramento. Mr. Bradley, who was a member of the Sons of St. George, having rounded out a useful and eventful career, in which he had done much to develop the county, died on August 3, 1920; while Mrs. Bradley breathed her last on June 5, 1921. In December, 1916, the two sons, Henry John and Allan C. Bradley, took over the business, and now conduct a general garage-livery.

Henry J. Bradley was able to attend the schools of Sacramento, having come here when he was three and one-half years of age, and when sixteen he took up railroad work, as fireman with the Southern Pacific. He was married on December 13, 1904, to Miss Grace V. Bagwill, a native of Sacramento, whose parents settled here in 1876. In national politics he is a Republican, but he is too broad-minded and patriotic to allow a narrow partisanship to interfere in any way with his hearty support of the best man and

the best measures for the city and county in which he lives, and where he and his firm have so prospered. Mr. Bradley is fond of hunting and fishing.

**ALLAN CORMACK BRADLEY.**—The joy of living in Sacramento, the privilege of availing one's self of the modern conveniences of life, is largely due to such enterprising, progressive pioneers as the esteemed Bradley family of the capital city, whose traditions are carried forward by Allan Cormack Bradley and his brother, Henry J., making up the present membership in the firm of W. H. Bradley & Sons. Allan C. Bradley was born in the busy harbor town of Sunderland, near the mouth of the River Wear, England, on October 15, 1882, and his parents were William H. Bradley, and his good wife, who was Miss Elizabeth Maria Cormack, before she was married. The father came to California in 1883, and located at Carbondale, Amador County. When Mr. Bradley died, on August 3, 1920, he left behind a very enviable record; and Mrs. Bradley, who closed her earthly career on June 5, 1921, was held in equally high esteem. Mr. Bradley had founded and developed the enterprising firm of W. H. Bradley & Sons, and he was thus able to bequeath to Messrs. Henry J. and Allan C. Bradley one of the most promising and most desirable business establishments in Sacramento.

Allan Bradley (who was born after his father had left home for the New World) was brought by his mother to Sacramento, where in time he pursued the usual courses of the grammar schools. Then he became a messenger boy, and after that took up the telephone business, which he followed for eleven and one-half years, or until he joined his father and brother in the automobile trade. The livery establishment was burned out on September 1, 1913, and all the machines there were destroyed, although about forty-two horses were saved, and the firm sustained a loss of \$60,000; but with characteristic enterprise the Bradley boys forged ahead, just the same as before.

In June, 1907, at Sacramento, Allan C. Bradley was married to Miss Mildred Milliken, born in Sacramento, and they had one son, Allan W.; he is now a student in the high school and a member of the Boys' Band and the High School Band. Mr. Bradley's second marriage, in June, 1911, united him with Miss Mildred Anita Baker, a native of Elk Grove, Cal., and they have a daughter, Anita C. Mr. Bradley is a member of the Masons, the Sciots, and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a Republican in politics, but he favors broad views and whole-hearted support for all important local movements looking to the welfare of the community as a whole.

**FRED C. BROSIUS.**—The success that follows individual, earnest effort has come to Fred C. Brosius, whose residence in California dates from 1884, when, as a child of two years, he was brought by his parents to the Golden State. Since 1917 he has held the important position of county horticultural commissioner for Sacramento County. His birth occurred in Philadelphia, Pa., January 2, 1882, a son of Fred W. and Mary Brosius. Both parents are still living. Fred W. Brosius, accompanied by his wife and small son, came to California in 1884 and engaged in farming pursuits.

Fred C. Brosius received a good education in the public schools of California and his boyhood was



spent on a farm, where he acquired valuable knowledge along all agricultural lines. After reaching young manhood, he invested his savings in farm property of his own and put into use the practical experience gained on his father's farm. In 1913 he was chosen inspector of the department of agriculture and four years later became horticultural commissioner, having charge of eight inspectors; he has also been secretary of the State Association of County Horticultural Commissioners and secretary of the California Exhibitors' Association. He was in charge of the assembling of the county exhibit for Sacramento County for the great advertising campaign at the State Fair. In February, 1922, he was appointed superintendent of the nursery service with the state department of agriculture.

The marriage of Mr. Brosius united him with Miss Ida Collins of Sacramento and they are the parents of two children, Fred, Jr., and Ida. Mr. Brosius is a Mason and in politics is a Republican.

**GEORGE B. GREENE.**—Not many pioneer families may boast of such interesting annals as those of George B. Greene, the well-known orchard-owner at Courtland, and his distinguished forebears. He was born at Leesburg, Loudoun County, in the Old Dominion of Virginia, on March 4, 1849, a son of Josiah Buckman Greene and his good wife, who was Caroline Pettingell Beal before their marriage. Josiah was a son of Josiah Greene, 4th, and Clarissa (Sweetser) Greene, his wife, and was born on September 10, 1818, in Salisbury, N. H., and died on his ranch near Courtland, Cal., on April 28, 1889, at the ripe old age of seventy years, seven months, eighteen days. He was buried on a spot treasured by himself on his ranch near Courtland, on the banks of the Sacramento River; but when the protection district was formed and the levees were raised, his grave, and others, would have been covered; hence, George B. Greene and Lester D. Greene (the two sons living at that time), purchased a plot at East Lawn Cemetery, Sacramento, and had the bodies of their father and mother removed from the burial place on the ranch.

Josiah Buckman Greene's father was a traveling jeweler in New Hampshire, and when he died, Josiah B. took up his father's business and became an expert jeweler. He extended his business from New Hampshire to the southern part of Old Virginia, and established a route that took him a whole year to cover. He was paid a salary by the farmers along the route to inspect and keep their respective clocks in good condition, and he traveled this route in a spring wagon. In 1846, Josiah B. Greene moved to Leesburg, Va., and there established a jewelry store. He also built a hotel, and later rented this hotel out to a man by the name of Turner; and this hotel became one of historic fame on account of its relation to the Civil War.

In November, 1847, Josiah B. Greene married Miss Caroline Pettingell Beal, a daughter of Thomas and Abigail Beal. Caroline (Beal) Greene was born on May 31, 1818, and died on the ranch near Courtland on June 28, 1893. The couple were married November 27, 1847. Of their four children, George B. Greene was the only one born in Virginia, and is the only one of the family now living. Lester Downing Greene was born on the ranch in Yolo County, on June 2, 1854, and died on February 5, 1917. Albert Sweetser Greene was born on January 24, 1857, and died on January 2, 1869. Frank Hollister Greene died at the age of three

and a half years. Caroline Pettingell Beal, Josiah Greene's wife, was a playmate of his in childhood, and they were also neighbors up to the time of their marriage.

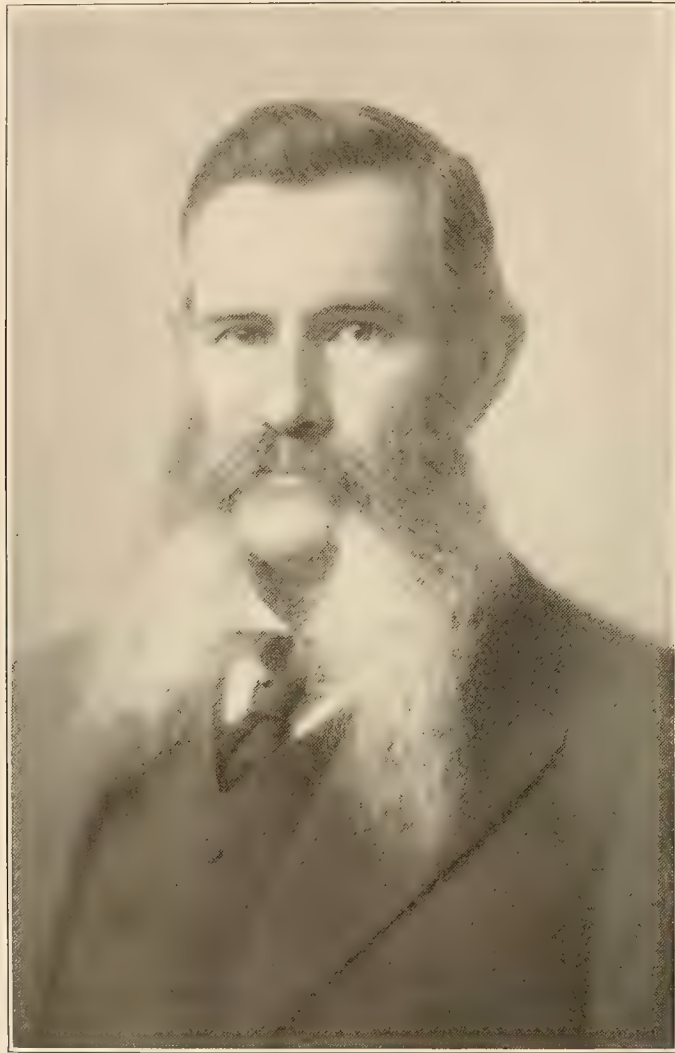
Josiah B. Greene was called the "blackest of black Republicans," when war was brewing, and the Southerners began making things very unpleasant and unsafe for his life. He was an out-and-out Abolitionist, and his life was threatened many times. In the gold excitement in California he saw an opportunity for slipping away from this hotbed of trouble; so he sold out his jewelry business at Leesburg, Va., and moved to Salisbury, N. H. There he left his wife and son, our subject, and set off for California by way of the Nicaraguan route, accompanied by his brother Sylvester and a friend named Willard Hazen. They landed in San Francisco in the first week of January, 1850. In San Francisco, Josiah Greene bought a "squatter quit-claim title," for a ranch up the Sacramento River, paying \$600 cash for it. He completed the deal without seeing the land, because he had observed that wherever farmers cultivated river land, they seemed to prosper better than the farmers on the prairies.

In January, 1850, therefore, the three men who had come to California together boarded a Sacramento River boat to go up to the newly purchased ranch; but the river was so swollen by the heavy rains that the boat passed right by his land, and Mr. Greene was unable to locate his property. The three companions went on to Sacramento, the trip requiring three weeks from San Francisco, and there they purchased lumber to build a flatboat. They then floated this flatboat down stream, and finally found the property sought, by asking everyone along the river who owned the next ranch. Josiah B. Greene at length landed just below a point called Oak Grove, and camped there, for his ranch was still under water several feet deep at that time; the water was clear as crystal, like that of a mountain stream, and it was most interesting to look down into its depths and spy the objects beneath. Many settlers became discouraged at the state of their land, and did not hold on to what they had; but Mr. Greene, like the true Yankee, was a man of unyielding will and determination. He was conscientious, serious-minded and industrious, and he made up his mind that eventually this river land must become very valuable. He built on this ranch, and then left his brother Sylvester and Mr. Hazen in charge of the place, and went to the mines. He took a claim, followed placer mining all summer, and made good wages, finally selling his claim at a good figure; but within three weeks' time after he had disposed of it, the purchaser struck a pocket of gold that netted him \$10,000—giving Mr. Greene food for thought. Upon selling his mine, he returned to his ranch and found that his brother and Mr. Hazen had harvested and stacked fifty tons of wild hay; the hay was of blue-grass and wild clover that had grown four or five feet tall, and that year the hay had a value of \$50 per ton. After that year, Mr. Greene remained on the ranch, raising vegetables and hauling them to the mines on the hills, and in return receiving big money for them.

In the fall of 1851, Josiah Greene went back to New Hampshire, and on his return to the Coast he brought with him his wife and son George, then three years old, traveling by way of Nicaragua, and arrived on Merritt Island, in Yolo County, on May 16, 1852. George Greene was the first white boy on the Sacra-







*Geo. B. Greene*



*Alice Stanley Greene*





mento River below Sacramento, and his mother was the third white woman. On the way to California with his family, Josiah Greene made a contract with a Mr. Julien (who afterward settled below what is known as Freeport, in Sacramento County) to have him drive a bunch of cattle from St. Joseph, Mo., to California; and although the herd was depleted in numbers by the trying trip across the plains, Mr. Greene took the herd to Hangtown, now Coloma, and there started and conducted the first commercial dairy in California. This herd was kept at Hangtown for a season, and then Josiah Greene returned to his ranch on the Sacramento River, and there for years continued dairying.

In 1866, Josiah Greene, grandfather of our subject, died in New Hampshire, and his son Sylvester Greene returned to New Hampshire to settle the estate. He never returned to California, but died at Salisbury, N. H. During his stay in California, he had purchased the "Ding" ranch from Daniel De Gross, and just previously to his going back to New Hampshire, his brother Josiah B. Greene bought this ranch from him. The way the Ding ranch received its name is unique, and worthy of mention. In 1852, a stroller along the Sacramento River fished from a stream a piece of board with the letters "Ding" painted on it, for the board had originally been part of a sign advertising a "boarding" house, but that portion with the first four letters had been broken off. The party nailed it upon a tree, and there it remained for years afterward, the ranch thereafter always bearing that name.

In 1852, Josiah B. Greene built the first levee that was ever erected in California. It was built for the purpose of keeping the flood-waters from his dwelling, and was thrown up around his home in Yolo County. He constructed it with his own teams and men. The reinforcements were made of sycamore logs and sticks, and when Merritt Island was finally completed in the reclamation district, the actual cash output amounted to more than \$350 per acre, and this did not include the value of the labor which the father of our subject and other property-owners had put into it. Josiah B. Greene lived on the home ranch adjoining the Ding ranch until his death. Although he was not a churchman, the Sabbath day was always kept on his ranches. Mr. Greene's estate on Merritt Island at the time of his death included 1,125 acres and he owned an additional 750 acres in the Pier son district, in Sacramento County, devoted to dairying. He was a lover of flowers; and his home, the first to be built on Merritt Island, was a truly beautiful spot.

George B. Greene, the immediate subject of this sketch, attended the Richland district school, and from July, 1868, to November, 1870, he attended a private school at Petaluma, where he took up those subjects which he deemed likely to benefit him in his career. In March, 1871, he rented his father's dairy farm, and had a dairy of 125 milch cows. He operated this ranch until January, 1876, when he located on his father's Randall Island property of 114 acres, devoted to the cultivation of fruit, there being 2,500 trees then on the ranch. These 114 acres he leased until 1884, when he purchased the land from his father. He increased the development to 8,000 trees, pears, peaches, plums and cherries, and later sold off twenty-seven acres. He still owns eighty-seven acres, including the home, and he has developed an irrigation plant having a twenty-horse-power electric mo-

tor and an eight-inch pump. On the death of Josiah B. Greene, George and his brother Lester received the estate that was undivided at that time; and George Greene still has 380 acres of the place his father owned in Yolo County. In 1893, the flood wiped out the orchard, and it has been only recently that George Greene, assisted by his younger son, has again planted it to fruit. At present they have set out 7,000 fruit trees there, and have installed three irrigation plants with eight-inch and two six-inch pumps driven by a twenty-five-horse-power electric motor, one fourteen-horse-power electric motor, and a gas engine. Mr. Greene has also built another home on the place for his son. He has served for years as a trustee of the Courtland school district. At present he is a trustee of Reclamation District No. 755, and for twenty odd years he was trustee of Reclamation District No. 150, of Yolo County.

On January 1, 1875, Mr. Greene was married at Petaluma to Miss Alice Maria Stanley, who was born there on January 15, 1857, a daughter of Harvey and Harriet Amelia (Hogland) Stanley. Her father was a native of Pontiac, Mich., while the mother came from Allegany County, N. Y. The father was a stone-mason in Michigan, and was married while in the East. In 1853, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley migrated to California, coming out with ox teams, horses, mules and stock along the old Salt Lake route, and settled in Sonoma County, where the father became a dairyman. There were seven children in the family, Alice Maria being the fifth in the order of birth. Harriet, the eldest, became Mrs. James Rogers, and is deceased, as is also George, who died in infancy, and Katherine, who married N. E. Manning; Martha C. is Mrs. Homer Judson, and lives at Long Beach; Walter resides at Petaluma; Alice Maria is now Mrs. Greene; and Emma E. is Mrs. J. L. Aldrich, of Ryde, Cal. When Mrs. Greene was six years old, her father died. With the proceeds of the sale of the stock he had left, the mother bought a farm, four miles east of Petaluma, where she lived the balance of her days, breathing her last in her seventy-eighth year. She was married a second time, to Emmett Smith, a native of Bloomfield, Cal., and had one son by her second marriage, namely, Ernest Smith, now of Pendleton, Ore. Mrs. Greene was reared and educated at Petaluma. In the fall of 1876, Mr. Greene built a home on the farm of 114 acres on Randall Island, in Sacramento County, and there he has since resided with his wife and family. They have two sons; George Albert Greene, in the real estate business in Sacramento; and Arthur Edison Greene, on the 380-acre ranch in Yolo County. Two grandchildren add joy to the family life at the Greene homestead. Arthur married Miss Maude Geneva Hollman, and they have two children: Alice Lenore and Lois Geneva. Both George Albert Greene and Arthur Edison Greene are members of the Franklin Lodge of Masons, at Courtland.

**LESTER DOWNING GREENE.**—Students of genealogy all know that for generations certain family characteristics persist in certain lines to a marked degree, sometimes skipping a few generations, only to return with renewed vigor in later ones. That family of Greenes living on the Sacramento River since 1849 near Courtland and Vorden, of which George Buckman Greene and the late Lester Downing Greene (sometime known as Greene Brothers) are members, is an interesting example of the above-mentioned fact.



The ancestry of this family stretches back through the vista of centuries to a Norman source; and in all the changes of time, place, and environment, they display two marked characteristics (varied, of course, with less notable traits), namely, the pioneering instinct—the love of searching out new fields and conquering in the hard places of the earth—and a passion for agriculture.

As all historians know, the Normans were of Scandinavian origin. Before 500 A. D., a band of pioneering and pirating Scandinavians wandered southward from the land of Scandinavia, conquered the Celtic inhabitants of the north of France and settled the fertile and pleasant fields, where they built up a great and hardy nation and became known as Normans, and their land as Normandy—a people, in those times, always to be reckoned with.

A few hundred years later the most enterprising of these people, with their great king, William the Conqueror (who, it is interesting to note, is numbered with the ancestors of this very family of Greene under discussion), feeling the ever present urge of pioneering; crossed the English Channel and conquered the Saxon race of England, mingled with them, and formed the great English nation of later days. When King John (descendant by several generations of William) was ruling in England, there was a certain noble among the members of his court, by name, Alexander, whose ancestor came from Normandy with William. Late revelations of genealogy tell us that this Alexander traced his ancestry to Hugh Capet of France, and Gibbon says that Hugh Capet came of the proudest and most ancient royal family in existence—of lines which trace their lineage to four or five hundred years B. C. Although the records are to be found for those who care to read, we know that such old pedigrees, of necessity, belong in the realm of legend rather than that of history.

However that may be, the person and life of Alexander are matters of history, and he must have rendered his king valuable service, for John bestowed upon him the largest landed estate in all England, the Estates de Greene de Boketon, and he and his heirs were for centuries among the greatest titled men of England. The literal translation from the old Norman of *de Greene de Boketon* is thus: *de*, "of"; *Greene*, "Park"; *de*, "of"; *Boketon*, "Bucks" or "Deer"—the "Estates of the Park of the Bucks," so called because of the enormous forests on this property, abounding in deer. So the new owner became Alexander de Greene de Boketon; but because this name was too long for practical use, the "de Boketon" was soon dropped and the descendants were styled "de Greene." Several generations later, when England went to war with France, the Greenes, who had intermarried with the descendants of the Angles and Saxons whom their forebears conquered, felt that the "de" was much too French and it was dropped. Thus they became plain "Greene," and so they are until this day, with numerous representatives in both England and America; but the spirit of the old Norman ancestors persists and crops out here and there through the generations.

The ancient coat of arms of Alexander (one of the oldest in English heraldry) is three bucks trippant *or* on an azure field. The title persisted in the family until just before the time of Henry VIII. Lady Katherine Parr, the last and most unwilling wife of that much-married monarch, and the only wife clever enough to escape the consequences of his fickle and roving fancies, was a granddaughter of the last Lord

Greene. Alexander had numerous descendants, and the race has figured largely in the annals of English history, not only as titled people, but as landed gentry.

The progenitor of this branch of the English Greenes in America was Thomas Greene, Sr., of Malden, Mass. He is first heard of at Malden about 1650, but it is known that he came over from England many years previous to that date, probably about 1638. Glimpses are caught of him, and then lost, in various New England towns; but the exact location of his first residence is not yet determined. Although it is known that he belonged to the ancient Greene family whose history is recorded above, still, because like many Puritans he carefully severed all connections with the mother country and apparently tried to wipe out all clues to his birth and ancestry, neither the place of his birth nor the direct line of his descent from Alexander the First is now known. It is to be hoped that family genealogists at present at work upon this problem will meet with success in their quest for more illuminating data.

In the inventory of Thomas Greene is mentioned a "cosleat compleat," which means a complete suit of armor—a significant term, as such articles belonged only to the gentry. His sons were members and officers of the "Three County Troop," an especially distinguished company of cavalry. Thomas Greene was a farmer, and so far as is known nearly all his sons and grandsons were engaged in the same occupation. With the fourth generation in America commenced a diversity of livelihood. A large proportion of his descendants have been physicians or apothecaries.

Thomas Greene, Sr., had a farm of sixty-three acres in the north part of Malden, now Melrose. Up to 1858 a part of this farm remained in the possession of his descendants and may quite possibly be in their possession to this day. His first wife's name was Elizabeth, and after her death he married Frances Cook, a widow with several children. Two of her daughters—Sarah and Elizabeth Wheeler—married John and William Green respectively, sons of Thomas by his first wife.

The name was spelled "Greene" by Thomas, Sr., but after his death the final "e" was dropped; and it was not resumed until about 1850, when it was added by certain branches of the family—among them the branch to which the line under discussion belongs. There are therefore descendants of Thomas, Sr., who spell the name with the "e" as he spelled it; and there are others who spell it without, as his sons and grandsons spelled it. Of his ten children this line is descended from two sons, Henry on the male line and William on the female line.

Lieutenant Henry Green married, January 1671, Esther Hazzey, whose father, William Hazzey, was also an officer in the "Three County Troop." Henry was selectman in Malden for thirteen years and seems to have been a prominent man, just as his father and brothers were. He was a farmer, and leaves considerable property by will to his family. He had seven children, of whom:

Deacon Joseph Green married Hannah Green in 1700. He was a deacon, and a selectman for six years. He leaves property by will to five sons and two daughters, of whom:

Josiah Green the First was born in 1709 and died in 1774. In 1734 he married Esther Thompson, a direct descendant of Edward Converse or Conyers, son of Christopher, Baron Conyers. The family of



L. D. Green





Conyers is one of the oldest in England, dating its history to the close of the Conquest, when Roger de Coigniers came from Normandy and settled in England. On a female line it traces its ancestry to John of Gaunt, younger son of Edward III of England. Soon after his marriage Josiah settled in Stoneham, where he was constable and selectman for several years. He left two sons, Stephen and Josiah.

Captain Josiah Green the Second was born in 1735 and married, first, Elizabeth Green. She was descended from the fifth son of Thomas Greene—William—who married his stepsister, Elizabeth Wheeler. Having borne her husband eight children, Elizabeth died; and Josiah married, second, Sarah Skinner, by whom he had eight more children. This line is descended from Josiah, the son of his first wife.

Captain Josiah Green the Third was born in 1768 and married Susanna Buckman. He was an active and enterprising man and a farmer. The pioneering instinct reappeared in him, for he removed from Stoneham to Salisbury, N. H., in 1800. There he went into business, the firm being known as Smith, Green & Co., Merchants. This was the second store at Salisbury Center and stood a little to the northwest of Hutchinson's house. In 1808 he sold out his share to Perkins. Soon after his removal there he became connected with the Baptist Church, and through life he was one of its most prominent and useful members. His son Josiah Green the Fourth carries on the line.

Josiah Green the Fourth was born in 1790. In 1817 he married Clarissa Sweetser, daughter of Paul Sweetser and Elizabeth (Smith) Sweetser, prominent residents of South Reading. Like his father, he too conducted a store, and also engaged in the occupation of travelling clock-mender. In those days clocks required constant attention to keep them running and the facilities for getting them to a jeweler were limited. Consequently the travelling clock-mender was an essential person and enjoyed a lucrative income. Josiah Green, who was exceptionally expert, made an excellent income at this business. During his minority he learned the builder's trade and built some of the largest houses in Salisbury, one of which he occupied over a period of several years. Like his father, he was connected with the Baptist Church and shouldered many of its debts, and gave much to charitable purposes. He had four sons and one daughter, Elizabeth.

Josiah Buckman Greene the Fifth, eldest son of the above (we here change the spelling as it was spelled by himself), was born September 10, 1818, in Salisbury, N. H. He married Miss Caroline Beal, daughter of Thomas and Abigail Beal, and granddaughter of the Reverend Otis Robinson, a prominent New England divine. It is interesting to note that the family of Beal shows a marked gift for mechanical invention, Thomas Beal being considered somewhat of a genius in the line. This gift was transmitted to George Buckman Greene and also to the son of Lester Greene, and in fact all the men of the family in the present generation display it to a greater or less degree. No further sketch of the life of Josiah Greene the Fifth is given here, as a complete sketch of his life and activities will be found incorporated in the life-sketch of his son, George Buckman Greene, elsewhere in this book. Josiah Greene the Fifth had by his wife Caroline (Beal) Greene four sons, but two of whom lived to maturity.

Lester Downing Greene was born on the Merritt Island property of his father, Josiah Buckman Greene, in 1854. During his childhood he attended the district school at Richland, and later McClure's Military Academy in Oakland. From his early youth he received excellent training in ranch work; for the sons of California pioneers had to work, regardless of the amount of property owned by their parents. After he had finished his schooling, his first efforts for himself were made in hunting ducks. He was a crack shot; and for several winters, with two partners, he rented the lakes on Merritt Island (now converted into fertile fields) and shot ducks, which they shipped to the San Francisco markets, one winter shipping as many as 27,000 among them. The species were mallard, teal and sprig, and the industry netted a nice profit, with which at the end of several years Lester went south ten miles on the river and purchased from Willard Hazen, who had emigrated to California with his father many years before, the ranch later known as the L. D. Greene Ranch.

At that time Pierson District was not reclaimed and the ranch had but a few trees on it. It required the same self-sacrificing years of patient labor that his father had expended on Merritt Island to put it into the fruit trees which later yielded so excellent an income.

In all farming circles Lester D. Greene was a well-known and highly respected member, never shirking any public duty upon which he was called to attend. Like his father and brother, he was prominent in reclamation work and was for the greater part of his life a trustee of the Pierson District. In this capacity he was greatly trusted by the people of the district, for whose interests he worked with an unremitting and unselfish zeal, proving himself a most bitter and determined opponent of those who might attempt to circumvent the interests of the property-holders of the district. His death in 1917 was a serious and lamented loss to those old friends in whose behalf he had spent so many earnest and successful efforts. Like his brother and father, he was ever called upon to lead and to do public work; and he ever responded, as they did, with cheerful unselfishness to the heavy responsibility it entailed. About 1890, with his brother George, Lester Greene borrowed the necessary money and purchased the first dredger ever worked in that region on the Sacramento River, and one of the first dredgers to be operated in California. George Greene personally ran this dredger, at different times doing each kind of work to be done upon it; and Lester lent him his cooperation in every manner possible. The brothers had a hard fight, for there were many opposed to the innovation, which they believed to be impractical. How Greene Brothers finally demonstrated the worth of their project is a long story, of itself.

It is well-nigh impossible to tell the story of the life of one of these brothers without telling the life of the other, so closely were they associated and so harmonious was their relation, characterized, as it was, with brotherly affection and loyalty, traits peculiar to the family. Unlike George Greene, Lester Greene was not so much a mechanic as he was a most capable stockman and expert horseman. When their father Josiah Greene died, Lester inherited the 750 acres of dairy land in the Pierson District upon which until 1905 he operated a dairy. In that year he sold the place to John Herzog, whose heirs still own and run it. Lester Greene also acquired 320 acres of graz-



ing-land near Franklin, and in partnership with his brother purchased 1,000 acres of mountain range. Together they ran beef cattle, dividing the year of feeding between the Franklin Ranch, the mountain range, and the Merritt Island property. Lester Greene attended to the cattle himself, always going with them on the route from one ranch to the other. He also owned and personally trained many fine and blooded horses. His operations in both fields met with success, and he reaped an excellent income from the cattle business. The Merritt Island property was left to the brothers as an undivided interest, and as such they ran it until after 1910 under the name of Greene Brothers. These business transactions were marked, as were all their relations, by the same amiability and consideration for each other. Later they divided this property, Lester receiving the lower front and George the upper. The original Josiah Greene home is now the property of Fred E. Greene, only son of Lester Greene.

In the high water of 1907, Lester D. Greene suffered severe loss by reason of the inundation of Pierson District, which practically wiped out all of his fruit trees. With that same hardy fortitude which characterizes his race through generations, though a man now well-advanced in years and worn with the strenuous efforts of his life, he set about to replant the land and by the time of his death in 1917 the ranch was again in good bearing condition.

Lester Downing Greene married, first, in 1878, Mary Nicholson McDonnell, daughter of William McDonnell and Eleanor (Graves) McDonnell of Sonoma County. Eleanor Graves, at the age of twelve, had been a member of the famous Donner Party, most of whom starved to death at Donner Lake in early days. She was one of the few to escape. Both her parents and several brothers and sisters perished. Lester Greene had, by his wife, Mary N. Greene, two daughters: Eva Eleanor, now Mrs. Joseph Berry of Berkeley, and the mother of Lester, Eleanor and Lida Berry; and Lillus Ann, now Mrs. P. E. Kelley of Calistoga, and the mother of Phillus Ann Kelley. He had also one son, Fred Elmer Greene, who married Bessie Byrd Humphrey, daughter of A. B. Humphrey of Sacramento and Stockton, by whom he has three daughters: Mary Elizabeth, Phoebe Byrd, and Doris Isabelle.

Fred Elmer Greene does not inherit the agricultural instinct of his forebears, but he does inherit the marked gift for mechanical invention of the Beal family, which, combined with the pioneering instinct of the Greenes, has resulted in the invention by him of certain new and successful types of road machinery which at the present writing promise to have a material effect upon the industry of road-building. Like his father, uncle and grandfather, he is a vigorous and stanch advocate of an honest deal to the people; and while he is still a young man, he is already known to those who do not favor this policy.

Mrs. Mary N. Greene died in 1908, and lies in East Lawn Cemetery in Sacramento. She left life when it looked especially fair, when her children were grown and the ripe years of enjoyment of their early efforts lay just ahead.

Lester D. Greene married, second, Mrs. Helen Newell of Oregon, who was the daughter of James W. Collins and his wife, Martha Ann (Stowe) Collins, natives of Missouri and Illinois, respectively, and members of pioneer families in those states. Mr. Collins owned half a section of land in Oregon, which

he improved and farmed for many years. He died at the age of sixty-three, a lamented member of the community in which he had lived. Mrs. Collins had died at the age of forty-six, leaving a large family of children, of whom Helen was the eighth. She received her education in Oregon, at Jacksonville. She had two children by her first marriage: Irene, now Mrs. Russell McMullen of Sacramento, and the mother of a son, Russell Melvin McMullen; and Melvin Newell, who makes his home on the ranch near Walnut Grove, with his mother. The father of Mrs. McMullen and Melvin Newell was a son of Major Cicero Newell, a soldier in the Western Army during the Civil War and a widely known and highly respected man. He spent his last days at Portland, Oregon, dying at the advanced age of eighty-one years.

Lester Downing Greene died in Sacramento, February 5, 1917, at the age of sixty-three years, and lies in East Lawn Cemetery in a plot which also contains the other deceased members of his family.

After the death of her husband, Mrs. Helen Greene, now Mrs. Bernay, continued the operation of the ranch herself, and has proved herself a capable farmer and a most able business woman. Her home is one of the beautiful residences along the banks of the Sacramento River, the ranch consisting of 135 acres of the original L. D. Greene place.

**ANTHONY BYRD HUMPHREY.**—The march of improvement and progress is accelerated day by day and each successive moment seems to demand a man of broader intelligence and keener discernment than the preceding. The successful men must be live men in this day, active, strong to plan and perform and with a recognition of opportunity that enables them to grasp and utilize the possibilities of the moment. Among the most progressive and successful horticultural and agricultural representatives in San Joaquin and Sacramento Counties, is Anthony Byrd Humphrey, who has contributed to the advancement and prosperity of these localities in a most substantial manner. His ancestry dates back to England, and the first in this line in America was Michael Humphrey, a son of Samuel and Susannah Humphrey, of Lyme-Regis, England. The first record of Michael in America, is found in ancient Windsor, Conn., where he was engaged in the manufacture of tar and turpentine, at that time an important industry. He also engaged in a merchandise business to a considerable extent, his goods being shipped to him from St. Malo by his brother Samuel. He married Priscilla, the daughter of Matthew Grant, an ancestor of Ulysses Grant, and at that time an important and leading citizen of the town of Windsor. The Grants were of Scotch descent. Michael Humphrey was deputy to the General Court of Connecticut in 1670. He died about 1690 leaving a large family of children, among whom was a son Samuel.

Samuel Humphrey was born May 15, 1656, in Windsor, Conn., and married Mary, the daughter of Simon and Mary (Buel) Mills, who was born December 8, 1662, probably in Windsor, Conn. Lieut. Samuel Humphrey removed from Windsor to Simsbury, Conn., with his father about 1669 and became an influential citizen there. The hardships attendant upon the settlement of Simsbury were very great on account of depredations of the Indians and although the family were once forced to flee back to Windsor when the town was completely destroyed, they returned the following year and remained. Samuel







*A. B. Humphrey.*



Mary E. Humphrey





Humphrey held many grants of land and many offices of responsibility. His commission signed by Governor Saltonstall is still in the possession of one of his descendants. Besides his grants of land he inherited several tracts from his father and purchased others. He died at Simsbury, June, 1736, leaving eight children. His son Samuel is the ancestor in this line.

Samuel Humphrey, the second, was born May 17, 1686. He was married four times and had nineteen children. His wife, Lydia North, daughter of Nathaniel North, of Farmington, Conn., was the mother of his son Ezekiel, who is the ancestor of the line under discussion. Samuel settled at Simsbury, where, like his father and grandfather, he appears to have been a prominent citizen, for his name occurs many times in the town records. He was an ensign and sergeant. About the year 1739 he removed with his wife and family to Goshen, Conn., and settled upon a tract of land which he had bid off at a division of land at New Haven in 1738. This tract was located in the north part of the town, where the family gave their own name to the road on which they lived. It is interesting that up to 1880 nearly all of this land was still in the possession of his lineal descendants. Samuel died in Goshen, October 16, 1859.

Capt. Ezekiel Humphrey, son of the above, was born August 28, 1719, in Simsbury, Conn. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Pettibone, Jr. The Humphrey genealogy says: "Capt. Ezekiel Humphrey was a man of remarkable mental and physical stamina and one distinctive mark of the family seems to have come conspicuously to the surface in him and his immediate descendants. He himself stood six feet four inches high and had five sons that averaged over six feet. He also had a large number of grandsons and great-grandsons, all of whom were men of equally large stature. Capt. Frederick, one of the sons, was six feet four inches high and weighed 350 pounds. It is rare that so tall a family can be found. These peculiarities—large stature, great physical strength and stamina with courteous manners—render them worthy successors of their ancestors, the historic Humphrey Knights of Old." Captain Ezekiel was representative to the General Assembly in 1777. He died in 1795. The line continues through his son, Elijah.

Capt. Elijah Humphrey was born September 20, 1747. He married Chloe Wilcox, daughter of Ephraim Wilcox, of West Simsbury, and his wife, Ruhamah Pinney, widow of Thomas Bidwell, Sr., of West Simsbury. Elijah was a sea captain, engaged in the merchant marine between New London and the West Indies. In 1788 he was lost at sea together with all on board, this being his third shipwreck in making the then dangerous voyage to the West Indies. His second son Allen carries the line on.

Maj. Allen Humphrey was born in 1777 and married Polly, daughter of Benjamin Bodwell and his wife Mary Woodbridge, of Simsbury, Conn., a lineal descendant of Gov. Thomas Dudley, and also of Mabel Harlakenden, whose descent from Edward III of England is to be found in many genealogical records. Allen Humphrey was a clothier by trade and removed with his family in 1811 to Claridon, Ohio. His was the third family that settled in that town. He bought 300 acres of land for a farm, upon which he lived until his death. He served as major in the War of 1812 and was commander of the post at Cleveland, Ohio, at the time of General Hull's surrender at Detroit. He died December 22, 1825, at Claridon, and

was buried there. He left nine children, the fourth being Elijah Huron.

Col. Elijah Huron Humphrey was born in Canton, Conn., June 30, 1805, and removed with his parents to Claridon in 1811. He married Sybil Sophronia Sweat. In early life he was a saddler and harness-maker, but afterward became a lawyer and was admitted to the Ohio bar. Colonel Humphrey served in the Civil War on the Northern side and achieved some fame by the capture single-handed of the notorious rebel, Scott. He died about 1890 leaving eleven children, of whom the second son was Ervin Decius.

Ervin Decius Humphrey was born August 4, 1836, at Claridon, Ohio. Early in life he became a school teacher in the Ohio schools and while following this profession met his wife, Mary Goodfellow, also a school teacher. She was born in Ballygawley, Ireland, in 1831, and due to the loss of her father, came to America alone at sixteen years of age. Her parents were Presbyterians, probably of Welsh or English descent. In America she completed her education and became a school teacher. This marriage took place about 1860 in Ohio. In 1862 they emigrated to San Francisco, where they both continued to teach school. Mr. Humphrey became the principal of the Hays Valley grammar school, at that time one of the largest schools in town. He was considered an authority on the subject of English grammar and methods of teaching it. His premature death in 1878, following a severe siege of typhoid fever, cut short a successful career and left his wife with three young sons. She continued an honored member of the staff of San Francisco teachers until her death in 1889. The names of their children who survived infancy were Anthony Byrd, John, and Harry Ervin.

Anthony Byrd Humphrey, the subject of this sketch, was born at Harmony, Ohio, June 27, 1862. With his parents he came to San Francisco when less than a year old and there received his education in the San Francisco public schools under the direction of his teacher parents, who desired him to be educated for a doctor. His father's death when he was sixteen years old, however, caused him to decide that he would not accept the balance of his education from his mother, who had two younger sons, one less than eight years old. In addition to this he had always had a longing for ranching as a calling, and so after a year he left home and took work with a farmer with the idea of learning to ranch. At first the struggle was hard, for he was a city-bred boy and unused to the roughness of the men with whom he toiled. On one occasion when he applied for work he was turned away because they hired Oriental labor; and this incident made such an impression on his mind that he never in later years hired anyone but white men on his places. His first venture for himself was made in Texas at Sweetwater. Previous to this in November 1883, he had married Mary Elizabeth, daughter of John Jones of San Joaquin County, and formerly wife of E. A. Hall of Waterford, Stanislaus County, Cal., by whom she had four children: William Hall of Waterford; Georgianna, wife of Charles Camp of Modesto; Alice Maud, wife of Judson P. Ross of Modesto; and Katherine. Mrs. Hall was well-known for her beauty of personality and character, and was beloved throughout the country by all who had ever known her. At Sweetwater, Mr. Humphrey created a sensation by starting a dairy. Although the Texas



hills, at that time, 1885, were covered with beef cattle, such a thing as a dairy was unheard of and there was much laughing and jeering at the idea; but the milk, for which he charged fifty cents a gallon, at that time a price equal to fifty cents a quart today, could not be made to cover the demands of the jeering customers. Although the wealthy cattlemen laughed at him, their wives were determined to have the milk at any price, and Mr. Humphrey figured to charge enough to cover the fun at his expense. The business thrived; but the health of his wife and infant daughter suffered as a consequence of the severity of the climate, and so the Texas property was traded for a place at Anderson, Cal., and 1886 saw the family back in the Golden State. Within two years the Anderson property was traded again for the ranch at Mayhews, Sacramento County, where Mr. Humphrey is still located and where the success he has achieved has made his name well-known throughout the ranks of California farmers. This place, at that time, was known as the Weinstock & Lubin place, because it belonged to the gentlemen of that name who later became such well-known merchants in Sacramento. It is situated on the Folsom road nine miles out of Sacramento at Mayhews, and since it has belonged to Mr. Humphrey it has been known as Grape Wild. It consisted at that time of 350 acres, for which Mr. Humphrey paid the unheard-of price of \$70,000. In addition to the property traded in he paid a small cash sum and assumed the balance on a mortgage of large proportions. As the ranch had never, up to that time, paid its own expenses, it must have been the courage of pioneer blood that had the confidence to attack such a load; but Mr. Humphrey believed that by the application of certain practical ideas the place could be made well worth the difficulties to be overcome; and that his confidence was well placed has been demonstrated by the results obtained. The ranch under his management has produced great quantities of so fine a product that it has made a name for him in Eastern markets and has not only paid its own expenses, but in addition has gone a very long way towards helping to develop into a paying property the land in San Joaquin County, which his minor daughters later inherited from their grandfather, John Jones.

In 1889, in collaboration with R. D. Stephens, one of the pioneers of the California fruit industry, he arranged to make their own cars of fruit and ship them to Eastern auctioneers under the name of Stephens & Humphrey. They were the first California growers to take this step, and it at once repaid them in the increased prices they received and the fact that they were able to take advantage of their knowledge of the conditions of Eastern markets and to control their shipments accordingly. Mr. Humphrey specialized on the table grape known as Tokays, of which he has sometimes shipped as high as 50,000 crates in a single season. Shortly after he had purchased the ranch, he devised a system of tying his grape vines to stakes twelve feet high with cross-bars on top, and in this way he avoided a large percentage of mildew and decay after the fall rains and exposed the grapes to the sunlight in such a way as to develop the beautiful red color that has so often occasioned favorable comment for his product in the New York and other Eastern markets. He is a firm advocate of the policy of keeping grape vines off the ground either by the stake or trellis system, which he has used on other

varieties of grapes on the San Joaquin ranch, a policy which of late years has been adopted by many other growers. He was among the first to realize the necessity for artificial irrigation and to start a system of wells on his place. In the early nineties he began to bore wells. These wells had to be sunk to a depth of 150 to 175 feet, and although they were expensive to bore, supplied a large stream of very clear water when they were once installed. The first power used was the old gasoline engines, which were later replaced by electric motors. An underground system of concrete pipe made on the ranch has also in late years taken the place of the ditches, which, attractive to look upon, were difficult to maintain. There are now twelve wells on the place supplying water to every part of the 400 acres which make up the original Grape Wild farm at Mayhews.

Perhaps Mr. Humphrey's most valuable contribution to the industry of California farming was the theory which he advanced, advocated, practiced and demonstrated to be correct, that a fruit ranch can be much more economically conducted in conjunction with a small dairy and stock plant and that alfalfa planted in orchards is a decided advantage. Before 1900 he had planted to alfalfa a large portion of the Grape Wild orchard, his theory being that by so doing he would counteract, in a measure, the bad aspects of artificial irrigation, namely, the tendency of the ground to sour from the surplus water which was not used by the trees and the increased need for cultivation as a result of the application of water, as alfalfa would consume the surplus water, keep the ground open and introduce oxygen into the soil. In pear orchards it would lessen the danger of spreading the blight which constant cultivation increases. The next difficulty to be met and overcome after the planting of the alfalfa was the constant drain upon the soil from so great a crop as both fruit and alfalfa. To meet this emergency Mr. Humphrey installed a limited dairy which would consume the alfalfa and in turn would supply the cheapest and best form of fertilizer to continually build up the soil. He chose Guernsey cattle because, his hay production being restricted more than it would have been in open fields, it was necessary for him to have a breed of cattle that would return the most milk for the food consumed, and because he could not run a large herd, he went in from the start, as far as he could, for pure-breds, his idea being to sell breeding cattle. This plan he adhered to, and through a number of years has built up an enviable reputation as a Guernsey and Berkshire breeder. The next step was to dispose of the skimmed milk, and to do this he went into pure-bred Berkshire hogs. Although these herds were started and the foundation laid on the ranch at Mayhews, the ranch with which they are really associated in the minds of the public is the ranch at Escalon, also known as Grape Wild Farms, to which the larger part of the herd was removed in 1915, and where Mr. Humphrey has installed a very complete and modern dairy and hog plant. Each year he exhibits his stock at all the fairs of the state where he never fails to carry off his share of the prizes. At the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco he took the grand champion boar and grand champion junior boar in Berkshires, both of which had not only been raised but bred by himself. The boar was sold to an Eastern breeder at the unprecedented price of \$3,000, and

the junior boar went to the University of California experimental farm at Davis. He has shipped stock to many Eastern states, to Hawaii, to the Philippines and to China. Visitors come to see his stock from as far away as Australia.

In 1894 Mr. Humphrey had the very great misfortune to lose the wife who had been his greatest help and inspiration during the first hard years on the ranch at Mayhews. She it was who had day by day walked over the property with him, discussing, planning and advising; and her genius at making things grow, and her understanding of plant life in general, were marked qualities. It was after her death that his little daughters inherited from their grandfather, John Jones, the ranch at Escalon, which consisted of 800 acres of what had once been very fine wheat land, but which, due to many years of continuous wheat crops, had at the time it was inherited come to a state where it seldom produced a paying crop of any kind. When Mr. Humphrey had brought the ranch at Mayhews to a state where he could spare the time and attention, he attacked the Escalon property upon the same principles that had brought so much success at Mayhews. He leveled the land so that it could all be irrigated, and before the irrigation district was installed had bored four wells and had intended to bore others. One hundred acres were planted to vineyard and olives, and as fast as was feasible the balance was put into alfalfa. Then began the system of fertilization which has been so beneficial that a vineyard planted a year ago to cuttings on ground which has been under irrigation, alfalfa and fertilization for some years, has made in one year a greater growth than did the original vineyard in several years, which was planted on ground that had been impoverished by forty years of continuous wheat-growing. The grape which Mr. Humphrey chose for this vineyard is also a discovery of his own. He calls it Lady Finger because of its white color and long, slender shape. It is presumably an Oriental variety, which had never been cultivated in this country until he introduced it and which he obtained in some cuttings sent to him years ago by the University of California for experimental purposes. It is very tender, with a thin, inoffensive skin and a very sweet flavor. In reality it contains less grape sugar than any other variety, but it contains practically no acid. It has reached the height of perfection on the Escalon place and is quite popular in the markets. It is Mr. Humphrey's ambition to put nearly all the balance of the Escalon property into vineyard and orchard, and towards this end he is devoting his entire time and attention.

Mr. Humphrey is a remarkably active and energetic man, able to stand great strain and heavy labor without showing the effects. He has been and is still so devoted to his calling that for many years he has consistently declined all public and honorary positions, as he has always felt that his greatest contribution to society could be made by devoting himself entirely to the calling he has chosen. He was for several years president of the Western American Berkshire Congress, but with this exception and possibly one or two other minor ones he has not broken the rule he made early in life. Of late years the two ranches have been thrown together, for the purpose of simplification in handling, into a close family cor-

poration, the A. B. Humphrey Company. Mr. Humphrey has two daughters, Bessie Byrd, born May 31, 1885, wife of F. E. Greene, a son of the late L. D. Greene of Vorden, Sacramento County, Cal., and Winnifred Electra, born November 24, 1886, wife of L. B. Landsborough of Mayhews, a son of L. M. Landsborough of Florin, Sacramento County. Mr. and Mrs. Landsborough live on the home place at Mayhews, where Mr. Landsborough is interested with Mr. Humphrey; and Mr. and Mrs. Greene live in Berkeley, where Mr. Greene is interested in a road-paving company.

Mr. Humphrey's success can be traced clearly to two or three traits or policies. First is the logical manner of thinking which has developed his practical theories—the quality of reasoning from a given condition and result; second, his prompt application of a principle as soon as it becomes clear to him, his persistence in adhering to a plan, his own strenuous labor and close attention to detail over a period of many years—years in which there have been but few vacations—a developed executive ability, and lastly, a policy of always delivering the very best quality of goods obtainable and of square dealing in all his relations. A favorite remark of his is that "the customer is always right, and he must be pleased."

**GEORGE ALBERT GREENE.**—Success comes only to the industrious and persevering in the majority of instances, and George Albert Greene, vice-president and secretary of the National Bond & Mortgage Company, is thoroughly deserving of the prosperity which he is now enjoying. He is a native Californian, born in Yolo County, August 20, 1876, a son of George B. and Alice (Stanley) Greene. Grandfather Greene came to California in 1849 and three years later George B. Greene, the father of our subject, accompanied his mother to the Golden State in 1852. Grandfather Greene engaged in gardening and hauled his produce to the mines. George B. Greene has been a rancher all of his life and was the first white boy to locate on the Sacramento River, and is now located on a large fruit ranch on that river; he is a pioneer fruit-grower and is still active in the industry that has engaged his attention for a lifetime; the mother of our subject is also living.

George Albert Greene began his education in the public schools and finished with a business course; then he became a buyer for a large produce house in San Francisco, which occupation he followed for several years; then he purchased a fruit ranch and farmed for three years, when he sold his ranch and removed to Sacramento and engaged in the real estate business, specializing on farm lands until the spring of 1921 when the National Bond & Mortgage Company was organized and Mr. Greene became vice-president and secretary of the Sacramento branch; the main office of the company is in San Francisco. Mr. Greene disposed of his interests with the bond company during the spring of 1923 and engaged in colonization work and development of large tracts of farming land in northern California.

The marriage of Mr. Greene united him with Miss Emma Catherine Sorenson, a daughter of Wisconsin. Mr. Greene is a third degree Mason and is also a member of the Sciots.



**CAPT. ELBRIDGE LA FAYETTE HAWK.—**

Prominent as a successful rancher and business man, Captain Hawk is named after Elbridge Gerry, the signer of the Declaration of Independence, and General La Fayette.

Elbridge L. Hawk was born at McArthur, Vinton County, Ohio, on November 30, 1841, the second child and eldest son of John Switzer and Malinda (Dowd) Hawk, all of representative Southern families; the Hawks, of English origin, being among the early settlers of that part of Virginia, devoted to agricultural pursuits, which became West Virginia, while the Switzers were of German origin, and the Dowds came to America from the north of Ireland, in Colonial days, and became planters in North Carolina. It is through his mother's ancestors that our subject is eligible to membership in the Sons of the Revolution, his great-grandfather being Connor Dowd, a native of North Carolina. He was noted for his loyalty as a Whig, and served under Francis Marion, as well as under that other general, Thomas Sumter, helping Marion, by a fearless and unrelenting opposition to the Tories, prevalent in those days in the Colonies, to lead Sir Banastre Tarleton such a long and fruitless chase that the British commander is said to have exclaimed, in reference to Sumter: "Come, boys, let us go back and find the game-cock," while he added concerning Marion and Dowd, "As for these damned swamp-foxes, the Devil himself could not catch them!"

The Dowds, as well as the Hawks, were true lovers of liberty, and therefore of the great outdoors and plenty of elbow-room, and very soon after the close of the Revolutionary War, Connor Dowd moved into what was then the wilderness of Ohio. There he succeeded in building up a new home, and the members of his family were consistent Protestants, all being Presbyterians or Methodists. The Dowds, in fact, were among the very early permanent settlers of Ohio. They followed agriculture, principally, and did much to bring in desirable immigrants.

David Hawk, the great-grandfather of Elbridge La Fayette Hawk, came to Ohio from the "Natural Bridge," Virginia—known in the Old Dominion as Hawk's Bridge, and for a century regarded as one of the great natural wonders of America; and his son, Grandfather John Hawk, married a Miss Switzer, five of the Hawks (John and four of his brothers) each marrying in time a Switzer girl. The Hawks, as well as the Dowds, came to Ohio in the Ohio Territorial days; and the place where the Hawks settled was then known as Athens County, while later that region was named Vinton County. John Switzer Hawk and Miss Malinda Dowd were married in Ohio on August 1, 1839, and there they became the parents of seven children, in whom longevity and strength of mind and body have been conspicuous.

Captain Hawk attended the public schools of McArthur village, and when sixteen years of age, suffered an irreparable loss in the untimely death of his sainted mother, after which his father's household was presided over by an older sister. It is of interest that three sisters, one older than Mr. Hawk, are still living in the full vigor of enjoyable health. The father, John Switzer Hawk, was running a general merchandise store at McArthur, and Elbridge clerked for him until something happened that gave a thrill to the keyed-up nation. As already stated, the Hawks loved liberty; but more than that, they were opposed to

slavery, and this was their main reason for leaving Virginia and removing to Ohio; and when, on the 12th of April, 1861, Fort Sumter was fired upon by Edmund Ruffin (under orders from General Beauregard), who afterwards shot himself, some people said because he realized the significance of his name, it convinced young Hawk that his place henceforth must be in the Union ranks. When President Lincoln, therefore, called for men, he was among the first to respond and to raise the mighty chorus, "We are coming, Father Abraham, five hundred thousand strong!" and he enlisted on April 20, 1861, and was assigned to Company G, 18th Ohio Volunteers, a three months' regiment, and served in West Virginia under Gen. Charles W. Hill and Gen. George Brinton McClellan, and was mustered out in August, 1861. He reenlisted in September of the same year, as a member of the 18th Ohio Volunteer Infantry (this being a three-year regiment), and was in O. M. Mitchell's division in Kentucky and Tennessee, and mustered out in March, 1862, at Nashville, Tenn. He recruited as a member of Company F, of the 114th Volunteer Infantry, was elected first lieutenant, August 12, 1862, and promoted to be captain, on February 6, 1863, and mustered out on August 24, 1865, and was in the 1st (Osterhaus) Division, of the 13th Army Corps. He commanded his company in all engagements, from first to last, except one engagement which occurred while on detached duty. Captain Hawk also commanded his company through the entire Vicksburg campaign, and also at the capture of Fort Hindman, in Arkansas, and in the Red River campaign under General Banks, in 1864. He was ordnance officer of the 1st Division, 13th Army Corps, and commanded the recruiting and draft depot, during the draft in New Orleans, from February 12 to April 15, 1865, when he equipped and trained 2,000 New Orleans soldiers in pursuance of General Butler's orders, which required all residents to register for draft into the Union army or register as enemies. He was retained in service after the mustering out of the regiment, as mustering officer, at New Orleans, until August 24, 1865, when he himself was mustered out. It will thus be seen that Captain Hawk enlisted three times, and was thrice honorably discharged, and that much of his active service was rendered during the time of his third enlistment. He led his company in the following battles and engagements: At Chickasaw Bayou, on December 28-30, 1862; Arkansas Post, on January 11, 1863; Port Gibson, Miss., on May 1, 1863, when the regiment captured two guns of the Botetourt (Virginia) Battery; at Champion Hills, Miss., on May 16, 1863; at Black River Bridge, on May 17, 1863; in assaults on the Confederate works, at Vicksburg, on May 19, 1863, and again on May 22; and he was under constant fire from May 19 to July 4, 1863, when Pemberton surrendered to Grant. He was also engaged in Banks' Red River campaign, in 1864, and served in numerous skirmishes. By special order, he was detailed to take command of the draft rendezvous at New Orleans, in February, 1865; and, as aforesaid, helped to enlist, and equip and train some 2,000 soldiers from the vicinity of New Orleans. On June 1, 1865, he was detailed as a mustering-out officer, and served as such until he himself was honorably discharged, on August 24, 1865, as senior captain.

After the war, Captain Hawk took up mercantile pursuits, and in 1866 engaged in business at Circle-

ville, Ohio, in 1867 and 1868 at McArthur, and in Kansas in 1869-1873. He really continued his business interests in Circleville and McArthur for about four and one-half years, and in Kansas he was at Garnett, then the boyhood home of the now noted Senator Capper. In 1873, he decided to come out to California, and on October 9, he arrived at Sacramento, and the same day secured work with the Pacific Ice Company; and ever since he has been more than active, and more and more prominent, in the business life of the capital city. After a while, he was teller in the Odd Fellows', now the People's Bank; and for five years, he was bookkeeper for the Crocker Company. His farming operations in California begin with the year 1883, when he purchased the celebrated "Orange Ranch" of 480 acres in Placer County, from the late Senator Newton Booth, formerly governor of California, and of this ranch Captain Hawk still retains 240 acres.

In 1889, Captain Hawk entered the real estate field in Sacramento, and formed a partnership with James E. Mills, under the firm name of Mills & Hawk, which was later dissolved. He then accepted as a partner J. C. Carley, and the firm became the Hawk & Carley Company, later Hawk, Hawley, Carley & Company, of which he continued the senior partner until 1911, when he disposed of his interests in it. With his various associates, Captain Hawk has carried out in a very successful manner several important development projects in Sacramento, among them the putting onto the market of no less than twelve subdivisions, actively promoting the same, two of them being the Curtis Oaks, and the West Curtis Oaks subdivisions. In addition to his real estate enterprises, he has been busy with other projects, and with five other men he organized and promoted the Central California Canning Company, of which organization he was secretary, until it was merged into the Central California Canneries, which is now the California Packing Corporation, of gigantic proportions. He purchased land in Sutter County, and planted and developed a fruit ranch, now one of the best in the county, producing almost 1,000 tons yearly in hops, prunes and peaches, his son being equally interested with him in this project. This is, in fact, one of the notable ranches in all California, and much credit is due to his son, Arthur S., who is now the resident manager. They pay out about \$25,000 annually for labor.

Captain Hawk was married on June 13, 1871, at Garnett, Kans., to Miss Barbara Shelly, also a native of Ohio; and two children were born to them. Arthur S. has married Miss Rose I. Gross, and is the father of two children, Blanche Alice, aged ten, and John Shelly, aged six; and Blanche, the second child, has become the wife of W. E. Pinkham, a prominent architect, residing in San Francisco.

Throughout the fifty years of his residence in Sacramento, Captain Hawk has taken an active, prominent part in everything meaning the advancement of the city's and county's best interests, and he has given willingly of his time, energy and financial aid in the further development of the natural resources of this district, and in advancing the intellectual life of the community, a factor quite as important to posterity as material progress. His interest in political government is evinced by the fact that he was chosen a member of the California State Assembly

from the Eighteenth district, in 1908, and he introduced many patriotic measures, being author of the Lincoln Day bill. That same year, he also went as a delegate to the National Republican Convention, held in Chicago, which nominated William H. Taft. He was the first president of the Ohio Society at Sacramento, and Colonel of the Army and Navy Republican League for four years. He is a member of the Union League Club of San Francisco, and of the Sutter Club of Sacramento, and he is a member of the board of directors of the Veterans' Home at Yountsville, having been appointed by Governor Stephens. He belongs to Tehama Lodge No. 3 of the Masons, the Sacramento Chapter No. 2, Sacramento Council No. 1, Sacramento Lodge No. 2, I. O. O. F., and to Elks Lodge No. 6. He also belongs to the California Society, Sons of the Revolution. He belongs to the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and was its commander in 1914.

Captain Hawk has been exceptionally prominent in the activities, for years, of the Grand Army of the Republic, and has attended nearly every national G. A. R. encampment, and he has missed not more than three state encampments in thirty-five years. He is a member of the Col. E. D. Baker Post, at Newcastle, which he helped to organize in 1896, and before joining that post, he was a member of the Sumner Post at Sacramento. As departmental commander of California and Nevada he visited nearly every city of the State of California. He was appointed by Governor Gillett Californian representative to the meeting at Gettysburg which decided to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the battle, and he was the guest of Pennsylvania during the celebration, and received a medal from the governor. He entertained members of the 114th Ohio Regiment at the old campground, on September 19, 1912, in celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of their leaving Camp Circleville, Ohio, over one hundred members being present, and in conjunction with George D. Kellogg of Newcastle he secured an appropriation enabling those participating in the Vicksburg campaign to make the pilgrimage and participate in the celebration of that victory. It seems that on leaving the camp in 1912, Captain Hawk had promised his comrades that in ten years he would entertain them again, at the same place; and this he did, on September 19, 1922, thus proving a most generous and gracious host, it being then the sixtieth anniversary of that interesting event.

Captain Hawk is particularly active, as an octogenarian of prominence, in the noble Grand Army of the Republic, and he is regarded as in line for commander-in-chief of that vast organization, and has already been mentioned frequently in the columns of the press, for that honor.

**JOHN DRISCOLL GRANDLEES.**—A native son who is making a success of his chosen life work is John Driscoll Grandlees, who was born on the ranch he now owns, near Bridge House, Sacramento County, on October 3, 1881. His father, Robert Grandlees, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in April, 1857; while the grandfather, William Grandlees, was a native of Ireland, having immigrated to Philadelphia, where he was a merchant until 1857, when he brought his family to California. For a time he was located in the Livermore Valley, where he was engaged in stock-raising; and he also had a hotel at San Lorenzo. In



1871 he located at Bridge House, on the Cosumnes River, where he purchased a ranch and engaged in farming. In former days he had married Catherine Scarlett, who was also born in Ireland. She passed away at San Lorenzo; while William Grandlees died in Sacramento.

Robert Grandlees received his education at San Lorenzo, and was engaged in farming at Bridge House. He was married to Mary C. Driscoll. She was born in Sacramento County, a daughter of John Driscoll, who was born in County Cork, Ireland, and came to New York City when he was a boy. During the gold excitement he came to San Francisco via Panama, and engaged in the hotel business until 1855. He then came to Bridge House, and was a pioneer in this region, becoming a very successful farmer and stockman. He added to his original holdings until he was the owner of over 1,000 acres. A man of great energy and much business ability, he was well and favorably known in his community. He passed away at the age of eighty years.

Mary Driscoll was the only child in her parents' family. She grew up on her father's ranch, finishing her education in Professor Howe's school in Sacramento. After her marriage to Robert Grandlees, they farmed the Driscoll place for some years, and then retired to Sacramento, where the father died about six years ago. The mother now makes her home near Mills Station. There were six children born of their union: John Driscoll, the subject of our interesting review; Robert Edward, of Ione; Agnes, now Mrs. A. H. Joerger, of Mills Station; George Bartlett, of Sacramento; and Mrs. Theresa M. Carrol, and Arthur J., both of Mills Station.

Jack Grandlees, as Mr. Grandlees is familiarly called by all of his friends, attended school in the Stone House district, after which he entered Christian Brothers' College, at Sacramento, where he continued his studies for a period of two years. From a boy he had grown up learning the stock business; and when twenty-three years of age he and a brother engaged in stock-raising on their grandfather Driscoll's ranch, working together for about four years, when they dissolved partnership. Mr. Grandlees continued raising cattle and sheep on his own account, and has made a success of the enterprise. He now owns the old Pratte ranch of 400 acres and 125 acres of the old Driscoll ranch. In 1920 he started a movement to secure water for irrigation from the Cosumnes River by tapping the river above Bridge House and bringing water in a ditch, thus enabling the farmers to irrigate the fertile bottoms below. Mr. Grandlees interested seven others in the project; and the irrigation system is now complete and a success. He is now raising alfalfa and has a small dairy. He also leases about 3,000 acres of range in the vicinity, where he ranges his cattle and sheep, having about 250 head of the former and 2,500 head of the latter. He also owns a ranch on the headwaters of the American River, in the Sierras, where he has a summer home as well as range for his stock. He is very energetic and looks after every detail himself, which is the secret of his success.

Mr. Grandlees was married in Sacramento, being united with Miss Catherine Sheldon. She was born on the old Sheldon place at Slough House, a daughter of that old esteemed pioneer, W. C. Sheldon, who is represented elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Grand-

lees received her education in the local schools and at Mills College. Their union has been blessed with the birth of three children: George Edward, Mary Anita, and John Driscoll, Jr. Mr. Grandlees is a member of the California Cattle Growers' Association, and served as a director of the state association for three years. He is also a member and vice-president of the Eldorado and Amador County Stockmen's Association, his brand J D being well-known on the range. Mr. Grandlees is enterprising and liberal, and gives of his time and means, as far as he is able, to worthy enterprises for the development and upbuilding of the county. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Columbus; and politically, he is a Democrat.

**JEFFERSON ARMSTRONG.**—A native son who volunteered and served in the Spanish-American War and the Philippine Insurrection is Jefferson Armstrong, who was born on the old Armstrong ranch in Cosumnes Township, Sacramento County, April 14, 1864. William Armstrong, his father, was born in Ireland and came to California in 1852, and soon after his arrival located on what is now the well-known Armstrong ranch, where he engaged in stock-raising. He also had a butcher shop in Placerville, which he conducted while he followed farming and cattle-growing. In the very early fifties he made trips to southern California, where he purchased stock and then trailed them north to these parts to supply his trade. William Armstrong was very prominent as a citizen and business man, and took an active part in civic matters until his death in 1871, at the age of fifty-two years. He was married in San Francisco to Miss Julia Doheney, a native of Ireland, who came to San Francisco via Panama. On the death of her husband she was left with five children. However, she was equal to the occasion and continued on the ranch, rearing and educating her children, who in turn appreciated her efforts and assisted her ably until they were old enough to take over the management of the place. She lived on the ranch contented and happy until her demise in 1908, at the age of seventy-eight years. Of her five children, three are living, Jefferson, James and Mary Agnes, who are associated together and own the Armstrong ranch.

Jeff Armstrong, as he is familiarly called by his numerous friends, was educated in the public schools, his attendance being at the old Stone House district. From a boy he assisted on the ranch and in the stock business, and in time, being the oldest son, naturally took over the management of the ranch. The Armstrong ranch now comprises 1,000 acres. It is well watered by Crevice Creek, making it a valuable stock ranch, and is devoted to the raising of cattle and sheep, the product being well known for its fine quality, a credit to his supervision and painstaking care.

In 1898, on the breaking out of the Spanish-American War, Jeff Armstrong volunteered his services, enlisting in Battery C, 1st Battalion, California Artillery. He was mustered into service at the Presidio, and was stationed at Fort Canby until he was mustered out, on February 6, 1899, at the close of the war. He returned to Sacramento and immediately reenlisted for service in the Filipino insurrection in Company C, 23rd U. S. Infantry, and crossed the Pacific to the Philippine Islands on the transport



Jeff Armstrong





"Roanoke." He served through the insurrection, after which he was stationed in the Jolo Archipelago to relieve the Spanish garrison, remaining there for six months. He was then sent to Bungou for three months, and again returned to Jolo for another two months, after which he was sent to Cotabata, on the island of Mindanao, remaining on duty there until he was ordered home, September 30, 1901. On board the "Beaufort" he came via Singapore, through the Indian Ocean, Suez Canal, and Mediterranean Sea, passing the island of Malta and sailing through the Strait of Gibraltar and across the Atlantic to Wehawken, N. J. After landing on his native shores, he was sent to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and two months later was transferred to Plattsburg, N. Y. He remained on duty there until his honorable discharge, on February 13, 1902, when he was mustered out as artificer. On his way back home he visited Baltimore, Washington, Atlanta, New Orleans, El Paso, and Los Angeles, and came thence back to Fifth and K Streets, Sacramento, having completed the circumnavigation of the globe. He had much pleasure and gained valuable experience and knowledge in his trip around the world.

On his return to civil life, Mr. Armstrong immediately took up his duties on the ranch and again rode the range, raising, buying and selling cattle and sheep, for which his early years of experience and his natural talent and ability to judge cattle well qualify him, insuring for him the success he so well deserves. Interested in the cause of education, he has served acceptably as clerk of the board of trustees of Stone House district, the same school he attended as a boy. He served one term as justice of the peace, and under Governor Markham served as a guard at Folsom State Prison. During his time there occurred an attempt at jail break; but owing to the vigilance of the guard none of the prisoners escaped. Mr. Armstrong has always been a staunch Republican, and has worked for the success of his party. He is nearly always a member of the election board, and has served on the trial jury. Jeff Armstrong is a man of pleasing personality, is well-read and well-posted, and is an interesting conversationalist; and it is indeed a pleasure to enjoy his hospitality. He is a member of Lieutenant Landsdale Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars, in Sacramento.

**A. M. MULL.**—Prominent among the leading men of affairs who have done much to help shape the destiny of Sacramento County, may well be numbered A. M. Mull, the capitalist, of 1528 Thirty-ninth Street, Sacramento. A North Carolinian by birth, he first saw the light in Burke County, on March 12, 1871, the son of Peter and Emiline Mull, esteemed residents of the South. He attended Rutherford College, and there was given that training which enabled him to venture forth with confidence into the busy marts of life.

When only twenty-one years of age, he came West to California, and soon joined an uncle, who had been an extensive landowner here and by that time had become an invalid; and he devoted much of his time and attention to his care. They lived at the corner of Tenth and L Street, where the Mull Building, a strictly up-to-date office building, now stands; and so it has come about that our subject has had capital to develop, and has become extensively interested in farm lands. He has also long been engaged in actual

farming; and being doubtless one of the most patriotically devoted to California and to Sacramento, town and county, he has been able in a quiet way to advance all well-indorsed civic movements. He belongs to the Democratic party; but in local affairs, he is broadly non-partisan.

It was in the year 1904 when Mr. Mull and Miss Claudia Bottoms became man and wife; and their union has been productive of happiness ever since. Three children, Archibald M., Robert Malcolm, and Eleanor, were born to them. Mr. Mull is a Mason of the thirty-second degree, an Elk, and an Odd Fellow; and he also belongs to the Sutter Club.

**JAMES RUTTER.**—A study of the lives and activities of the pioneers of Sacramento County discloses no name more worthy of honorable mention than that of the late James Rutter, who was identified with California as a permanent resident from the year 1852 until his death. An early acquired knowledge of the trade of carpenter proved helpful to him after he left his native country and crossed the ocean to the United States, for this occupation and kindred pursuits enabled him to be self-supporting from the first. Notwithstanding the fact that he had reached an age justifying his complete retirement from all business cares and the further fact that he had accumulated a competency through his arduous undertakings in the past, he continued to the last actively interested in all life's activities, personally overseeing his varied enterprises and showing the same persevering energy characteristic of him during earlier years.

Descended from a long line of Anglo-Saxon ancestors, and himself a native of Cornwall, England, James Rutter was born August 15, 1827, and received such advantages as English free schools afforded. As he came toward manhood and studied conditions at home he saw no prospects for the future, and the depressing conditions of labor in his native land led him to seek the better opportunities of the new world, where he landed in New York City May 15, 1849. It was not his intention to remain in the Eastern metropolis, and he soon took his way westward to Buffalo. There he boarded a lake vessel bound for Chicago. On his arrival in that then insignificant city he found conditions unattractive and the demand for workmen small, so he proceeded to St. Louis, where he found temporary employment. Next he filled a position in Quincy, Ill., and from there removed to Galena in 1851. The following year he came across the plains by ox-teams, accompanied by his young wife (this being their bridal tour), the trip consuming the entire summer, but fortunately bringing no accidents or disasters. In October, 1851, he was married in Galena, Ill., to Miss Thomasine Penberthy, a native of Cornwall, England. She was reared in England and when eighteen years old, in 1848, came with her parents to Galena, Ill. Of this union three children were born, only one of whom is living. She is Agnes E., the wife of L. M. Landsborough of Florin. They have five children: Thomas R., Leonard B., Amy L. (Mrs. McCraney), William Lloyd, and Georgia I.

For a period of six years after his arrival in California and his taking up of active labors Mr. Rutter followed the carpenter's trade in the city of Sacramento. During 1858 he removed to Florin, a small



village southeast of the capital city, and here he made his home until his death, meanwhile becoming the owner of 180 acres of valuable land and improving a homestead attractive in appearance and productive in returns. To him belongs the distinction of having planted the first vineyard in Sacramento County. He further has the distinction of having shipped the first raisins out of the county and sent the first grapes to the Eastern markets. Years ago, when methods of irrigation were crude, he put in the first pumping plant in the entire state; and this same undertaking, which was watched by the citizens with considerable skepticism, proved so satisfactory that others soon followed his example. In making new departures in agriculture or horticulture he indeed proved a pioneer. Fond of experimenting, he made a special study in early days of the soil, the climate and the crops best suited thereto. Some of his experiments cost him considerable sums and yet proved impracticable, but so many of them were successful that in the end he reaped large returns from his new undertakings. Nor was the work helpful to himself alone. Other pioneers, studying his methods, imitated his plan of cultivation and found in him an authority concerning horticultural subjects. Thus he acquired prominence unsought. In his desire to promote the welfare of the county he gave freely of time, means and influence, and in his declining days he reaped the rich reward of years of self-sacrifice and intelligent endeavor.

**ELLSWORTH E. McMICHAEL.**—E. E. McMichael, superintendent of the Northern California and Nevada Division of the American Railway Express, has been identified with the interests and development of Sacramento since 1913. He was born on a farm in Morgan County, Ohio, May 28, 1862. His parents were John and Louisa (McNab) McMichael, of Scotch descent. The family moved to southwestern Iowa in 1865, settling on a farm in Page County.

Ellsworth McMichael received a common-school education, and later spent some time teaching in the public schools of the state. In 1887 he removed to Denver, Colo., where he remained until 1892, leaving there the fall of that year to accept a position in Portland, Ore., with Wells Fargo & Co. In 1906 he was transferred to Goldfield, Nev., and appointed agent at that place. The following March he was appointed route agent of the Nevada district, with headquarters at Ogden, Utah; and later he was transferred to Reno, Nev. In 1909 he was assigned to the California Coast District, with headquarters at San Luis Obispo. In the summer of 1910 he was appointed agent at Ogden, Utah, serving in that capacity until August, 1911, when he was promoted to the superintendency of the Nevada-Utah division, with head offices at Salt Lake City. In September, 1913, he removed to Sacramento, where he has since resided.

Mr. McMichael was married in 1916 to Mrs. Kate A. Ham, a native of California, born in San Francisco, whose maiden name was Kate A. Eagles. She is a daughter of the late Col. Henry A. and Mena (Kelley) Eagles, the latter descended from the well-known pioneer family of Kelley, of Roxbury, Mass.; while the former was a Civil War veteran who enlisted from New York State, and who, coming later to California, became the master builder of the United

States Mint Building at San Francisco, Cal. He also built the first unit of the state penitentiary at Folsom. He died in San Francisco in 1907, when eighty-five years old. Mrs. McMichael is prominent in women's club affairs in Sacramento, being an active member of the Saturday and Tuesday Clubs, of which latter club she is corresponding secretary. Mr. McMichael, in politics, is a Republican. He is a member of the Sutter Club of Sacramento, and has long been a member of the B. P. O. Elks.

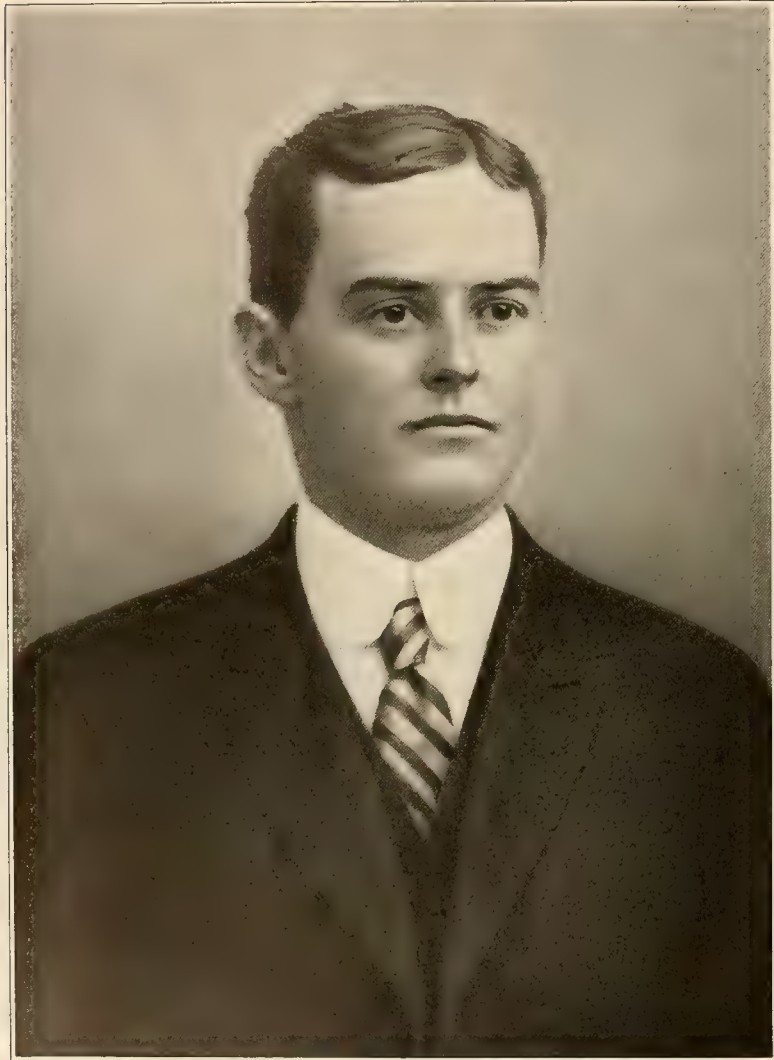
**JOHN D. LAUPPE.**—A most interesting pioneer, who played a prominent part in the development of Sacramento County, was the late John D. Lauppe, who was born on his father's ranch, near Antelope, in Sacramento County, Cal., on November 11, 1867. His father, Rudolph Lauppe, a native of Switzerland, came to California and Sacramento County in early days, and farmed for many years here. He was the father of several children, including, besides our subject, Rudolph, Edward, Louise, and Anna, the latter being also deceased.

John D. Lauppe was educated in the public schools and at Atkinson's Business College, where he was duly graduated. He had made a record in penmanship, in which he excelled. After this he operated a farm for four years, and then opened a general store at Antelope, which he conducted for many years. He took an active interest in all the affairs of his district, and was frequently called upon for advice. He was postmaster, express agent and farmer, and later he owned and sold valuable ranchlands. After marrying, he started in business with \$200 capital; he was a "self-made" man, and became one of the best-known business men in the Sacramento Valley. He was one of the pioneer automobile dealers of Sacramento, and one of the first to establish an automobile salesroom in Sacramento. His first car was the E. M. F. auto, and later he sold the Jackson car. For a number of years, too, he was agent for the Buick, which he represented at the time of his death. He started in business at the capital in 1910. A very progressive man, he owned the first automobile in Antelope, and installed the first telephone there. Mr. Lauppe had great faith in Sacramento, and invested his money there, owning the building where he carried on his automobile business, 1313-1323 K Street, and also flats at Seventeenth and P Streets, and other valuable property in this city. He was one of the founders of the Riverside Swimming Baths in Sacramento, and was director of the company.

Mr. Lauppe was married in Grass Valley, Nevada County, October 14, 1891, to Miss Nettie Shebley, a native of Grass Valley, daughter of Joseph and Nettie (Smith) Shebley, who were born in Berne, Switzerland, and Württemberg, Germany, respectively. Joseph Shebley came to the United States when he was two years old with his parents, who were among the early settlers of Sandusky, Ohio, and there he grew up. In 1858 he came via the Isthmus of Panama to California and followed mining in Nevada County; and there, too, he met and married Miss Smith, who had immigrated to California when she was fourteen years old, arriving in 1860. He afterwards engaged in ranching near Grass Valley, until he passed away, in 1903. His widow is still living, at the age of seventy-seven years, making her home with Mr. Lauppe. This worthy pioneer couple had







*J. D. Lauppe.*



*Mrs Nettie Lauppe*





nine children, eight of whom are living, Mrs. Lauppe being third in order of birth. She grew to womanhood in Nevada County, and is a well-educated, refined woman. Possessing very much native ability and business acumen, she materially aided her husband in accomplishing his ambition. Their union proved a very happy one and was blessed with three children. Juanita became the wife of Howard G. Kercheval, of Sacramento; Frank E. is an automobile dealer, located in the Lauppe building in the capital city; while Norman S., whose decease is mourned by many, was serving in the aviation section of the United States army when he passed on. Five grandchildren now give joy to the family circle of Mrs. Lauppe, who lives at 2921 Twenty-second Street, in Sacramento.

Mr. Lauppe was not permitted to enjoy the full fruits of his labors; for he was taken away by death on January 8, 1923. He was a very honorable man, whose word was as good as his bond; when he said a thing was so, one could bank on the truth of his statement. He was upright and honest in all of his dealings, and his integrity was never questioned. Mr. Lauppe was a man of few words, but of effective action, being full of energy and never idle. He was generous and kind, helpful to the needy, and ready to assist any worthy object or enterprise that had for its aim the building up of the community and the increase of the comfort and happiness of the people. He was a man of high moral principles and deep religious convictions, and was a member of the Full-Gospel Church.

**HAROLD J. McCURRY.**—The postmaster of Sacramento, Harold J. McCurry, is in thorough accord with the growth and development of the capital city and in close sympathy with its people, having a clear understanding of their wants, wishes and aspirations. By profession he is a photographer. He was born in Allegheny City, Pa., on January 1, 1885, the son of Dr. J. M. and Alice (Hammond) McCurry, for many years esteemed citizens of that progressive eastern city, who in the year 1889 moved out to Tacoma, Wash., and for some years thereafter were residents of that state, at Tacoma and Seattle. On March 14, 1895, J. M. McCurry settled in Oakland with his family; and three years later, in 1898, he went to San Luis Obispo, where he practiced as a dentist until May, 1922. He then located in Sacramento, where he is still actively engaged in the practice of his profession.

It happened, therefore, that Harold McCurry began his career in California when a lad of thirteen; and he has continued on the up-grade ever since. He got all he could in the excellent courses of the public schools and then he took up the study of photography at the Illinois College of Photography, at Effingham, Ill. From there he was called on to go to the St. Louis (Mo.) Exposition to take charge of the San Luis Obispo and Monterey County exhibits, the regular commissioner having been taken ill. He then worked under the direction of Mr. J. A. Filcher of North Sacramento, and also Mr. Wiggins, the present secretary of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. As a result of his work at St. Louis and his meeting and acquaintance with Mr. Filcher, who was then the secretary of the California State Agricultural Board, he was later ap-

pointed official photographer for the California State Fair, in 1909. After the St. Louis Exposition he returned to California, and opened up studios at San Luis Obispo and at Paso Robles. Both of these he sold out in 1906, and went to San Francisco after the earthquake, in order to accept a position as assistant operator for Bushnell. He soon became traveling operator, visiting all of his employer's galleries in the state. During the next two years he held positions with the Turkelson and Henry studios of San Francisco, and with Otto Boye at Berkeley. The latter part of 1908, in partnership with Ed Pollock, he opened up the Photo-Shop on Eleventh street, opposite the Cathedral, in Sacramento. He sold out to Mr. Pollock on January 27, 1909; and the next day, January 28, 1909, he bought out the commercial photographic plant of the Sutter Engraving Company, then located at 420 J Street. This was the beginning of the McCurry Photo Company, which has become one of the greatest institutions of its kind in the state, turning out work which has gained nation-wide notice. Mr. McCurry recently purchased the northwest corner at Eighth and I Streets, which will henceforth be the home of the McCurry Photo Company. He has put in a garden especially adapted to outdoor photography.

Ever since 1909 Mr. McCurry has been the official photographer for the California State Fair, and later he became the official photographer for the seventeen Northern California counties under the name of the Sacramento Valley Exposition Commission, of which J. A. Filcher was the head. Mr. McCurry made all the stationary and moving pictures, for the said seventeen counties, which were used at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in 1915. By request and order of the late Ed Carriger, chairman of the Board of Education, the first moving pictures for educational purposes in the public schools of the city of Sacramento were made and installed under Mr. McCurry's direction in the year 1914. He is at the present time the chairman of the Advertising Committee for twenty counties of Northern California. A leader in his profession, he is a member of the Photographic Association of America.

Always a booster for Sacramento, Mr. McCurry is an active member in the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce, the Advertising Club, the Rotary Club, and the Sutter Club. He is a past president of the Home Products Industrial Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce and has just served two years as a director of the Chamber of Commerce. Closely related to the Chamber of Commerce is the Community Chest, Inc., of Sacramento, an organization which has for its aim and purpose, philanthropy, charity and character-building. It is composed of twenty-three organizations, and Mr. McCurry is its president. The Community Chest, Inc., has recently completed a drive for \$226,000. Mr. McCurry has also been a member of the board of managers of the Napa State Hospital.

It is but natural that a man so deeply interested in furthering the public welfare should be called on to hold public office. On the 23rd day of November, 1921, Mr. McCurry was appointed by President Harding as postmaster for the city of Sacramento.

Mr. McCurry was married on May 13, 1917, to Miss Louise Schall, of Sacramento; and their fortunate union has been blessed with the birth of two children: Harold James, Jr., and Owen Robert.



**EUGENE BRADFORD.**—Eugene Bradford, a representative of an old and prominent New England family, was born in Washington, D. C., January 29, 1869. His father, George W. Bradford, was born near Vincennes, Ind., while Grandfather Bradford, also named George W., was born in Connecticut. Great-grandfather Charles Bradford came from Massachusetts. Grandfather George W. Bradford was a large distiller and pork packer at Washington, Ind., and flatboated his product down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to New Orleans. The Bradfords are traced back to Governor Bradford of Massachusetts, who came from England in the "Mayflower." Eugene Bradford's father came to California in the early days of the gold rush and for a time ran a store in Santa Rosa, after which he returned East. In 1861 Judge Terry of Indiana obtained for him an appointment as a clerk in the treasury department at Washington, D. C., under President Lincoln's administration. With zeal he applied himself to his duties and his energy and fidelity won for him recognition, and gradually working up he became chief of one of the bureaus in the department, a position he filled until his death on March 5, 1875. The mother of our subject was named Catherine Clark and was a native of Philadelphia, Pa. Grandfather Marsh B. Clark, born in 1800, was also a clerk in one of the departments in Washington, serving faithfully for many years; he passed away in 1886. He was a cousin of N. P. Willis, the poet, while his wife was named Margaret Arnold. Catherine (Clark) Bradford passed away October 27, 1870. Of her nine children only two are living, Sheridan, of Sacramento, and Eugene, who spent the first seven years of his life in Washington, and then came to the home of his uncles, William and James Bradford, in Sacramento County.

In Sacramento, November 23, 1897, Mr. Bradford was married to Miss Annie Zimmerman, who was born at Camden, Ohio, a daughter of John Harvey and Jane (Taylor) Zimmerman. The father was born in Preble County, Ohio, October 8, 1835, and served in the Civil War as a member of Company B, 54th Ohio Infantry, 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, 15th Army Corps, having enlisted February 21, 1864. Serving in the march through Georgia, he took part in the battles of Resaca, Dallas, Dalton, Lost Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro, and Lovejoy Station, and the assault on Fort McAllister, and was on the front line on Sherman's famous march to the sea. After Lee's surrender he took part in the grand review at Washington, receiving his honorable discharge June 18, 1865. After the war he removed with his family to Missouri, and in 1878 to Elk Grove, Cal., where he engaged in farming until his death in 1915, aged eighty years. His wife died in 1913, passing away at the age of seventy-eight. Mr. Zimmerman always took an active part in the G. A. R. and obtained much pleasure from his association with the old boys in blue. Annie Zimmerman was the fourth oldest in a family of seven children, four of whom grew up.

In 1904 Mr. Bradford purchased a portion of the old Bradford holdings near Elk Grove, where he made the needed improvements and has since resided. Three children have come to bless the union of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Bradford: Byron Meredith; Fannie Fern; and William Barton.

**JOHN A. RUSSI.**—Prominent among the supervisors of Sacramento County may be mentioned John A. Russi, the proprietor of the popular Russi Market at Folsom City. He was born on Due Rock ranch on Deer Creek, near Shingle Springs, in Eldorado County, on September 22, 1876, the son of John Antone and Louise (Wallace) Russi, the former a pioneer who came to America as a young man from his native Switzerland, and located near White Rock in Eldorado County. There he established himself in a small way as a dairyman, and from the start built up an extensive business on his home place near Clarksville. He died over thirty years ago, at the age of forty-four, survived by a widow and six children, among whom John A. is the eldest. Mrs. Russi, the mother, is still living, at the age of sixty-eight, on the old home place forty miles distant from the capital.

At the time of his father's death, John Russi assumed the responsibilities natural to the maintenance of such an estate and family, and great credit is due him for the remarkable ability with which he has forged ahead. From the beginning he has had the confidence of all with whom he has dealt. Deciding to set out for himself, he borrowed money from Andrew Morrison with which to buy his first stock; and since that year, 1898, he has devoted all his time and energies to the stock trade, gradually building up an extensive business. He is a man of exceptional ability, which was developed in the hard school of experience; he is endowed with a wonderful capacity for clear thinking, and is amply fitted for the achievement of any important task assigned him.

In 1906 he bought land in Sacramento, and he has added to his holdings by subsequent purchase until his farms embrace about 6,700 acres, nearly all of which is used for stock-raising and dairying. He has continued in the dairy field, but for the past twelve years he has turned over the dairy business to his partner to conduct on shares. In 1906 he also opened a retail meat shop in Folsom City; and this business has so prospered that he is now a large dealer in beef and fresh meats, both wholesaling and retailing his stock. Five years ago he entered the sheep business, and today he owns some 5,000 head of choice sheep.

In 1910, at a time when there was no bank at Folsom, it was through John Russi's efforts that the State Bank of Folsom was organized with a capitalization of \$25,000. He has remained the largest stockholder and has always been a director in the bank, and he has thus had much to do with their fine new edifice, which was completed in 1920 and is a great credit to the locality. That same year he bought the corner property now known as the Russi Building, with a frontage of twenty feet on Sutter Street, and extending back to the railroad; this is used as a warehouse, and it has a modern refrigeration plant with machinery for the manufacture of ice, and a clean, new retail meat market with a capacity of fifteen beeves per day. In 1918, he bought the old Burnham home, which had been kept in fine repair, and there he lives today; at the time of its completion, in 1896, it had cost Mr. Burnham some \$26,000, and was rated as the finest residence in the county. He also owns other desirable property in Folsom City, and elsewhere in Sacramento County.

Mr. Russi has been identified with public life for years; and through his unselfish devotion to the inter-



*John A. Russi.*





ests of the community, and the people he represents as a supervisor of Sacramento County, in District No. 4, he has won the esteem and admiration, not only of his immediate colleagues, but of all who have become acquainted with his varied activities. As regards the many things he has accomplished while supervisor of the county, he can be said to be the father of concrete highway construction, and always an active advocate of good roads. The building of needed bridges, and the work on the County Hospital, now nearly finished, have also received his most conscientious attention. He is now serving the second year of his third term as supervisor.

At Sacramento, on October 13, 1906, Mr. Russi was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Sims Hall, who was born in Baton Rouge, La., the daughter of Shephard and Frances (Harris) Sims, both representatives of fine old Southern families, dating back to the best of English ancestry. She came West in 1880 to Shingle Springs, Eldorado County, and was married to Daniel T. Hall, who died over thirty years ago, survived by four children: Lawrence S.; Alvin, deceased; Avis Dahlin, at Oakland; and Norvin M., at Folsom City. The Hall estate was handled by Mrs. Hall with consummate ability, and embraces over 1,700 acres of choice range land, which is now a part of our subject's holdings. Mrs. Russi has proven her worth as a helpmate, and Mr. Russi attributes a large part of his success to her natural gifts and her increasing interest in his affairs. During the World War, Mr. Russi patriotically did everything that was in his power to do, to forward the Liberty Loan and other drives. His hobby has been hunting and fishing, but the rapid and steady increase in his business interests has crowded sports to the wall. Mr. Russi is a member of Granite Lodge, I. O. O. F., and of the Rebekah Lodge and the Encampment, and is a past noble grand; he is a charter member of the Native Sons of the Golden West, at Folsom City; he belongs to the Eagles; and he is one of the "Best People On Earth"—the B. P. O. Elks, of Sacramento.

**GUSTAV LAVENSON.**—Prominent in business circles in Sacramento for half a century, the name of "Gus" Lavenson became well-known throughout the valley, where he was always in the vanguard when projects were on foot for the development and civic betterment of this district. A native of Germany, born in December, 1852, when a boy of thirteen he came to seek his fortune in the new world, first locating in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained a short time, and then followed the sage's advice and came "West." He arrived in Sacramento in 1869, at the early age of sixteen, his object being to visit an uncle here, Sam Lavenson, a forty-niner and a member of the pioneer firm of Locke & Lavenson.

After his arrival, the youth found employment with the Lyons Dry Goods Company, and his industry and thrift enabled him to open a shoe store after an interval, located at Fifth and J Streets, and known as Gus Lavenson's store. Many years later it was incorporated and named Lavenson's, Inc., with its founder as president; the present store of the firm, of which he was the founder, also, is located at Seventh and K Streets, in the heart of the shopping district, and is a memorial to the business ability of the lad who arrived in a strange land, and alone and unaided built up a prosperous business career of varied interests. For Mr. Lavenson did not confine

himself to mercantile pursuits alone; he was the owner of valuable real estate in Sacramento, which included a business block on K Street, between Ninth and Tenth; and in company with ten other prominent Sacramento business men, he reclaimed 1,100 acres in the Delta district, a part of the old Fair Ranch, known as the River Farm; this property was later sold.

On April 10, 1881, occurred the marriage of Mr. Lavenson to Miss Flora Goldman, a native of Little York, Pa., and his choice was a most happy one, as she has proved a real helpmeet in every sense of the word; she is a devoted wife and mother, as well as active in charity work, and was a member of the Tuesday Club and of the Saturday Club. Two children blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Lavenson: Claire, now the wife of D. A. Cannon, and the mother of one daughter, Patricia; and Selma, the wife of the late Colman Schwartz, and the mother of three children, Colman, Flora Jean, and Milton. With his family Mr. Lavenson made his home at 2020 Twenty-second Street, where he and his wife dispensed the true California hospitality. Mr. Lavenson passed to his reward August 10, 1922. Prominent in civic affairs, he was a member of the Chamber of Commerce; and for many years past, every new movement inaugurated for the purpose of advancement found his name on the list of workers for the benefit of the community at large, a fact recognized by all who knew him. Fraternally, he was a member of the Elks.

**CHARLES W. DOHRMANN.**—Born in Schleswig-Holstein, on June 21, 1846, Charles W. Dohrmann was the son of William and Frederika (Behrend) Dohrmann. Both parents were natives of Germany, the father born in 1805 and passing away in San Francisco in 1866, while the mother died in Germany in 1856. Immigrating to the United States in early manhood, Charles W. Dohrmann left New York bound for California by way of Panama and arrived in San Francisco, January 6, 1862. His elder brother, Adolph, had preceded him to the New World and was engaged in the grocery business in Stockton, so he readily found employment in his brother's store. In this and other pursuits he was employed until 1868, when he purchased his brother's business and carried it on until 1871. Disposing of the grocery business then, he established himself in the insurance business, his first interest in this field dating from May, 1868. He instituted the plan of insuring growing crops and this was the first instance of crop insurance in the world. He organized the Alta Insurance Company, which he served in the capacity of general agent for many years. After his death, October 26, 1893, the business was carried on under the supervision of his wife and son as P. W. Dohrmann & Son until 1908, when it became the Dohrmann-Wolf Agency.

Mr. Dohrmann was married in Stockton, June 23, 1870, to Miss Pauline Wetzlar, who was also born in Germany, being a native of Leipsig, Saxony. She came with her mother and her sisters via Panama to San Francisco in 1862, where she was reared and educated. She was a graduate of the San Francisco girls' high school in the class of 1868 and has been a member of its alumni association ever since. She also attended Miss Atkinson's School at Benicia, now Mills College of Oakland. In 1906 she took up



her residence in Sacramento. She was the founder and the first president of the San Joaquin County Associated Charities, and also was interested in kindergarten work from its start in California, and lectured before the Silver Street Kindergarten training school association in San Francisco. She was president of the kindergarten department of the California State Teachers' Association and until 1908 she was a member of the N. E. A., and the National Society of Charities and Corrections. She is a charter member of the Daughters of California Pioneers, a past matron of the O. E. S., and a member of the Kingsley Art, Saturday and Tuesday Clubs, the Museum Association, and Sacramento Orphanage, and attends the Grace Episcopal Church, at San Francisco. Five children blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Dohrmann, and four are living: Augusta, now Mrs. William Clayton of San Diego; Louise B., Mrs. A. A. Weissberger of Honolulu; Marie J., the wife of E. C. Warner of Santa Cruz; Ida W., died at eighteen years; and George W. Dohrmann, the only son, who as head of the Dohrmann-Wolf Agency has greatly expanded the business inaugurated by his father. In 1864 Mr. Charles W. Dohrmann joined the National Guard of California and served on the staff of the Third Brigade with the rank of Major, a commission he held until his death. He also belonged to the Masons, the Knights of Pythias, the Elks and the Druids.

**GUSTAVUS WETZLAR.**—Another pioneer whose enviable influence will be felt by future generations, was the late Gustavus Wetzlar, who was born in Hanover, Germany, and was graduated from the University of Heidelberg, and who spoke eleven different languages. He came to New York City, where he was successful as an importer of laces and curtains. He was married in Dixon, Ill., to Miss Louise Dumbeaux, who was born in that city, of French parentage. Mr. Wetzlar took his bride back to New York City, where he continued his importing business. As soon as the discovery of gold was heralded to the world, Mr. Wetzlar determined to seek the new Eldorado; so he and his wife took their six girls to Germany to be educated in Leipsig, and he came on immediately to California, sailing around Cape Horn to San Francisco in 1849, and for a time followed mining. In 1851 he returned to Germany to visit his family and to induce his brother, Godfrey, to come to California. This brother had also graduated from Heidelberg and was a mineralogist. He remained in Leipsig until 1853, and during his stay his daughter, Pauline, now Mrs. Dohrmann, was born four months before his return to California. He again engaged in mining and invested in real estate. In February, 1862, his family joined him, coming via Panama.

In 1865 Mr. Wetzlar removed to San Francisco, where he was a stock-broker, having an office at the corner of California and Montgomery Streets, and working with a partner named Sam Brannan; and also in partnership with Fred Mebius, the German consul, he started the German Savings Bank in San Francisco, Mebius acting as president, and Wetzlar, as cashier. He was a charter member of the California Society of Pioneers, and he was also their secretary and was the founder of the Mineralogical Cabinet of San Francisco.

Mr. Wetzlar died in San Francisco, being survived by his widow, who passed away in San Jose. There were thirteen children, twelve girls and one boy, born to them, seven of whom reached maturity. Augusta is Mrs. de Bendeleben, of San Jose; Ida was the wife of Major Alfred Morton, and she died in San Francisco in 1921; Clara, Mrs. Grossman, resides in San Jose; Emily was the wife of Ludvig Mebius, who was a prominent business man in Sacramento, until his death in 1918. Mr. Mebius was born in the independent city of Lübeck, Germany. He came to California in 1862, locating in Sacramento, where he became a partner in the firm of Lady Adams & Company, wholesale grocers. Later on the firm became Mebius, Drescher & Company. His wife died in 1906. Mary was the wife of Frank Morton, who was assistant manager of Wells Fargo Company in San Francisco. She passed away over twenty years ago. Pauline is Mrs. Dohrmann, of Sacramento. Alex J. Wetzlar was an insurance agent until his death in 1895.

**JOHN W. JOHNSTON.**—A seeming misfortune in the life of John W. Johnston, when ill health forced him to relinquish a splendid professional practice in a most desirable location and seek a change of climate, proved to proffer in return a recompense of no small value. The practice of law in Sacramento has brought him into prominence through the northern part of the state and, while enjoying the benefits accruing from restored health, he also receives gratifying returns from his practice, so that he has no reason to regret the apparent handicap attending his removal to this city. Since coming to Sacramento in 1899, he has built up an important clientele. During a period of ten years he was associated in professional work with the Hon. Grove L. Johnson, the father of United States Senator Hiram W. Johnson, former governor of this state.

Among the thousands of Union soldiers whom Ohio furnished to protect the Stars and Stripes during the Civil War, not the least conspicuous was Henry Johnston, a volunteer for three months at the opening of the rebellion, and thereafter a reenlisted veteran for the remainder of the struggle. Eventually he received an honorable discharge, after peace had been declared. When he entered the army he left at home a wife and children, among the latter being John W., the subject of this sketch, who was born in Pike County, Ohio, in 1857. The wife, who bore the maiden name of Louisa Slaughter, was a native of Ohio, born of a Southern family, and numbered among her relatives a distinguished general, General Slaughter, of the Confederate Army. During the fall of 1865 the family removed to Missouri and settled at Kirksville, Adair County. The son, at that time a lad of eight years, received his education almost wholly in Kirksville, and in 1881 he was admitted to the bar. Two years later he was elected city attorney of Kirksville, and for a period of three consecutive terms he served satisfactorily in that capacity. Before the third term had expired he was elected prosecuting attorney of Adair County, and for two terms he filled that office with conspicuous zeal and tireless energy. When his long period of official service had been completed, Mr. Johnston removed to Nebraska and opened an office in Omaha, where immediately he rose to professional prominence. During 1894 he was elected to represent Douglas County in the Nebraska state legislature, and during his term he



*John W Johnston*





promoted the interests of his home city to the extent of his ability. The legislature of which he was a member elected Hon. John M. Thurston to the United States senate. The exciting and long-continued campaign, however, seriously impaired the health of Mr. Johnston and developed throat troubles that did not yield to ordinary treatment. A change of climate was advised, and he therefore came to California during 1896, settling in Ukiah, where he engaged in the practice of law for three years, removing then to the capital city, and establishing his present headquarters in the Bryte building. Mr. Johnston was elected a member of the assembly of the California state legislature from the fourteenth assembly district at the general election in 1916, and was elected to succeed himself in the following elections of 1918, 1920, and 1922. He is now serving his fourth consecutive term. He has been chairman of the Committee on Prisons and Reformatories, and is now serving as chairman of the Committee on Corporations. In the legislature he has taken a very active part, and during the four sessions has been conspicuous as a debater on all important questions that have arisen. He is recognized as one of the legislature's ablest debaters, being forceful in argument and quick, in a quiet, witty way, in making telling replies calculated to win his point. His influence has increased with each succeeding biennial session, and he has succeeded in putting through some good measures and needed legislation. He is very punctual and attentive, hardly ever missing a roll-call, and has fulfilled his duties with great care and ability.

While still making his home in Missouri, Mr. Johnston married Miss Juliet M. Holloway, a native of that state and a descendant, through her mother, of the illustrious Lee family of Virginia. One of her cousins served his second term as a judge of the supreme court of Montana. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston are the parents of five children. The eldest, Thomas D., district attorney of Contra Costa County, represented that county in the California state legislature during the sessions of 1908-1909 and 1912-1913. Volney C., the second son, resides in Sacramento. The three youngest children are Pauline, Lucille, and J. Willard. The broad and congenial fraternal relations of Mr. Johnston have included membership with the Ancient Order of Druids, the Woodmen of the World, the Odd Fellows and the Masons, all of which at various times have benefited by his professional knowledge, tactful spirit and unwavering adherence to the highest principles of honor.

**HARRY C. MARTINE.**—The musical interests of Sacramento County are certainly well cared for, if one may judge from the activities and the remarkably satisfactory results of such an institution as the Martine School of Music, under the efficient and popular management of Harry C. Martine, a native of Manchester, N. H., who came to California a good quarter of a century ago, bringing with him all that stands for Yankee genius, and luckily finding here, especially in the capital city, a larger and better field for the exercise and development of his rare talents. His parents were H. C. and Olive Martine.

Harry Martine began his musical studies early with S. H. Gerrish, John Flocton, Thomas Senyor and other capable teachers in Boston, during ten years, and during that time he himself gave piano lessons, not merely increasing his income, but adding to his

knowledge by trying to teach someone else. Later, he studied in Portland, Ore., Oakland and with Edward Finck, Roswald W. Vincent and others, and in 1900 he located at Sacramento, where he opened the Martine School of Music, which has been more and more patronized. In addition to teaching music, Professor Martine has also written much on musical topics for the "Pacific Coast Musician," and other magazines, and has published a number of piano compositions for teaching purposes.

In this important, progressive work in higher education and the formation of a better taste on the part of the public for musical art, Professor Martine has the valuable and faithful assistance of Annette Martine, pianist and teacher of repute. She finished an academic course at Milwaukee, Wis., and a collegiate course at St. Mary's, at Notre Dame, Ind., and then studied Mason's touch and technique with Mrs. Annen, a pupil of Dr. Mason, and aesthetic analysis with W. S. B. Mathews, and also a special study of Chopin's works with Thieman, of Berlin. Later, she studied organ, and for ten years had important positions as church organist. In 1921, she located in Sacramento; and with her husband, she is active not only in the management of the institute, but in teaching piano and theory, the Martine School paying special attention to piano. Professor and Mme. Martine have certificates from the University of America at Washington, D. C., and being certificated by Alexander Henne-man, examiner for the Art Publication Society, they have authority to conduct a normal school. The normal students of the Martine School of Music are certified both by the Kroegeer School in St. Louis, and by E. R. Kroegeer of that school, and only certified teachers are employed by the Martine School of Music.

**CHARLES WARDLE MORTON.**—A representative of the finely-trained, experienced class of men who contribute much by their residence and activities toward making Sacramento County notable, not merely in California but beyond the confines of the great Golden State, is Charles Wardle Morton, who is associated with Weinstock, Lubin & Company, at Sacramento. He was born in Derbyshire, England, the son of Charles W. and Martha (Wardle) Morton, and enjoyed the advantages of the excellent schools provided for the training of English youth. At the same time, and while given some opportunity to come into touch with forces and influential men in the outside world, he profited by the healthy, athletic training which is always a part of English life. Having evidenced a talent for original art, he pursued one of the best art courses available in his country, and then went over to Paris, where he spent four years in a famous art institute, from which he was graduated with honors. Then for three years he followed the profession of an architect, an interesting circumstance, considering that his grandfather had long been the leading architect of Newcastle.

In 1884, he came to the United States with Harry Thorp and opened a studio in New York City; and there he made a specialty of commercial display. For a while, Mr. Morton was associated with John Wanamaker, the great department-store man, who always knew what kind of an assistant he needed when he engaged anyone for his service; but since 1887 he has been in Sacramento with Weinstock, Lubin & Company, and his gifts, experience and fidelity have



helped to win and also to hold for them not a few of their best patrons. He has been prominently connected with the peculiar local enterprise known as the Street Fair, leading in suggesting artistic and effective forms of display; and he has also made himself felt in civic affairs. He was president of the Sutter Club, and is an active Republican. Mr. Morton was one of the three originators of the National Association of Display Men, a vigorous organization now international in its working and scope, boasting a membership of thousands; and he served for two years as the president of that association.

At Fairfield, in 1895, Mr. Morton was married to Miss Martha Pearl Connolley, the daughter of a prominent pioneer of Solano County, where the family had resided for fifty years; and their fortunate union has been blessed with the birth of two sons, Charles W., Jr., who entered the service of his country in the late war as a private and came out a lieutenant, and Harry W. Morton, also a promising youth. The family attend the Episcopal Church; and besides being active in the social life of that organization, Mr. and Mrs. Morton are among the welcome participants in the social life centering in the Lodge of Scottish Rite Masons, to which he belongs. He is also a Knight Templar, a Shriner, and a thirty-third-degree Mason.

**DR. DAVID F. HERSPRING.**—A native son, Dr. Herspring was born in San Francisco, January 8, 1872, the son of Adolph and Frances (Krant) Herspring, both natives of New York State and now deceased. The parents were married in New York and came to California by way of Panama in 1852. The father was a prominent potato merchant of San Francisco and Oakland for many years. Eight children were born to this pioneer couple, and four sons are now living: David F., Louis, Joseph, and Harry.

David F. Herspring received his education in the Oakland schools; and when ready for the business world, he learned the candy-manufacturing business with Bruning Brothers, of Oakland, then the leading confectioners of that city. He then went to Yolo County, and in Woodland engaged in the candy business for three years under the firm name of Siebe & Herspring, at the end of that period selling out his interest and making the journey to New York City, where his change of occupation was as radical as his change of residence, for he then became a member of the firm of O'Kane & Stillings, wholesale manufacturers of harness and turf goods. Later he accepted a position at the Palisade Stock Farm of trotting horses in New Jersey, acting as manager, trainer and driver of their finest stock. He is also the manufacturer of Herspring's Salve, and Herspring's Stomach and Rheumatism Powders that are used throughout the United States and Europe.

Dr. Herspring attended the Detroit Veterinary Dental College, where he specialized in veterinary dental surgery. On returning to California, in 1907, he practiced his profession in Woodland, Yolo County, until 1918, during seven years of which time he was chief humane officer of the county; and he also officiated as vice-president of the Humane Society of Yolo County.

In 1918, Dr. Herspring came to Sacramento and became manager of the Sutter Candy Company, the leading confectionery and cafe of the city, his early training and thorough knowledge of the business making him particularly adapted for managing the

details of this line of work. He is also a breeder of fine horses, and ships a carload East each year to Chicago for sale. He has bred and sold such well-known harness horses as Don Rosine, Edna Brown, Dan Logan, Bert Kelly, and others, all taken East and sold; in all, the doctor has made thirteen round trips across the country with his high-bred stock. He owns the imported Belgian stallion, Mosel, which was exhibited and took second prize at the Sacramento State Fair in 1922. The breeding and training of horses has always been his hobby, and his interest in this "sport of kings" has broadened his life in many ways, making him cosmopolitan in character and outlook, with an ever widening circle of friends, both in Sacramento and other points where his interests touch. Fraternally, he is a member of the Sacramento Lodge of Elks No. 6; Sutter Fort Lodge, N. S. G. W., of Sacramento; Alpine Blue Lodge of Masons, No. 77, of New Jersey; Sacramento Chapter of the Eastern Star; and the Sciots of Sacramento; and he is a thirty-second-degree Scottish Rite Mason and a member of Ben Ali Shrine, of Sacramento.

**WARREN WALLACE WILLIAM WALTER SMITH.**—Born on the old Hart Smith ranch at Isleton, on May 3, 1877, W. W. W. Smith is the son of Hart F. and Maggie (McKever) Smith. The father was born in Illinois, and in 1852 came to California, settling in Sacramento County. Warren Smith was the youngest in a family of ten children born to these pioneer parents. He received his education at the Isleton grammar school, Hoitt's private school at Burlingame, and the University of California, graduating in the class of 1902 with the degree M. E. During his college days he was a prominent football star, and was known all over the country as "Locomotive Smith." At the University of California he was a member of the Skull and Keys, Winged Helmet, and Sigma Nu Fraternities. He was custodian of the famous "Stanford Axe" in 1901 and was elected football captain of the University eleven for the year 1901. He made his three C's his Freshman year, playing right half in the football team, catcher on the Varsity baseball team, and second place in the hammer throw on the track. In 1901 he went to the University of Oregon as coach for the University football team. After finishing the season he returned to the University of California; but on account of his having been coach at the University of Oregon, he was barred from the intercollegiate football game, being classed as a professional football player, much to the disgust and to the great indignation of the students, who raised the college yells in protest, the slogan being, "We want Locomotive Smith! Remember Smith!" An all-round athlete, at that time Mr. Smith held the record for hammer-throwing, and was the idolized hero of his college mates.

After his college days, Mr. Smith returned home to the delta of the Sacramento River and engaged in ranching with his brother-in-law, Mr. Bryan, until the death of John W. Harris, another brother-in-law, the husband of his sister Annie. Mr. Harris had been the proprietor of a butcher shop in Isleton; and after his death Mr. Smith and his sister conducted the shop as partners until 1914, when the business was discontinued. In 1907 Mr. Smith's brother, John Kennedy Smith, died; and his wife having preceded him; Warren Smith inherited fifty-







*Harvey H. Smith*



Lillian R. Smith





two acres, a portion of his brother's holdings, known as the John Kennedy ranch, located on Grand Island about two miles south of Ryde. In July of that year, Warren W. Smith started the erection of his fine home on the ranch and in December the family moved into their new residence, where they have since made their home, the ranch being mostly devoted to fruit. On the death of Mr. Smith's parents, the old home ranch of 595 acres was conducted as a corporation for a few years; recently it has been divided, 148 acres coming to Mr. Smith as his share, which is devoted to orchards and to the growing of asparagus. A believer in cooperative marketing of farm produce, Mr. Smith is a member of the California Pear Growers' Association, California Asparagus Growers' Association, and California Peach Growers' Association.

The marriage of Mr. Smith, which occurred at the Wickstrom ranch on Grand Island, November 2, 1907, united him with Miss Lillian Catherine Wickstrom, born in San Francisco, a daughter of Charles August and Lisette (Huth) Wickstrom, the father a native of Stockholm, Sweden, and the mother a native of Germany. Her parents came to California in pioneer days and were married in San Francisco, the father later purchasing a ranch on the Sacramento River near Ryde, where he spent most of his days, rearing his family there; and there Lisette Wickstrom still resides on the old home ranch, consisting of 100 acres devoted to fruit-raising. Mrs. Smith has one brother, Godfried, of Hayward. She received her education in the schools of the Good Hope district, Mt. St. Gertrude's Academy, Rio Vista, and the California Business College at San Francisco. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Smith: Marion Anna and Warren Wallace.

Mr. Smith and his wife have both been prominent in civic, social, and fraternal life in their community. He is a member of Isleton Lodge, No. 108, I. O. O. F., in which he is a past grand; and with his wife he is a member of Hogate Rebekah Lodge, No. 294, Isleton, in which Mrs. Smith is a past noble grand. He also belongs to Sacramento Lodge, No. 6, B. P. O. Elks. Believing that protection is a fundamental principle in national politics, Mr. Smith is a strong Republican. He is very much alive to all projects in his district which mean the further development of its resources and the carrying on of the good work so ably started by his pioneer parents and their contemporaries in the early days.

**CHARLES AUGUST WICKSTROM.**—Among the early settlers on the Sacramento River on Grand Island who gave their best energy and efforts to the upbuilding of the Delta section, was the late Charles August Wickstrom, who passed to his eternal reward on October 11, 1901. He was born in Sweden in 1855 and came to California in 1875. He naturally tried his hand at mining and sought the elusive gold near Gibonsville, Sierra County, and afterwards in Nevada County. He spent about five years and at one time had accumulated quite a sum, but lost it again. In 1881 Charles A. Wickstrom came down to San Francisco and engaged in the theatrical business, running the Coliseum with its accessories, in which he was successful. He exchanged the Coliseum Theater for other property in 1884, and on September 9, 1885, purchased 100 acres on Grand Island,

Sacramento County, about five miles above Isleton. Locating on the property, he built a residence and suitable farm buildings and engaged in raising fruits and vegetables, spending his time in the development of his ranch.

In 1881, Mr. Wickstrom married Miss Lisette Huth, a native of Germany, their union being blessed with two children, Charles Godfried and Mrs. Lillian Smith. Mr. Wickstrom was not permitted to enjoy the fruits of his labor; for he passed on, as above stated, on October 11, 1901, mourned by his family, friends, and business associates. His widow survives him, still residing on her Grand Island ranch, and is much esteemed and loved by all who know her.

**CHARLES W. CARRICK.**—For over a half century Charles W. Carrick has been a resident of Sacramento County, coming with his parents when he was a babe in arms. He was born in the rural district near Iowa City, Iowa, November 15, 1869, a son of William and Bridget (McCann) Carrick, both natives of Ireland. William Carrick came to America with his older brother Thomas on a small sailing vessel as early as 1850 and conducted a small dairy near Albany, N. Y. While residing there, William Carrick was married to Miss Bridget McCann, who came to America with her parents in 1845. Six children were born to them: John Thomas, deceased; Mary E.; Lucy; Mattie; Margaret and Charles W., the subject of this sketch. Later, when William Carrick removed to Iowa, he engaged in farming and stock-raising until 1870, when he sold out and came West, locating on the Yeager ranch in Sacramento County, where he farmed for three years; in 1873 he purchased 320 acres in the Sylvan district of the county where he continued to farm until his death in 1899, at the age of seventy-two years. The mother still remained on the home ranch, and with the aid of her son she handled the property to good advantage until her death in February, 1920, aged eighty-four. Charles W. Carrick now owns the home ranch in partnership with his nephew, Lester Carrick, the only son of John Thomas Carrick, the deceased brother of our subject. In politics, Mr. Carrick is a Democrat.

**EMANUEL D. PERRY.**—Prominent among the most popular of leaders in the fraternal world in northern California may well be mentioned Emanuel D. Perry, secretary of the Loyal Order of Moose, No. 1020, of Sacramento, a native Bostonian, having been born at the Hub on March 22, 1866. He was apprenticed to learn the printer's trade, and came to California in 1883, at the age of seventeen. He had two uncles in Kern County, who were sheep- and cattle-men; and after spending five months in their employ, he went to San Francisco for one and one-half years, and then to the mines, in Placer County, trying his luck at both Forest Hill and Iowa Hill.

Coming to Sacramento in 1910, he followed carpenter work for four years, and in 1914 he was appointed janitor of the Sacramento high school, which position he now holds. He knows his business thoroughly, makes it a point to place his duties as janitor above all else, and therefore both to be punctual and dependable, and so enjoys the confidence of all who have to do with him, he being as popular with the youth as with the faculty and other officers.



Mr. Perry has been very active in the Moose Lodge, and was one of the organizers of Lodge No. 1020, which was started with fifty-four members, and now has six hundred. He was elected outer guard, and in 1917 was made secretary of the lodge, and has been a big factor in the building of the order. On September 4, 1921, he organized the second degree of the Moose, which corresponds to the Shrine degree in Masonry; he was told that this could not be accomplished, but he nevertheless succeeded. The new organization includes twelve bodies in the Valley, and represents a total membership of 167. A movement is on foot to build a home, at a cost of \$200,000, for the Moose order in Sacramento, and this will doubtless succeed, with such men as E. D. Perry behind it. Mr. Perry has also been a member of the Knights of Pythias for twenty-one years, and in that circle he enjoys the same enviable popularity.

Our subject was married at Iowa Hill, in Placer County, in the year 1894, to Miss Albena Rossi, a native of Placer County and a member of a well-known pioneer family; and two sons have blessed the union. Russell M. Perry, aged twenty-two, is an employee of the D. O. Mills Bank, of Sacramento; and Francis J., aged eighteen, is with the Capital Cracker and Candy Company, of Sacramento.

**JOSEPH P. McENERNEY.**—A successful farmer, whose progressive methods have long been the admiration of those wishing to attain the highest results in agriculture, is Joseph P. McEnerney, residing about four miles east of Arno. A native son, very proud of his association with the great Golden State, he was born in Sacramento County, on the old McEnerney ranch, on September 21, 1881, the son of Patrick and Bridget (Flaherty) McEnerney, the former a native of West Meath, Ireland, the latter hailing from the County Galway, in the same green isle. As far back as 1867, Patrick McEnerney came out to California and settled at Stockton; and here he and his lady were married on September 23, 1872, after which they settled at Franklin, where they conducted a dairy. In 1880, the father moved onto what is now known as the Patrick McEnerney ranch, about three miles east of Hicksville, now called Arno; and there he passed away on January 26, 1921, esteemed by all who knew him. Mrs. McEnerney and her two sons reside on these 221 acres, formerly known as the P. G. Williamson ranch.

Eleven children constituted the family of this very worthy couple: William D.; Frank; Sarah S., now Mrs. Donovan of Herald; Mary, the wife of August Beakey, of Sacramento; Joseph P., the subject of our review; Thomas L.; John Leo; Bernard; Susan, Mrs. Haines, in Texas; Paul; and Gertrude, now the wife of David Morrow of Sacramento. Besides the home place, Patrick McEnerney had acquired about a section of land in several parcels; and his family now enjoy the improvements he made on his ranch, which included a fine modern home, and other first-class modern farm buildings, making the place one of the finest in that section of the county.

Joseph P. McEnerney attended the Arno grammar school, and after that remained with his father until 1914, when he started out to farm for himself; and he leased from time to time from 200 to 500 acres in the Galt vicinity. In 1920, he purchased a ten-acre piece of land, and he has resided on the place ever

since. He also leases about 500 acres of pasture land, where he raises cattle. In national politics preferring the standards and platforms of the historic Democratic party, Mr. McEnerney prides himself in particular upon his true American patriotism, and puts his shoulder to the local community wheel, and helps boost for Arno and Sacramento County.

**ALESSANDRO MARENGO.**—An experienced, successful Italian-American who has "made good" with his 363 acres of choice ranch-land about three miles northeast of Galt, is Alessandro Marengo, who was born at Salterana, in the province of Genoa, Italy, on June 7, 1866, the son of Augustino and Teresa (Marengo) Marengo. The father, a worthy farmer, the son of Peter and Mary Marengo, farmer folks, was born in 1828 and died in 1905.

Alessandro attended the common schools of Italy, and grew up to help at home, while his father crossed the ocean to America in 1869, came on to California, by way of Panama, stopped at San Francisco, then came to Stockton and soon after to Galt. In 1879, Mr. Marengo sent to Italy for his wife and four children, who journeyed from Havre, France, to the United States, and then across the continent from New York to California by means of the railroad, at length reaching Galt. About 1870, Mr. Marengo, with a partner, bought 160 acres of land east of Galt and in 1878 he purchased 624 acres of land three miles northeast of Galt, and the following year improved the ranch by building a house for a home, so that when the family arrived the devoted husband and father was ready to receive them. There were four children in the family. Judita is the widow of A. Lippi, of Galt, and had three girls and two boys. Her son, George, was killed in the World War in France, and Pio was killed in an automobile accident; her three girls are living. Her sister, Maria, married Antonio Bisagna, and died leaving eight children; Virginia became Mrs. Peter Denevi, and she also died, leaving three children; and Alessandro is the subject of this review.

Alessandro Marengo did not have the opportunity to learn the English language in school, for he wanted to go to work and felt that it would be too hard to learn, and so would require too much time; but he has acquired a good deal of practical education, and as a stanch Republican and a pious Roman Catholic is a good useful citizen. He is also a Knight of Columbus.

He was married at Galt, on July 9, 1898, to Miss Matilde Denevi, a native of Cembrano, province of Genoa, Italy, and the daughter of Dominico and Maria (Solari) Denevi. Her parents died in Italy, highly esteemed by all who knew them; her father lived to be seventy-six years old, and her mother, who passed away in November, 1922, saw her seventy-ninth year. Mrs. Marengo came to California in January, 1898, traveling all alone. She was one of a family of seven children, the others being: Maria, who died at Reno, Nev.; Peter, who died in Stockton; Cesare, in Italy; Constantine; Judita (who is in Italy), all older; and Jennie, Mrs. G. Giambruno of Hayward, who is the youngest of the family group. Matilde Denevi attended the Italian schools and there received an excellent elementary training. She is now the mother of five children: Mary, Mrs. Antonio Dutra of Galt, who has one daughter, Elizabeth; Teresa, who became the wife of Raymond Biama; and Joseph, August and Antonio.



*Alessandro Marengo*  
*Mabel de Marengo*





While Mr. Marengo was working with his father he bought 160 acres from him, paying for it by his work; then when the father died he inherited 160 acres from him, but he had to pay his mother \$900. He later bought 156 acres, the home ranch, from his mother, paying \$4,000, which gave him 476 acres; but some of this he has since sold, leaving him 363 acres. He has been engaged in general farming and in the raising of stock.

**EDGAR and MARY V. HOFFNER.**—Among the esteemed and honored pioneers of Orangevale are Edgar and Mary V. Hoffner, whose residence in that locality covers a period of twenty-eight years. Edgar Hoffner was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, September 26, 1848, a son of Thomas K. and Sarah (Ege) Hoffner, also natives of Cincinnati, Ohio. The paternal great-great-grandfather of our subject, J. George Hoffner, was a native of Württemberg, Germany, and at the age of twenty-one joined the British army; he was sent to Canada and fought in the battle of Quebec. At the age of fifteen, Edgar Hoffner enlisted in Company A, 148th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, but he did not get to the front; in 1869 he reenlisted in the Regular Army and saw service on the frontier of Arizona and Mexico during the Apache Indian raids. In 1871, Mr. Hoffner was sent to Benicia, Cal., and then to Fort Bidwell in Modoc County, and was with Colonel Gillem in quelling the outbreaks of the Modoc Indians from 1871 to 1874; then he was in civil life for a short time. Mr. Hoffner served with the First Cavalry, U. S. Regulars, under Capt. R. F. Bernard; in 1878 he reenlisted at St. Louis, Mo., and served in Idaho and Nevada until 1881, when he was honorably discharged at Fort McDermot, Nev. He then went to Ogden, Utah.

On August 8, 1882, Mr. Hoffner was united in marriage with Miss Mary V. Ewing, daughter of Dr. G. V. and Martha S. (Coon) Ewing, whose sketch also appears in this history. Previously to the time of her marriage, Miss Ewing was teaching in a private mission school at Adams Ranch, Idaho. Mr. and Mrs. Hoffner continued to make their residence in Ogden until 1895 when they removed to California and permanently located in Orangevale. Mr. and Mrs. Hoffner are the parents of one son, Phillip H., who served in the Sanitary Corps of the U. S. Army during the World War. He was married to Miss Myrtle Butler of Roseville and they are the parents of one son, William Edgar; they reside in Roseville where he is connected with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company.

Mr. Hoffner has engaged in fruit-raising since locating in Orangevale on the home place of Dr. Ewing, where Mr. and Mrs. Hoffner are comfortably enjoying the remaining years allotted to them. While residing in Ogden, Utah, Mr. Hoffner was connected with the Southern Pacific Railroad for seven years and the postoffice for five years, and was first lieutenant of the Knights of Pythias Lodge of Ogden. Mrs. Hoffner has long been associated with educational matters in every community in which she has resided; she was graduated from the Western College, Oxford, Ohio, in 1878, and the following year removed to Ogden, Utah, where she taught in private mission schools until her marriage to Mr. Hoffner in 1882, and many thrilling experiences fell to the lot of the young

school teacher. She is one of the original and charter members of the Orangevale Study Club and has always been active in community welfare work. Mrs. Hoffner is well-known as a newspaper correspondent both in Sacramento and Orangevale; also her articles are published from time to time in "The Continent," a weekly magazine published in Chicago.

**MRS. SARAH E. DONOVAN.**—Born at Franklin, in Sacramento County, Mrs. Sarah E. Donovan is the daughter of Patrick and Bridget McEnerney; she attended the Arno district school and made her home with her parents until she was married. On November 29, 1899, she became the wife of Edmund H. Kenefick, who was born near Liberty, in San Joaquin County, the son of Jeremiah and Rose (Darcy) Kenefick, the former a native of County Limerick, and the latter a native of Kilkenny, Ireland. They came out to California in early days, and underwent all the hardships of the pioneer. Jeremiah Kenefick was both a sheep- and a stock-raiser, and farmed first in San Joaquin County, where he acquired by purchase a large tract of land; and he later secured additional acreage in Sacramento County. The farm upon which Mrs. Donovan lives today was his first purchase—then a section; and in time he added other ranches in Sacramento County, to the extent of about two sections. Jeremiah passed away at his home-place in San Joaquin County aged about seventy-six, and his good wife attained to about the same age. They had an interesting and promising family of five children.

Edmund Kenefick attended the Telegraph district school, and then helped on the ranch until he was married, when he and his wife removed to the new residence built on the Sacramento County ranch, where the family have since resided; and of the section Jeremiah purchased, Mrs. Donovan still has 320 acres. Edmund himself acquired 320 acres adjoining their place, but one-half of this has since been sold. What was realized by the sale of the 160 acres was put into the purchase of 180 acres known as the old Prouty ranch. All improvements, such as barns and other farm buildings, were put onto the home ranch. Mr. Kenefick always followed general farming; and his death, on March 13, 1913, was a real loss to California agriculture. He left four children: Eugene E. is at home; Adele is teaching at Escalon, San Joaquin County; George is a high school student at Lodi; and Rose is in the high school at St. Joseph's Academy, at Sacramento.

After Mr. Kenefick's demise, his widow continued to reside at the home place, and to conduct the ranch herself. She was married a second time on November 19, 1921, at Sacramento, to Michael Donovan. He was born in Ireland and came across the Atlantic to Boston, when only nine years old, and since that time he has made his way in the world. He has traveled widely through various sections of the United States, and has also spent nine years in Alaska, during the gold rush. Later, he settled in Seattle, where he followed contracting as a builder; and on coming to California, he was a contractor at San Francisco for three years, just previous to his marriage with Mrs. Kenefick. He himself had been previously married to Miss Katherine Crane, a native of Nebraska, who passed away in January, 1918.



**H. JAY SMITH.**—Prominent as a realty operator in Galt and the surrounding territory, H. Jay Smith has made this his home since March 15, 1908, following an interesting career in many lines, particularly in the world of art. He was born on August 12, 1852, in Janesville, Wis., the son of Thomas Jay and Betsy (Partridge) Smith. The father was born at Wilbraham, Mass., and later engaged in farming in Connecticut; and there he was married, his wife being a native of Canaan, Conn. About this time there was a great exodus of New Englanders to Wisconsin, then considered the Far West, and Thomas Jay Smith was among the number. Selling his farm, he received payment for it in gold, and when he set out on his long journey he was accompanied by five men to guard his life and treasure. Later Mr. Smith removed to Red Wing, Minn., and at one time owned half the town-site of this place. A staunch supporter of education, he had both a financial and moral interest in Hamline University at St. Paul, Minn. He continued in the real estate business at Red Wing until his health failed, when he joined his son, taking up his residence at St. Anthony Falls, a suburb of Minneapolis. There he passed away in 1871, aged fifty-seven years, his widow surviving him until the age of seventy-six.

H. Jay Smith was only ten months old when his parents moved to Red Wing, Minn. There he attended the grammar and high schools, then entered Hamline University, and later finished his education in the University of Minnesota at Minneapolis. While attending there he helped finance his way by tutoring, and also displayed considerable business acumen in various enterprises. He purchased hundreds of cords of pine fire-wood and employed students to pile it into cords, selling it to residents of the town and nearly always doubling his money. Besides this he also managed boarding-houses for the students, renting buildings for the purpose and personally conducting the business. While he was attending the University, the great mills fire occurred, and the insurance companies had refused to pay the claims on the mills destroyed, contending that the fire and damage had been caused by an explosion. Mr. Smith was given charge of an investigation of the real cause of the disaster, and although only a student of chemistry and physics, he experimented and got to the bottom of the cause, proving conclusively to the insurance companies that the disaster was caused by a quick, straight-burning fire, instead of by an explosion. As Mr. Smith was only twenty-three years old at the time, this was considered a remarkable achievement.

After finishing his university course, Mr. Smith went to New York, where he was with Wm. Wood & Company, dealers in medical books. He was soon sent West and for three years had charge of four states for this firm. He then opened a medical book store in Minneapolis, occupying space in a large book and art store, which he later bought out, conducting the business himself for several years. For seven years he was art director for the exposition at Minneapolis, having sixteen galleries in charge. He temporarily gave up art work, however, and made several trips of exploration into Colorado, and on one of these he became thoroughly familiar with the great Battle Rock Mountain. In 1893 Mr. Smith became identified with the Cliff Dwellers exhibit at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago. The exhibit

was collected by him and he was the originator of the idea as well as the design, in which he produced a facsimile of this Battle Rock, which contained over 200,000 feet of lumber, and which was sprayed by means of apparatus perfected by him after weeks of effort. In order to produce the desired color effect, it was necessary to spray it very quickly, while there were no air currents; and after waiting for several days for a suitable time, the spraying was completed in two and a half hours, which was considered a remarkable feat. After the exposition he went to Boston, where he had an exhibit of the works of American artists and of the old masters, which was very successful. Prior to this he had spent some time in New York, where he had secured a shipment of 224 casts of works of art in the British Museum, for the Minneapolis Art Gallery.

Giving up his art work on account of his health, Mr. Smith spent some time in Washington, D. C., and then went to St. Louis, Mo. While there he became identified with a realty firm that had purchased 7,500 acres of land at Galt, Cal., which they expected to develop to vineyard. Mr. Smith came to Galt to look over the property and returned to St. Louis to advise the company concerning its development. In March, 1908, he returned to Galt, and this has since been his home; he is extensively engaged in the real estate business, and is the owner of about fifty lots in Galt, besides other property.

Mr. Smith deserves great credit for his work in securing the Union High School at Galt. In order to secure this school at Galt, it was necessary to consolidate eleven contiguous school districts, five of which lay in San Joaquin County and six in Sacramento County. This was accomplished largely through Mr. Smith's foresight and executive ability; and it was accomplished on schedule time. Had the matter been allowed to drag, a delay of sixty days would have defeated the project.

Few men have the wide range of experience possessed by Mr. Smith. As an art connoisseur and critic, he has gained wide notoriety. He is a well-known traveler and lecturer, having visited every state of the Union, and traveled in Europe and Mexico. In the latter country he did valuable research work in archeology and anthropology. In Europe he gathered works of art extensively for the Minneapolis Industrial Exposition. He is a man of clear ideas, force of character, executive ability and practical business methods that have brought him success. After settling in California he prepared an illustrated lecture on California, which he delivered in the principal cities of the East and Middle West, and in that way he did much towards furthering the interests of the state.

By his first marriage, to Miss Carrie Bell Barnum of West Cornwall, Conn., Mr. Smith had three sons, Ernest Jay, general agent for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company at St. Louis, Mo.; Thomas Harold, in the automobile business at Oakland; and Harvey, an architect at San Antonio, Texas. His second marriage united him with Miss Laura Bell Partridge of Albert Lea, Minn., and they had one son, Sidney Partridge, a landscape artist of De Kalb, Ill. In Minneapolis, on January 25, 1899, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Maude May Fleming, and they have two daughters, Maude Frances and Constance Evelyn. Maude Frances is now Mrs. George Soare, and has one child, Constance Millicent, one year old. Con-



*A. Jay Smith*





stance Evelyn is secretary to Mr. Allen of San Francisco, of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company. Mrs. Smith is a native of St. Louis, Mo. In politics, Mr. Smith is a progressive Republican; and in religious matters he is a student of Christian Science.

**LOUIS GOVE BARTON.**—The building interests of Sacramento find a worthy and progressive representative in Louis Gove Barton, who is a contractor of long experience and is rated one of the most successful men in his line of business in this section of the state. He was born in Seabrook, N. H., September 18, 1873, a son of David A. and Annie J. (Walton) Barton, descendants of Revolutionary stock and both natives of New England, where they made their home until 1900, when they removed to Sacramento, where the father is still living, the mother having died in 1921.

Louis Gove Barton received his education in the grammar and high schools of Massachusetts; then he learned the trade of carpenter and was engaged in building operations there until 1905, when he removed to California and for one year worked at his trade. In 1906 he purchased a ranch near Isleton, and was very successful in raising asparagus for the ensuing eleven years, when he sold his ranch to good advantage. He then returned to his trade, engaged in general contracting and building, and many of the best structures in northern California are of his construction, among them being Foresters Hall, in Marysville; the Sutter high school building in Sutter County; the Sutter County Hospital at Yuba City; the high school building at Gridley; the Sisters' school at Seventh and J Streets; the Merchants Bank Building; and many fine residences and office buildings in the city of Sacramento. Mr. Barton is also in partnership with Mr. Handlin at 619 J Street, where they conduct a store, having a large and complete line of painters' supplies, paints, oils and wall paper.

Mr. Barton is a Republican in politics. Fraternally, he is a member of the Odd Fellows, having joined the order in 1894; he is a thirty-second-degree York Rite Mason and a Shriner, and also belongs to the Merchants' Club of Sacramento.

**GEORGE EDGAR BRYAN.**—A representative of one of the old pioneer families in Sacramento County is George Edgar Bryan, who was born near what is now Hood, Sacramento County, April 13, 1870. His father, Isaac Bryan, was born near Allegheny, Pa., and at the age of twelve years, came to Ohio, where Grandfather Bryan became a successful farmer and business man, owning a farm near Tiffin as well as engaging in brick-manufacturing in that city. A town sprang up on his farm, called Bryan, and is now a station on the transcontinental aerial route. In 1850 he came via Panama to Sacramento. He tried mining for a while, but soon gave it up for something more remunerative, locating on a tract of land fifteen miles south of Sacramento on the river, where he engaged in raising vegetables which he sold in the mines. He married Miss Ellen Reardon, who was of Scotch-Irish lineage but born in Philadelphia, in 1839. She came to California via Panama in 1851 with relatives, and made her home in Sacramento until her marriage. Together they pioneered, raising their family and improving their ranch, passing through the early hardships, particularly

ly the flood of 1862. Mr. Bryan was a progressive man. He established a nursery on his place, and set out orchards of cherries, shipping the fruit to San Francisco markets until Vacaville began producing the fruit; and he was also a pioneer in raising pears. He was not permitted, however, to enjoy the fruits of his labors, for he died in 1885 at the age of forty-eight years. His widow continued to reside on the home place until the youngest child was grown up, when she sold the place. She now makes her home in Vacaville.

There were eleven children in the Bryan family, nine of whom grew up; and eight are living: John, of Sacramento; Joseph, in Isleton; George Edgar, the subject of our review; William, in Stockton; Isaac, in Rio Vista; Mrs. Nellie Berg, of Stockton; Mrs. May La Montague, of Antioch; and Mrs. Minnie Sherratt, of Salinas. James, Harry, and Mrs. Anne Homer are deceased.

George Bryan was educated in the local schools, and remained on the home farm, assisting his mother until he was eighteen years old. In 1888 he began driving stage, running from Walnut Grove to Stockton, thirty-one miles, or sixty-two miles a round trip per day, changing his four-horse team at Bryan Station each way. In 1892 the line was extended to Isleton, a distance of forty miles, or an eighty-mile round trip, which he made six days a week, changing his four-horse team at Walnut Grove and again at Bryan Station. In 1904, when the dredges began throwing the sand on the levee, the road became impassable and the line was discontinued. Besides his regular driving each day, he found time on Sundays to make trips with the baseball team to adjoining cities as an active participant in the game.

On September 3, 1902, the day Buffalo Bill had his Wild West show in Sacramento, Mr. Bryan of course attended; and they were a little late starting on the return trip. On arriving at a point about one-half mile north of Hood, they were held up by a lone highwayman, who lined up the passengers, as well as Mr. Bryan, and was in the act of relieving the last passenger, Mr. Isham, of his money, when the latter saw an opportunity and grabbed the highwayman's gun. In the scuffle which ensued he retained possession of it, and the highwayman fled and made his escape. Mr. Bryan, on getting down from his seat on the stage to take his place in the line, had hidden his pocketbook in the bed of the stage.

From 1904 to 1907 Mr. Bryan was engaged in dairying at Isleton, and from 1907 to 1917 he was proprietor of the Central Hotel at the same place. Mrs. Bryan was the owner of "Shoreacres," a 167-acre ranch on Andrus Island, three miles above Isleton; so in 1916 they located on their ranch and engaged in farming, the place being devoted to the raising of pears, peaches, and plums, and asparagus and other vegetables.

On April 2, 1896, occurred the marriage of Mr. Bryan and Miss Alice Marion Smith. She was born on the old Hart Smith ranch at Isleton, and is a daughter of that old and highly respected pioneer, Hart Fellows Smith and his estimable wife, Margaret McKeever Smith, who are represented in her brother Garrett Smith's sketch in this work. Two children have been born of this fortunate union: Gertrude Anne, a graduate of the University of Califor-



nia in the class of 1920, with the degree of A. B.; and Elwood, who was also educated at the University of California. Aside from the beautiful home "Shore-acres," Mrs. Bryan is also the owner of a well-improved ranch of 104 acres, a part of her father's old place at Isleton. She is active in civic and social work in the community, being a member of Onisbo Chapter, O. E. S., at Courtland, of which she is a past matron. She is also a member of Hogate Rebekah Lodge of Isleton, in which she is a past noble grand and past district deputy. She holds membership in the Tuesday Club in Sacramento and the Methodist Church in Isleton.

In association with J. H. Rossiter, R. K. Malcolm, and John B. Coleman, of San Francisco, and George B. La Montague of Antioch, Mr. Bryan in 1917 formed the Liberty Farms Company, leasing lands in Solano County and engaging in farming on a large scale. In 1918 they purchased 5,200 acres known as the By-Pass in Solano County, and reclaimed it, the land being now devoted to raising grains, beans, asparagus, celery, and onions. From 1920 to 1922 Mr. Bryan was active in the organization of the River Lands Protective Association, a movement to prevent the rice-growers above from diverting the water from the Sacramento River for flooding the rice-fields so that the water of the lower Sacramento River would back up from the tide and become salty, a matter that is still in litigation.

A firm believer in the principles of protection as a national political policy, Mr. Bryan is naturally a staunch Republican.

**WILLIAM J. ROONEY.**—Interesting as both the descendant and the successor of a pioneer of California, and one who has attained to prominence in the real estate business in Sacramento, William J. Rooney, office manager for the firm of Wright & Kimbrough, was born at Perkins, Sacramento County, five miles from Sacramento, February 12, 1890. He is a son of Stephen J. and Mary (Tackney) Rooney, both born and reared in the Golden State and in Sacramento County. Grandfather John Rooney was one of the pioneer miners of '49 in Eldorado County, and became the owner of a fine ranch at Perkins through the possession of a note. This land was considered to be of little value at the time but the passing of the years has proven it to be a very valuable ranch. He developed this place and died there at an advanced age. Stephen J. Rooney was reared in this county and took an active part in politics and at one time served as under-sheriff to Tom O'Neil. He died in Alaska in 1898; Mrs. Mary Rooney is still living and makes her home in Sacramento.

William J. Rooney attended the public schools and the Brothers College in Sacramento and remained on the ranch with his mother until he entered the employ of Henderson-Longton Company in 1909. He was with this firm for two years and then accepted a position as office boy with Wright & Kimbrough, and he has gradually worked his way to the position he has occupied since 1919 by his persistency of purpose and careful attention to detail, that each patron might be satisfied. He is well posted on property and values in Sacramento and has easily demonstrated his mastery of the problems arising from day to day.

On October 31, 1914, in Sacramento, Mr. Rooney and Miss Nell Reese, daughter of the late David

Reese, an ex-sheriff of this county and a pioneer of the state, were united in marriage and they have three children: William Reese, David Reese and Barbara Ethel. Mr. Rooney is non-partisan in his political affiliations, voting for the man and the measure rather than the party. He belongs to the Knights of Columbus and to Sacramento Parlor No. 3, N. S. G. W., and is accounted one of the progressive men of Sacramento city and county.

**WILLIAM A. KESNER.**—For thirty-two years this sterling citizen, William A. Kesner, has been a resident of Ryde, Cal., where he owns valuable real estate. At Ryde, on Grand Island, is located his ranch of 150 acres, which is devoted to orchard, and to the raising of asparagus and beans. He was born at Keyesport, Clinton County, Ill., October 30, 1850, and received his education in the local public schools. At twenty-five years of age he left home and came to California on one of the early trains, arriving in 1875, and settled on the Sacramento River, where he worked for five years; then he removed to Colorado with his family and spent five years there.

On December 17, 1871, at Keyesport, Mr. Kesner was married to Miss Mary Clark, also a native of Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Kesner are the parents of one son, Wilfred C., who was born in Keyesport, Ill. Wilfred Kesner received his education at the Isleton and Rio Vista district schools, and supplemented his public-school training with a course at E. C. Atkinson's Business College in Sacramento. On October 5, 1905, he was married to Miss Patricia McAlister, a native of Illinois and a daughter of John and Mary McAlister. John McAlister passed away in 1917, aged seventy-five years; his widow still survives him. Wilfred C. Kesner has one son, Roy C.

Wilfred C. Kesner, with his father, owns 250 acres four miles west of Ryde which is devoted to the growing of asparagus. He is a Republican in politics; and fraternally he belongs to Franklin Lodge No. 143, F. & A. M., Courtland, and is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, belonging to the consistory in Sacramento; formerly he was a member of Islam Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, in San Francisco, until he demitted to become a charter member of Ben Ali Temple in Sacramento. He belongs to the Order of the Eastern Star and Sacramento Lodge No. 6, B. P. O. E. Wilfred C. Kesner has served as a trustee of Reclamation District No. 3 of Grand Island, and at the present time is clerk of the board of trustees of the Beaver union school district.

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Kesner returned to California after their five years' residence in Colorado and settled for three months in Fresno County; then they returned to Sacramento County and Mr. Kesner conducted a butcher shop at Isleton for five years. In 1891 he located on Grand Island, about four miles below Wa'nut Grove, and that same year a post-office was located in that part of the county, which was called Ryde. Mr. Kesner's first land purchase was a tract of forty acres. He built a house and developed the land to orchard; and he has added to his holdings until he now owns some 150 acres. Mr. Kesner erected a store and hotel at Ryde and also a modern garage building; and he owns and conducts a six-apartment building. Mr. Kesner is a Republican in politics. Fraternally, he is a member of the Odd Fellows at Isleton and the Elks, No.







*W A Kesner*



Mary C. Kesner.





6, of Sacramento; and for a number of years both Mr. and Mrs. Kesner were members of the Rebekah Lodge. Mrs. Kesner was also a member of the Eastern Star. She passed away on November 21, 1922, at the age of seventy years. For many years Mr. Kesner served as a trustee of Reclamation District No. 3 of Grand Island; for many years, also, he served as school trustee of the Good Hope school district, and of the Beaver union school district.

**HON. PERCY G. WEST.**—A distinguished and popular representative of the people in the halls of state legislation is the Honorable Percy G. West, the well-known attorney who is a member of the California legislature as assemblyman from the fifteenth district. He was born at Orange, in Orange County, on March 16, 1883, and his father was Henry West, who had married Miss Sabina Harriett Austing. They were married in the city of London, December 24, 1871, and in May, 1872, came to San Francisco, Cal. In 1876 they located on a ranch at Orange, Cal., which they eventually improved to an orange orchard. They now both live retired in that beautiful Southern city. They had nine children, six of whom are living, Percy G. being the third in order of birth.

Percy West attended the public schools of Orange County, and in time studied law in the office of Robert A. Waring, state inheritance tax attorney, and J. M. Inman, state senator, and also pursued a special course in the School of Jurisprudence of the State University at Berkeley, and on July 2, 1919, was admitted to the bar in California. He had previously worked for the Southern Pacific system, first as a telegraph operator, and then as ticket agent; in 1904 he came to Sacramento and then became traveling freight and passenger agent for the Harriman lines. In 1918 he was paying and receiving teller in the Capital National Bank, and the following year he became undersheriff. In 1920, after having resigned from his office, he took up the practice of law; and on November 2, 1920, he was elected assemblyman from the fifteenth district. He then began the practice of law, in which he has met with success. In 1922 he was reelected to the assembly without opposition. In the session of 1921 he was chairman of the committee on labor and capital. In that session he was the author of the bill creating the California State Agricultural Education Committee, which investigated all the colleges of agriculture in the United States, while formulating a definite policy to be pursued by the University of California in agricultural education, and as a result the State Farm at Davis has been made a branch of the University of California. In the session of 1923 he was chairman of the committee on claims, and he served as a member of the judiciary committee during both sessions. Republican in matters of national import, Mr. West, through his active participation in the affairs of the Native Sons of the Golden West, seeks to stimulate patriotic sentiments and influence. He is past president in that organization, and he has been secretary of the Native Sons Hall Association for fifteen years, since the organization was formed. He belongs to the American Order, Sons of St. George; Sacramento Lodge No. 6 of the Elks; Capital City Lodge No. 499, F. & A. M., and Sacramento Pyramid of the Sciots, and to the county, state and national bar associations.

At Sacramento, in 1911, Mr. West was married to Miss Ethel G. Trainor, of that city, the daughter of

W. F. Trainor, who was for years paying teller in the California National Bank. They have one son, Robert G. West. Mr. West has vested interests in ranch and home property. He believes in getting out into the open and is fond of hunting.

**DRURY DE WOLF BUTLER.**—Distinguished among the efficient public officials of Sacramento County may well be mentioned Drury De Wolf Butler, the popular and proficient county surveyor, a native son proud of the Golden State in which he was born and wherein he has demonstrated his public-spiritedness in many ways, including his enthusiastic advocacy of better roads and bridges. He first saw the light near Folsom, in Sacramento County, on November 22, 1877, the son of John E. Butler, who crossed the plains to California, arriving in February, 1850. Afterwards, he went into the mines, and then settled on Cache Creek, Yolo County, where he remained until 1864. He then bought the Half-Way House in Sacramento County, on the Sacramento-Placerville road, and conducted it as a hotel. Afterwards he embarked in the sheep business, in which he continued until 1904; and then having sold out, he died seven years later. He served in the California Assembly in 1894, and made there a very creditable record for intelligent and fearless advocacy of the best interests of the people he served. In 1875, at San Jose, he married Miss Electa De Wolf, a member of a pioneer family from Ohio; and she is still living, making her home in Sacramento, with many happy memories of days in California dating back to 1874.

Drury De Wolf Butler enjoyed the advantages of public education in California and in 1890 was graduated from the old White Rock grammar school near Folsom. For six years he studied by himself and then in 1897 he was graduated from the Sacramento high school. In 1899 he entered the University of California, and in 1903 he was graduated in mining, with his degree of B. S. He was a mining chemist for the Boulder Reduction Works in Jamestown, Colo., and next he was field engineer for the Pacific Gas and Electric Company in Butte County; he was also assistant engineer for the Sacramento Southern Railroad. He went to Chile to engage in mining work, but returned in 1908.

Mr. Butler was appointed deputy county surveyor upon his return to California, but 1911 found him again in the more inviting field, from certain standpoints, of private practice. In 1914 he was elected county surveyor, and on September 1, 1920, he was appointed by the board of supervisors to be county engineer. In 1921, when the office of county engineer was abolished, Mr. Butler again took up the work of county surveyor. At the general election in November, 1922, he was reelected to his present office. He has carried through some very difficult work, acquitting himself very creditably; and among other meritorious undertakings, he designed and constructed the Folsom bridge, which has a span of 209 feet and is made of concrete.

In 1917, at Sacramento, Mr. Butler was married to Miss Lalita Jodon, born in Portland, Ore., although a resident of Sacramento since her childhood. They have one child, Jacklyn Lauretta. Mr. Butler is a Republican and is a live wire in the Sutter and Rotary Clubs; he belongs to the Masons, and is a past master of Union Lodge No. 58, F. & A. M.; is past wise



master of Sacramento Chapter No. 6, Knights Rose Croix; is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and belongs to the Consistory, in which he is knight commander of the Court of Honor; is a member of Sacramento Commandery, K. T., and belongs to Ben Ali Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He is past patron of Columbus Chapter No. 117, O. E. S. He also belongs to Granite Parlor No. 83, N. S. G. W. and to the Odd Fellows, and he is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. He shows his public spirit in many ways, always for the betterment of local conditions and for the development of the resources of the county.

**THE REV. FATHER WILLIAM FRANCIS ELLIS.**—True to her tradition, to hold in sacred memory all who materially aided in the foundation and development of the great Golden State, California will never cease to honor the late Rev. Father William Francis Ellis, the faithful founder and beloved pastor of the Immaculate Conception Church, at Sacramento, who died on September 6, 1922. He was born in Ireland on July 24, 1881, and after passing through the elementary schools there, he pursued higher studies at St. Mel's Diocesan College, and at Mount Mellary, conducted by the Cistercian Fathers. Having completed the intermediate course in letters, he then repaired to All-Hallows' College, Dublin, to pursue his philosophical and theological studies in preparation for becoming a missionary priest; and it was while he remained there for five years that he chose the Sacramento diocese as the field of his ministry, and his services were received by the late Bishop of Sacramento, the Rt. Rev. Thomas Grace, D. D. From All Hallows', he went to the Collegio Irlandese, a constituent college of the Propaganda University at Rome; and at that noted institution of ecclesiastical learning, he completed his course for the priesthood, under the tutorship of the distinguished Mgr. O'Riordan, and was ordained to that office in the Lateran Basilica on May 28, 1904.

After a pleasant sojourn in the paternal home, Father Ellis left the family circle and bade good-bye to his native land, setting out for America and California. He reached Sacramento in due time, and on arriving at the bishop's house, he was assigned at once to a curacy at Eureka, under Mgr. L. Kennedy, V. G. He worked there to the entire satisfaction of his superiors and the people until November, 1909, when he was commissioned to form the new parish of the Immaculate Conception in the southeastern portion of Sacramento; and how well he succeeded, the condition of the young parish at his death indicates. Ground was purchased at once to take care of future needs of the parish. A temporary church set up there was in 1916 replaced by a handsome structure that cares for four or five large congregations each Sunday, and at other special times; and provision was made for a house for the use of the parochial clergy, together with a spacious hall. During his pastorate, Bishop Grace attached Elk Grove territory to his parish; and while attending to the spiritual needs of his people there, Father Ellis built, on a half-block centrally situated, one of the handsomest country churches to be seen anywhere, and called it St. Joseph's.

All this work of a material character he prosecuted with vigor; yet while it was in progress, he kept the best that was in him for the more spiritual things of

life. Social by nature, and a lover of manly sports, there were to be found almost hourly at his house those who were also interested in providing healthful recreation in the open for the citizenship at large, and the officers of various fraternal and beneficial organizations of Sacramento, as well as from other parts of the state. At the state conventions of those bodies, Father Ellis was no stranger; and he always took a leading part in the debates. He possessed a keen mind and a buoyancy of spirit that imparted itself quickly to his friends and acquaintances; he carried with him a joyous spirit wherever he went, and he had a humorous illustration for well-nigh every circumstance he encountered—a peculiar gift and a characteristic that contributed to putting him at ease with the stranger, and to render him exceptionally popular with those not of the same household of faith. In the pulpit and on the platform, his wit was instantaneous; and conversely, amid the sadder aspects of life that confront a priest's ministry, every utterance by him breathed of the pathos his heart felt. He had the rare gift of expressing himself both lucidly and tersely, and although of slight frame, he spoke with clearness of tone that easily extended to the entire audience, who listened to him with pleasure and advantage. Somewhat of the same gift flowed through his pen; and at intervals when his official duties permitted, he contributed articles of historic interest to some of the leading magazines of the United States and of Europe.

At the earliest opportunity after coming to the United States, he became an American citizen, and henceforth concerned himself very much about the outcome of nearly every important national, state and civic question that arose and called for discussion and settlement; and much preferring to make an enemy rather than to be false to any of his convictions, he left no doubt in anybody's mind as to how he leaned on the disputed issue. In his deep devotion to American ideals, and in harmony with the general American outlook on life, he was also most actively interested in the turn of national events in his native land; and this was especially true since the Easter week of 1916. He had a thorough grasp of the philosophy and history of the Irish Republican movement, and being a staunch champion of civil and religious liberty, he gave the best that was in him, and all that his meager means could afford, to add new impetus to the movement for an Irish republic like unto the United States, founded upon the proper recognition of human rights, and having personally met the leaders of that stormy period of Irish history, that interest in Erin grew until his death. When, too, America entered the World War, his undivided interest was given in favor of winning those things for which we entered the great conflict. At the opening of the Mather Aviation Field, he became chaplain; and one of the most treasured gifts he had was a loving cup presented him by the corps in appreciation of his work amongst them.

The work, however, that held the central place in his thoughts was the giving to those who might be sick of body, or sick of mind and of heart, a new hope and a new start; and many a business man grew weary of his importunities to give a chance to one who he thought might yet prove successful; and although almost daily busy on just such errands, he seldom failed in his mission. He had the confidence of non-Catholics, as well as of his co-religion-



REVEREND WILLIAM FRANCIS ELLIS





ists; and his work was rendered more effective by this widespread esteem and good-will from his fellow-citizens generally. His frequent visits to the County Hospital were to him occasions of great interest; and he bestowed infinite pains on meeting the various demands made upon him, whether by day or by night, by his charges, so many of whom found in him their one ray of hope.

Being of an unselfish character, all thought for himself was given only a secondary place, with the result that he took far less care of a frail physique than most men do. Although failing physically, his mind remained buoyant; and to those who visited his dying bed his conversation was not about his regaining strength, which he had come to regard as hopeless, but about the joys and sorrows, and the daily vicissitudes of life that interest the majority of people. Before his many friends, therefore, could hardly realize that such a calamity was possible, he breathed his last, September 6, 1922, at the Sisters' Hospital, in Sacramento. His funeral was held on Monday, September 11, from the Immaculate Conception Church, which he had founded; and now his frail body lies in the hallowed clergy plot of St. Joseph's Cemetery. The funeral cortege included Bishop Keane and about a hundred clergymen from different sections of California, as well as representatives from the different organizations of both Sacramento and San Francisco in which he had so interested himself. The various municipal and civic bodies, too, of Sacramento and Sacramento County, regardless of religious bias, also had their representatives there.

Reverend Father Ellis left, to mourn his loss in his own family, four brothers—like himself, all manly men. One is the Rev. John H. Ellis, who has since taken his brother's post at the Immaculate Conception Church; another brother, James P. Ellis, resides in New York; while the Rev. Thomas H. Ellis and Dr. Vincent C. Ellis are both citizens of free Ireland.

**THE REV. FATHER JOHN HENRY ELLIS.**—Prominent among the distinguished representatives of the Christian clergy whom Californians delight to honor, the Rev. Father John Henry Ellis, the popular pastor of the Immaculate Conception Church, at the corner of Sacramento Avenue and Thirty-second Street, Sacramento, appeals to an unusual number of his fellow-citizens because of his broad-mindedness and sympathetic, patriotic attitude toward the community in which, since the death of his lamented brother, the late Rev. Father William Francis Ellis, he has become one of the central figures. He was born in Ireland, the eldest of six boys, and received his early education at the Christian Brothers' schools, and his philosophical and theological training for the priesthood at All-Hallows' College, Dublin, in which city, too, he was ordained priest, in Holy Cross College, on December 24, 1899, by Archbishop W. Walsh.

During the following month, he set out for America and the diocese of Sacramento, in California, and reached here in 1900. His first assignment was to Grass Valley parish; and for two years he served the churches of Grass Valley and Nevada City. In 1902, he was appointed curate to the Cathedral in Sacramento; and ten years later, he was made pastor.

In 1912, after a visit to Europe, he was sent to Jackson; and while there he looked after the spiritual needs of the boys at the Prison School of Industry at Ione. He remained at Jackson until 1919; and the

state biennial reports contain the official records of his work at the school. From Jackson he was transferred to Folsom, made pastor of the local church there, and appointed chaplain to Folsom Prison; and the biennial reports published at San Quentin show officially what work he did up to September, 1922, the limit of his stay in that field, where his services were both needed and appreciated.

In that month and year, Father Ellis was appointed to fill the pastorate made vacant by the death of his brother, William, whose inspiring life-story is very properly sketched elsewhere in this volume; and he has remained at his new post of growing responsibility ever since.

**GEORGE CENTENNIAL DOBBINS.**—Born at Rio Vista, July 4, 1876, George C. Dobbins is the son of James and Delia (Hansbury) Dobbins, early settlers in California, who came from Great Britain to make their home in the West; the father, a native of Gloucester, England, came in 1860, and the mother, born in County Galway, Ireland, made the long journey some time later. Settling in Solano County, James Dobbins was a butcher and salmon fisher in the days when the river fishermen used to row a boat loaded with salmon from Rio Vista to Sacramento to market; and for the last twenty years of his life he kept the Russ House and the Riverview Hotel at Rio Vista; he lived to the age of eighty-five, while his wife died aged seventy.

The fourth in a family of five children born to his parents, George C. received his education in the Rio Vista grammar school, and St. Gertrude's Academy; when sixteen years old he started working, and later went into the general merchandise business at Rio Vista, for eight years. Desiring a change of occupation, he was purser on Sacramento River boats for four years, and then for two years engaged as accountant for the Southern Pacific Railway, at San Francisco. At the end of this period, Mr. Dobbins took up his present business, that of commission merchant, and he is now district manager for the Earl Fruit Company, taking in all the Courtland vicinity.

The marriage of Mr. Dobbins, which occurred in San Francisco, June 1, 1904, united him with Daisy Kearny, also a native of Rio Vista, and daughter of James and Mary (Isbell) Kearny, the former born in Nova Scotia, and the latter in Missouri, both now deceased, James Kearny passing aged sixty-seven and his good wife reaching only forty-five years. The family made their home one year in San Francisco and then moved to Colusa, later returning to the metropolis, and there Mrs. Dobbins received the greater part of her schooling, attending the John Swett Grammar School of that city. Three children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Dobbins: Louise, Georgia, and George, Jr., and for the past fourteen years the family have made their home at Courtland. Fraternally Mr. Dobbins is a member of the Native Sons of Courtland, and his wife of the Native Daughters of that place; he has always taken a keen interest in bettering educational facilities in his community and has served on the board of trustees of both the Bates joint grammar school and the Courtland union high school. He has also been interested in civic affairs, giving of his time and personal endeavors for the advancement of his community. While in business at Rio Vista, Mr. Dobbins served as city clerk for two years.



**JOHN WESLEY SHARP.**—An early pioneer of the Walnut Grove section of Sacramento County, whose brief life and manifold accomplishments were fraught with more than ordinary interest and significance, was John Wesley Sharp, who from the date of his arrival in Walnut Grove, in 1850, until the time of his death, was effectively engaged in constructive effort in the vicinity of the town and community he helped there to establish.

John Wesley Sharp was born in New York in 1823, and there spent his early days, later coming to Ohio. There he was married, in 1845, to Miss Sophia Barrett, born at Uniontown, Ohio; and soon after their marriage, the young couple located in Iowa, where their two eldest children, Mary Ann and Robert W., were born, the latter in 1849. In 1850, the young couple, with their two children, came across the plains, in wagons drawn by ox teams, via the overland trail, through Salt Lake City. They stopped for a short time at Dry Creek, a settlement near Coloma, Cal.; and at that place a daughter was born, whom they named Elizabeth. From Dry Creek they came down to Sacramento with their little family, and after stopping a short time in the city, came on, in 1850, to Walnut Grove. Mr. Sharp was so impressed with the favorable aspects of the country in that locality, that he stopped and there settled and lived out the rest of his days. He named the place Walnut Grove, on account of three very large walnut trees under which they camped on the bank of the river the first night after their arrival. In all, eight children were born to John Wesley and Sophia Sharp: Mary Ann and Robert W., both born in Iowa; Elizabeth, born at Dry Creek, Cal.; and Berdine, Martha Jane, Sherwood, Alpharetta, and Clara Belle, born at Walnut Grove. Elizabeth became Mrs. Dye, and passed away at Walnut Grove in 1913; Sherwood died in 1917; and Berdine, Martha Jane, and Alpharetta are also deceased, the last two having died in infancy. Robert W. Sharp was for years a captain on the Sacramento River boats. Elizabeth (Shanklin) Sharp, John Wesley Sharp's mother, came to California in 1859, and died in 1867.

John Wesley Sharp was a blacksmith by trade, and built and ran the first blacksmith-shop in Walnut Grove. He also conducted the first hotel there, and an old document dated 1859 mentions this as the first polling place in the town. He built and ran the first store in Walnut Grove, erected the first residence, did the first farming in the vicinity, and ran the first ferry-boat across the Georgiana Slough to Andrus Island. Through Mr. Sharp's efforts, the post-office was established at Walnut Grove; and he was appointed the first postmaster, holding the office until his death, after which Sperry Dye succeeded him; and when Mr. Dye resigned, Mr. Sharp's daughter became postmaster. Mr. Sharp gave the site for the first schoolhouse at Walnut Grove, and also gave to the California Transportation Company the site for the first steamboat landing there. With a prophetic foresight, he also said that some day there would be a railroad along the river, to haul the farmer's produce to the city markets. Among his other activities he purchased a ranch of 360 acres on the Sacramento River, reaching from the river to Snodgrass Slough, and on this land conducted a large dairy. Mr. Sharp was most enterprising and progressive. He crowded

a full life into but a short span; for his death occurred at the age of fifty-three. His wife survived him, living to see her seventy-first year.

**MRS. CLARA BELLE LORD.**—Like a chapter of pioneer history reads the life-story of Mrs. Clara Belle Lord and her parents, John Wesley and Sophia (Barrett) Sharp, a separate account of whose lives and labors is given in detail above. Her father came from New York to Ohio, and was there married to Miss Sophia Barrett. Soon afterward the young couple located in Iowa, where their eldest two children were born. In 1850, with their two children, they came across the plains in wagons drawn by ox teams, following the overland trail through Salt Lake City. Arriving in California, they stopped for a time at Dry Creek, a settlement near Coloma; and there a daughter, Elizabeth, was born. From Dry Creek, they came on to Sacramento, and after a brief stay in that city finally arrived, in 1850, at Walnut Grove. There they established their permanent home, and there their family was reared and educated. Eight children were born in the family: Mary Ann; Robert W., long a captain on the Sacramento River; Elizabeth, Mrs. Dye, deceased in 1913; Berdine, deceased; Martha Jane, deceased in infancy; Sherwood, deceased in 1917; Alpharetta, deceased in infancy; and Clara Belle, of this review. The father died at the age of fifty-three; the mother reached her seventy-first year.

The youngest child in her parents' family, Clara Belle Sharp, was born at Walnut Grove, and there she was brought up and received her early schooling. The first school of Walnut Grove was a subscription school, taught by a Mrs. Tyler; but later a district school was established, and it was this school that Clara Belle attended, supplementing her education there with a course at Mrs. Perry's Seminary in Sacramento.

At her parents' home, on August 31, 1884, Clara Belle Sharp was married to Dr. Charles C. Lord, a native of Missouri, born November 23, 1862, a son of Carl C. and Lucia (Stocking) Lord, who were natives of Ohio. The father came to Alameda County when Charles C. was a small child, and was prominent in public life in that section, serving for many years as treasurer of the city of Berkeley. Mrs. Lord made her home in San Francisco for a short time, and for a time in San Diego, and then returned to Walnut Grove, where she has for years resided on a part of her father's estate. She owns 150 acres of the original ranch, running from the Sacramento River at Walnut Grove to Snodgrass Slough. The land is devoted largely to asparagus and hay, though there are fourteen acres of bearing pear trees, and an additional young pear orchard is being developed. One daughter, Clara Belle, 3rd, was born to Dr. Charles C. and Clara Belle Lord; and she became the wife of Hervey Edwin Salisbury, who was born at Folsom, Cal. His father was a native of England, who came to California in the early days and settled at Folsom, and later at Stockton and Sacramento, where his death occurred in June, 1922. Hervey Edwin Salisbury is identified with the Pacific Fruit Express at Walnut Grove; and he is also superintendent of Mrs. Lord's ranch, and with his wife and family makes his home there. Four grandchildren now brighten the life at the home ranch—the children of Mr. and







John H. Sharp



*Sophia Sharp*





Mrs. Salisbury: Hervey Melvin, Edwin Lyle, Donald Eldridge, and Gerald Alan.

Mrs. Lord has been identified with the growth and development of the section where her parents settled and helped to found a town; and she has carried on the family traditions, doing her share toward bringing about further improvements in the interest of posterity. Her father was a staunch Republican, and she also supports the platforms of that party. She is progressive in all community matters, and is a worthy daughter of her esteemed parents.

**CHARLES E. BUNNELL.**—A popular, because efficient and fearless public official, is Charles E. Bunnell the level-headed justice of the peace of Courtland, who is also a successful broker and man of affairs in the commercial world, and has been able to exert an enviable influence in favor of broad and permanent development in this part of the favored county of Sacramento. He was born in the capital city on February 23, 1870, the son of Charles E. and Elizabeth D. (Woodman) Bunnell, well known to our readers, as worthy and sturdy pioneers. The father was born in the state of Connecticut, July 8, 1831, and came to California in 1854, moving to Stockton in 1867. He died in a hospital in San Francisco in 1902, leaving his widow, who is still living and resides in Courtland with our subject, who is unmarried. The mother was born January 28, 1847, at Fort Madison, Iowa. Her father, "Squire" James Woodman, crossed the plains in 1849, and seven years later brought his family out to California. They had six children: Nellie is now Mrs. Nellie Callaway, whose sketch appears in this volume. Charles E. is the subject of this review. Edward E. is a rancher on Merritt Island in Yolo County. Frederick W. died at forty-one years of age, unmarried. Bessie C. is single and resides at Courtland with her brother, Charles. Minnie E. is now the wife of E. G. Kirtlan, a broker who resides in Courtland.

Having disposed of the grammar school work in the Richland district school, and taken a commercial course in the business college at Auburn, Charles E. Bunnell started out for himself at the age of twenty-two, when he took up farming. He leased from time to time from 100 to 200 acres of land in the delta of the Sacramento River, and there he raised fruit, beans and grain. Four years ago, he bought a ten-acre orchard, and he has operated this, while always making his home at Courtland. In 1906, he built his first residence in Courtland; and when this was burned to the ground, he immediately rebuilt it. He is a broker of wide experience and absolute dependability, and he deals in beans, grain and asparagus.

A favorite among citizens who care for law and order and the good repute of the community in which they and their families dwell, Charles Bunnell was elected justice of the peace of Franklin Township, and served for eight years; and when Franklin and Georgiana Townships were consolidated into the present Georgiana Township, he consented to stand again as a candidate, and was re-elected justice of the new and enlarged township. He has served, with satisfaction to everybody. He is a trustee of the Franklin Masonic Hall Association. This association has just completed building the

new Masonic Temple. In national politics a Republican, Judge Bunnell is never a partisan when it comes to the consideration of supporting what seems to be best, in men or measures for the locality in which he lives. He is a past master of Franklin Masonic Lodge No. 143 of Courtland, and a member of the Onisbo Chapter, No. 164, of the Eastern Star of the same place.

**JOHN E. HAGEL.**—As a native of Sacramento County, John E. Hagel is taking an active part in its development, as a rancher, residing on the old home ranch and remodeling the property into a modern California holding. Born there on July 7, 1895, he is the son of John and Susan (Thomas) Hagel; the former a native of Philadelphia, Pa., born July 16, 1842, of German parents who early in life settled in that metropolis. The father, a son of Godfrey and Christiana (Winegardner) Hagel, was reared and educated in the locality of his birth, and in September, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, under Colonel Gregg, for service in the Civil War, and took part in battles with the Army of the Potomac. He was captured at Chancellorsville, and confined in Libby Prison at Richmond, suffering privations and hardships never to be forgotten; he was finally paroled and exchanged, and rejoined his regiment, participating in Sheridan's raid on Richmond and in the siege of Petersburg, and was honorably discharged in October, 1864. He returned to Philadelphia and resided there until 1868, when he came to California via Panama, and for a time worked as a ranch hand. Later he acquired a 300-acre ranch and engaged in general ranching and stock-raising. His death occurred at the age of seventy-six, while his wife is still living, at Lodi, Cal.

John E. Hagel attended the Alabama district school and supplemented his education with a course at Heald's Business College in Stockton. In 1910 the Sacramento County ranch was rented and the family moved to San Joaquin County where a ranch was purchased on Wyandotte Avenue southeast of Lodi, where they made their home until 1920, when this property was sold and they lived in Lodi. John E. enlisted for service in the World War, June 14, 1917, in the U. S. Naval Reserve, and was later called into active service and sent to the submarine base at San Pedro; after a stay of twenty days at that point he was sent to New York and stationed at the navy yards at Brooklyn as an armed guard. He was in this branch but ten days when transferred to the U. S. S. Rochester for trans-Atlantic service, in which he remained six months and made three round trips to Europe, serving as a non-commissioned officer, with rank of gun captain. He received his discharge in June, 1921.

The marriage of Mr. Hagel, which occurred at Sacramento, March 19, 1918, united him with Grace Irene Hovard, born in Fairbury, Nebr., the daughter of Noah and Ollie (McAdow) Hovard; she attended the Alpine district school of San Joaquin County and the Lodi high school. Two children have been born to them: Marjorie Grace, and John William.

In April, 1922, Mr. Hagel moved his family to the old home ranch in Sacramento County, and he has remodeled the place into a modern ranch home, and in partnership with his brother, Thomas M., is devoting his time to improving and cultivating the pro-



perty, which had been allowed to get into a run-down condition by former tenants. Fraternally he is a Mason, belonging to the Lodi lodge, and is a member of the Scottish Rite Consistory and of Ben Ali Temple of Sacramento. He is also a member of the Smith-Lippi Post of the American Legion, of Galt.

**CHARLES F. SILVA.**—Standing today among the avowed financial and business leaders of Sacramento County, Charles F. Silva has distinguished himself throughout his entire career by his shrewd business management and high integrity; and the large measure of success he has won is well deserved, due, as it is, entirely to his own efforts. He has been identified with the development of California since 1878, when he crossed the Atlantic with his brother, Frank F. Silva, from his home on Fayal, in the Azores Islands, where he was born December 14, 1867, the son of John and Annie (Poshote) Silva, both natives of that country.

Charles F. Silva spent his early youth in a home of culture, receiving there a training which combined both love and firmness, and which left upon him a lasting impression. Although but eleven years of age when he left his studies to accompany his brother to the new land, he had acquired, by concentration and natural aptitude, knowledge greatly exceeding in extent that ordinarily absorbed by one of a similar age, and was, therefore, fairly well equipped to engage in the battle of life. Upon reaching Boston, after a voyage of three weeks, the brothers came at once to Sacramento, Cal., which they had chosen as their destination. With only \$2.50 in his pocket, Charles paid one dollar of this to reach Vernon, Sutter County, where he went to work milking cows on a dairy ranch for fifty cents a day, with long hours and hard work. Saving his small earnings, when he was thirteen he paid a man fifty dollars to teach him cheese-making; and he then went into this business for himself, buying milk for five cents a gallon. Next he rented a ranch in Yolo County, bought cows and established a dairy and cheese plant, and then bought the Ramsey ranch of 160 acres six miles above Vernon on the Feather River. He also rented the Hoover ranch and the Clark and Cave ranches on the Sacramento River, and also entered the boating business, buying a gasoline boat and a barge. He had also purchased the Point ranch, and here he cut wood which he transported down the river to Sacramento.

In 1900 Mr. Silva took up his residence at Sacramento, purchasing the Meadows place on Front Street, between O and P, and established a wood, hay and grain business. He also bought the steamers "Neponset" and "Neptune," with a barge, the "Columbia," and three barges, and then the "Neponset" trading boats "Jersey" and "Inder," the San Jose barge "Sutter," and the barge "Vernon," and with Captain Jones as a partner, engaged for years in the transportation business, their route including the towns on the Sacramento River between the capital and Butte City. All these years Mr. Silva had also engaged in the cattle and sheep business. At length he sold out his interests in the boats, to give his time to the stock business. He enlarged his interests from year to year, and developed a large retail business, having four meat markets in Sacramento, and did a large wholesale business as well. Of late years he has specialized in Hereford stock; and he is now well-known all over the state as a breeder of these

fine cattle. He was at one time the largest individual cattle dealer in California, shipping thousands of head from Mexico in addition to his large shipments from all over the state.

Mr. Silva has probably been interested in the sale of more large ranches than any other man in this district. With a number of Sacramento capitalists he bought the Fair ranch of 10,000 acres for \$600,000, reclaimed it and sold it in two years for \$1,250,000; he bought another ranch of 8,000 acres and sold it to the Sutter Basin Company for \$365,000, and has bought, developed and sold many other large properties in northern California. He has been actively associated with various reclamation projects from the beginning of activities in that line to the present. He was the organizer and director of the Sutter Basin Company and of the Natomas Land Company, trustee of the Vernon Reclamation District, manager and trustee of the Fair ranch, and manager and director of the Sacramento River Farms Company, his executive ability and indomitable energy peculiarly fitting him for these positions, in which his services have been of incalculable value. At one time he ran cattle in Modoc County, but he has disposed of these and has invested heavily in city property in Sacramento, including business blocks, warehouses and residences. He has lately purchased a 21,000-acre ranch in Modoc County, which he devotes to cattle-raising. He owns a ranch of 243 acres all in fruit in Yuba County, and 670 acres on the Feather River in Butte County, one-half of it being in fruit. Mr. Silva is still a large dealer in cattle. Always a lover of horses, Mr. Silva for many years engaged in breeding standard-bred animals, and at one time had the finest standard-bred stock in the state. He raised the well-known pacer, Teddy Bear, that broke the record which had stood for six years at the California state fair, making a mile in 2:05.

On August 15, 1899, at Sacramento, Mr. Silva was united in marriage with Miss Theresa Kennedy, who was born in Oakland, the daughter of Daniel and Mary (Hurley) Kennedy, natives of Ireland and New Orleans, La., respectively. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Silva: Claire M., attending Chico Normal School; Charles C., on the ranch; and Ralph C., Alice C., Fred, Merrill C., Raymond C., Bertram C., and Teresa. Mrs. Silva died; and Mr. Silva was again married, his second marriage uniting him with Lois Blackwell, who was born in California. Two children have been born to them: Ellis and Glenn.

Thoroughly interested in the progress of the community in which he had cast his fortunes, and possessing a rare sense of diplomacy and foresight, from the time he took up his residence here Mr. Silva steadily rose in commercial circles, with a sureness of judgment and a certainty of success which were somewhat baffling to many of his competitors, who found it impossible to outstrip this cool and self-possessed young business man whose affairs seemed to conduct themselves as if by magic. Notwithstanding his wide interests and heavy responsibilities, he has maintained a growing interest in municipal problems, and can be counted upon to further every progressive movement for the community's good. A Republican in politics, Mr. Silva takes a deep interest in civic affairs, but has never aspired to public office.



*Charles H. Dibra*





**PETER S. WAHRHAFTIG.**—A pioneer horticulturist who deserves and enjoys the highest esteem of his fellow-ranchers interested in scientific agriculture, is Peter S. Wahrhaftig, one of the prominent citizens of Orangevale, who is advantageously located some eighteen miles north of Sacramento. A native of Russia, he was born at Kovel, on August 9, 1860, and there he spent his boyhood, while he enjoyed the advantages of a good education. At the age of eighteen, he entered a lawyer's office as a clerk, and such was his progress there, while he became more and more familiar with legal procedure, that at the age of twenty-two he was appointed assistant city clerk of Kovel, a position of responsibility which he filled for the following five years with credit to himself and to the municipality.

About that time, the government passed a law prohibiting any Jew from holding public office, and as Mr. Wahrhaftig was unwilling to tolerate such persecution, he hastened to leave his benighted country, and to seek America, which he had come to regard as the land of opportunity and freedom. He was the youngest child of Solomon and Rebecca (Wertzman) Wahrhaftig, both natives of Poland, but long residents of Kovel, where Solomon Wahrhaftig, until his death in 1868, had served as high chief rabbi for many years. Agreeable to the decrees of destiny, therefore, in September, 1890, Mr. and Mrs. Peter S. Wahrhaftig and their three children, together with Mr. Wahrhaftig's aged mother, arrived in San Francisco; and in December of that same year he removed with his family group to a tract of land in Orangevale, where he once more started out in the struggle for advancement.

By the hardest kind of work, and the steady performance of uphill tasks, Mr. Wahrhaftig gained a foothold in the land of his adoption and in a community always eager to recognize worth and to welcome the stranger who has come hither with the right kind of sensible, honest purpose; and as soon as he had paid for the first ten acres, he continued, from time to time, to add to his holdings. In the meantime, his eldest son, Solomon, became an active partner with him in his work, and for the past ten years he has been closely identified with his father, and has proven of inestimable aid in their orchard and vineyard enterprises, in which they have raised extensively the finest Tokay grapes, olives, peaches, and other fruits. Mr. Wahrhaftig's mother, whom he had brought with him from Russia, passed away in 1902, at the home of another son, having reached the ripe old age of eighty-two years.

From the start Mr. Wahrhaftig, a firm believer in the government and country of his adoption, and always an ardent supporter of its laws, became interested in community welfare. Shortly after his arrival he was made a citizen. This was at Sacramento on September 5, 1895, and since then he has always been identified with all movements looking to the advancement of his community. Interested from the start in education, he served his community as school trustee for many years. Likewise, for many years, as director, and as secretary of the Orangevale Water Company, the utility which distributed water to his community, he served his community well. Though never an aspirant for public office, he has, by reason of his ability and rectitude, enjoyed a position of commanding influence in the community, and has at all

times given the best of himself for the upbuilding of the state, which he truly loves.

In all his endeavors he has been aided by his worthy wife, Mrs. Leah Wahrhaftig, who likewise, by her unselfish devotion to the community, and especially her family, and by nobility of purpose and ideals, has endeared herself to the community. They have four sons, one of whom was born in the state. Solomon is a rancher, who lives at home and is past master of the Folsom Lodge of Masons. Myer J. is a physician, who, having pursued courses at the University of California, and its medical school, now practices medicine in Fresno. He is a prominent physician of that city, and is also a prominent Mason. He married Miss Goldstein, a graduate of the Sacramento high school, and they have two children. He offered his services to his country during the World War, and served as First Lieutenant in the Medical Corps. Joseph is a graduate of the Sacramento high school, and is a member of the California bar. He has offices in San Francisco where he is a successful insurance broker. He is married to Miss Edith Rubel, a granddaughter of that prominent and world famous man, David Lubin, who founded the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. Matt, the youngest son, also graduated from the Sacramento high school, being president of the student body while there. He attended the University of California and in 1914 received the degree of B. L. with honors. In 1917 he received the degree of J. D. from the same University. While there he was made a member of the Phi Beta Kappa, the national honor society, and was also editor-in-chief of the "California Law Review," one of the foremost legal publications of the state. Since his graduation he has been a member of the faculty of the School of Jurisprudence of the University of California in the capacity of lecturer in law, and has offered courses in the Law of Property, Agency, Business Law, and Elementary Jurisprudence. During the World War he offered his services to his nation, and was stationed at Washington, D. C., where as secretary of the Superior Board of Contract Review of the Army, and as a member of the legal staff of the Purchase, Storage and Traffic Division, he did creditable work. He is a practicing attorney in Oakland, and a member of the firm of McKee, Tasheira & Wahrhaftig. He is closely identified, in most cases as an officer, with many fraternal and benevolent institutions in Oakland, and like all the other sons is a prominent Mason, being a thirty-second degree Mason and a Shriner. Mr. and Mrs. Wahrhaftig are rightfully proud of their sons, as also the sons are proud of their parents; for by reason of the training and efforts of their parents, they have been enabled to attain success in their chosen fields, and to fill a prominent place in the professional and intellectual life of their respective communities.

Mr. Wahrhaftig has had only two hobbies in all his life, and they remain the same today as they were years ago, namely, reading and farming. The latter, to be sure, has been realized in a satisfactory manner only since his arrival in California, the commonwealth of his adoption. He is a member of Natoma Lodge No. 64, F. & A. M., and a past noble grand of Folsom Lodge No. 62, I. O. O. F. Both he and Mrs. Wahrhaftig, who have figured so prominently in the life of their community and indeed of the state, deserve and enjoy the full confidence and high esteem of their fellow-citizens.



The story of this interesting and representative family of foreign birth is indeed a story of the Old World's folly and of America's promise. It indicates the extreme folly of the Old World monarchies in forcing from their shores those who, by proved effort and attainment, would have contributed so materially to the stability and evolution of their country had they been permitted to remain in the enjoyment of equality of right and opportunity with all others. And it is a story of sacrifice and of noble aspiration, leading to successful fruition, for throughout their lives in this well-loved country of their choice, the efforts of Mr. and Mrs. Wahrhaftig always have been to advance themselves, to educate and advance their family, and to follow the highest ideals of right thinking and right living. And finally their story, and the story of their sons, is a story of loyalty and love and devotion to this state and to this nation, wherein they have found full equality of right and opportunity, and full enjoyment of religious and civil freedom.

**MRS. JENNIE V. WRISTON.**—Closely identified with Galt and its vicinity for many years, Mrs. Jennie V. Wriston is one of its most esteemed residents, having contributed much to its progressive ideals. During her long residence here she has been very prominent in the Rebekahs and besides being a past noble grand of that order, she has written an interesting history of the Galt Lodge. Mrs. Wriston, who was born in Chicago, Ill., was the daughter of S. M. and Naomi (Rice) Ferguson, the former a native of New York and the latter of Rhode Island. The father came to California in 1852, and after remaining awhile started back to his home in Chicago, but was never heard from, so it was supposed that he was murdered while on his journey.

Mrs. Wriston was educated in the Scammon school in Chicago and in 1870 she came to San Francisco, where on June 14 of that year she was married to Samuel E. Wriston, who was born at Jacksonville, Ill., March 19, 1834. Mr. Wriston had come to California across the plains in 1852, and after mining a short time, engaged in the cattle business. Immediately after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Wriston came to Galt and Mr. Wriston became extensively interested in the cattle business here, owning a ranch of 422 acres west of Galt and also a range in the mountains for his stock. He was also in the retail meat business, having a butcher shop at Galt and four meat routes, covering the vicinity of Galt and Elk Grove. With Charles Harvey of Galt he also owned the present site of the Tahoe Hotel at Lake Tahoe. Mr. and Mrs. Wriston became the parents of three children: Carrie F. died when nine years old; Charles R. lives at Stockton; and Samuel Chester died in infancy. After a long and useful life, Mr. Wriston passed away on November 2, 1909, and he was deeply missed, especially in the ranks of the Odd Fellows, having been noble grand of the local lodge several times.

The present home of Mrs. Wriston has quite an interesting history. It originally stood on the banks of Dry Creek, where the State Highway now crosses it. In those days there was no bridge across this stream, and it was used as a stopping-place for travelers when the rains made it impossible for stages to cross the creek. This house was then known throughout this vicinity as the "Old Folks' Home" and when Galt was laid out it was moved there and used as a hotel, being the first hostelry in this part of the

county. Most of the lumber in it came around the Horn in a sailing vessel, and a settee and set of chairs still used by Mrs. Wriston also came to California by this route. After the house had been used for a hotel for some years, Mr. Wriston purchased it and remodeled it into a comfortable home and Mrs. Wriston has continued to reside there since his passing away. Mrs. Wriston belongs to Rei Rebekah Lodge No. 132, I. O. O. F., of Galt. She named it and was its first noble grand, first past noble grand and first district deputy, and is still an active member.

**GEORGE P. McNEIL.**—An enterprising man of affairs, who thoroughly understands the conditions of the field in which he has made such pronounced success, is George P. McNeil, the far-seeing and very accommodating proprietor of the popular Wet-Wash Laundry, at 2501 Twenty-fourth Street, Sacramento. He was born in Minnesota, the son of James Edward and Louise McNeil, and attended the public schools. He grew up to farming, and as far back as 1876 came out to California, locating at Fresno. There he continued agricultural pursuits; and he also followed the races, and had a string of fourteen horses at the old Emeryville race track.

Although he had no previous experience in laundrying, he established his present concern in 1912, starting in a very modest way; and now he owns the building he occupies, a fine structure 120 by 180 feet in size, and he employs fifteen people, using modern equipment only, and securing very nearly all the laundry patronage of the vicinity. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce, in which he is a decidedly active member.

In 1915, Mr. McNeil was married at Sacramento to Miss Elizabeth Riison, a native daughter of California, who was then living in Sacramento, a teacher of the piano, a daughter of the late Andrew and Elizabeth (Kuno) Riison; the mother is still living at the home of the subject at Sacramento. Mr. and Mrs. McNeil have one child, Georgia Elizabeth McNeil. Mr. McNeil belongs to the Elks.

Bert F. Hews, a Fresno scribe roaming around town for the "Star" with pencil and note-book, met the subject of our sketch, and under the caption, "A Few Minutes' Chat with One of Our Neighbors," gives us his impressions. He says: "It was while I was talking over the wet-wash laundry industry with McNeil, that I learned he was a former race-track man. 'I had a string of fourteen horses at the old Emeryville race track,' he said, 'and it was a fine stable, if I do say it myself. Perhaps my best horse was Funnyside, a mare who could be always counted on to win. She won a number of stakes for me, as well as innumerable purses. You know, I was just about ready to quit racing when the legislature passed the anti-betting measure,—the game had become so rotten. You have no idea just how crooked racing was in those days. But ever since I first raised a horse, I have played square. I never had a bit of use for a horse-owner who would throw a race, or enter into a combine to fleece the bettors. I loved racing for the game itself, not for the chance of picking up easy money by being crooked.

"I could have been a millionaire had I wanted to be crooked, for the book-makers would come to the owner of a favorite, and offer him the purse if he



*Geo. P. McNeil*





would lose the race. When I left Emeryville, I felt so disgusted that I never wanted to see a race track again.'

"I was wondering how McNeil came to go into the wet-wash business, and, after a reminiscent pause, he told me.

"At the end of the racing game, I disposed of most of my string and took quite a rest. Our home was in Oakland. A wet-wash laundry started next door, and I grew interested watching the rapidity with which the business increased. Sacramento was offering splendid opportunities to the investor. I came here, looked over the ground, and it was no more Fresno, nor any other city with us. I opened the first wet-wash laundry, the business grew faster than I ever expected, and now I value our plant at \$35,000, practically all clear. Sacramento is a great city, and it is going to be greater; and I admit that I am a booster for the capital city all the time'."

**HARRY SAMUEL PRAGER.**—Among the business men of promise who are helping to build up a permanent prosperity for Sacramento, is Harry Samuel Prager, and none is held in higher esteem, nor have any brighter prospects than he. Engaged in an occupation for which there is invariably a demand, he is successfully conducting an art studio, and has won a large and ever increasing patronage from all those who appreciate artistic interior decorating. He was born in Los Angeles, Cal., November 23, 1881, a son of Samuel and Rosalie (Lowenstein) Prager. Samuel Prager settled in Los Angeles in 1850 and was a successful business man for many years; he was a very prominent Mason and for twenty-two successive years was president of the Masonic board of relief; both parents are now deceased.

Harry Samuel Prager completed the grammar and high school courses in the schools of Los Angeles; then he went East and completed his training in art; in 1919 he came to Sacramento and established his present business. Mr. Prager was the designer of many store fronts of the Forty-niners' celebration recently held in Sacramento, and his mural and pictorial interior panels are worthy of note.

The marriage of Mr. Prager united him with Miss Janet Oom of Grand Rapids, Mich. In politics Mr. Prager is a staunch Republican, and his public spirit is manifested in many ways for the advancement of the community he has selected for his permanent home.

**JOHN JOSEPH DUGGAN.**—Since his sixteenth year, John Joseph Duggan has been in the employ of various railroads and since 1910 he has been identified with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company of California, until in 1920 he became chief dispatcher with the Western Pacific Railroad Company; his merited success is all the more notable from the fact that it has been secured by his own judicious management.

John Joseph Duggan was born in Fairbury, Nebr., November 2, 1887, a son of Hugh and Mary (Garin) Duggan, who still reside on their farm in Nebraska. He received his education in the grammar and high schools of his native city; then after finishing school he learned telegraphy and during a number of years was employed by the C. B. & Q., D. & R. G., and

O. S. L. In 1910 he removed to California and was employed by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company; in January, 1920, he removed to Sacramento, taking a position with the Western Pacific Railroad Company, where his promotion has been rapid.

The marriage of Mr. Duggan united him with Miss Pearl Shaw, a native of Illinois. During the World War Mr. Duggan was first lieutenant in the engineer corps and spent a year and a half in France. Fraternally he belongs to the B. P. O. Elks and the American Legion.

**MARK L. BURNS.**—Blackstone can have no idle regrets if he is able to see with what consummate mastery he is represented by the scholarly and high-minded bar of California, among whom one of Sacramento County's most devoted members is Mark L. Burns, the attorney of the capital city. He was born near Porterville, on March 9, 1873, the son of Frank G. and Caroline (Woody) Burns—the former a sturdy emigrant who came over the great plains, with a slow-moving oxen-train. The party was attacked by Indians, and as a consequence lost all they had; and our subject's father was lucky to reach the Golden State at all. He was only seventeen then, however, young and lusty, and for five years he continued at hard work in the mines. Then he removed to Porterville, and took up the stock business, and for a number of years, he was deputy sheriff, and it fell to his lot to arrest John Best, the outlaw. He died in 1912, having rounded out an eventful and exceedingly useful career. He was survived by his wife, who is now the center of a circle of devoted friends.

After finishing the grammar-school and high-school three-year courses, Mark Burns put in three years in Kent's Law School, at San Francisco, and in 1911, after successfully sustaining the exacting bar examinations, was admitted to the practice of law in California. He hung out his shingle a year and a half in Siskiyou County, and a year in Oroville, Butte County, where he was fairly successful, and now he confines himself to general practice in Sacramento. He belongs to the state and county bar associations, and the Native Sons of the Golden West; and he is a Democrat whose experience is prized in the counsels of the party.

Mr. Burns has been twice married, first to Miss Emma Longenbaker, by whom he had eight children: Lena May has become Mrs. A. L. Wible and has one child living; Raymond L. is the eldest son; Elsie is Mrs. H. A. La Salle and has two children; then come John F., Albert, Emma, Marie and Mark L., Jr., who died aged twelve. The wife and mother died in 1908. His second marriage united him with Miss Georgia Jones, cousin of the celebrated minister, the Rev. Sam Jones, and their union has resulted in the birth of two children, Virginia and Edwin P. Mr. Burns belongs to the Knights of Pythias, and also to the Moose.

**JABEZ TURNER.**—A pioneer who could tell many an interesting story about the stirring development of the great Golden State, was the late Jabez Turner, who was born in Northamptonshire, England, on October 25, 1828, and died in Sacramento, Cal., on December 24, 1907. He arrived in America on September 20, 1852, and located at Syracuse, N. Y., where he was employed in the railroad shops. Two years later, in September, he crossed the line into



Ontario, and at Hamilton became foreman of the railroad shops. In April, 1859, he moved westward to Grand Rapids, Mich., later returning to Syracuse; and in October, 1862, we find him at Sturgeon Bay, Wis.

In 1864, considerably impressed by the repeated stories from California, he left for the Pacific Coast on the first of April; coming via Panama, he arrived at San Francisco on September 25, 1864. Soon afterwards he made a trip to Honolulu. There he took charge of the building and equipping of a sugar mill; but he later returned to San Francisco, and on April 1, 1866, entered the employ of the San Francisco and Alameda Railroad, and in Alameda he remained until the road became a part of the Central Pacific, with which he continued until November 14, 1871. He was then transferred to the railroad shops in Sacramento; and after spending years as foreman, he retired at the age of seventy-one, and six years later breathed his last.

He was elected mayor of Sacramento in March, 1878, making his campaign on the state workingmen's ticket, and he served for three years as mayor of the capital city. He was made a director of the Sacramento Building and Loan Association, and was library trustee for fourteen years.

His widow survived him until February 4, 1923, passing away at the old family home at 819 Nineteenth Street, aged seventy-nine. She was formerly Miss Nancy Phelps, and was born in Belleville, Ohio. She came with her parents via Panama, in the sixties, to San Francisco. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Turner were born six children, four of whom grew up, and three of whom are living: Amy resides in the family home; Lucy J. is a teacher in the Sacramento public schools; Fred died in 1908; and Sidney lives in McCloud, Cal.

**CHARLES F. DEAN.**—Sacramento County has good reason to be proud of its professional men, among whom is numbered Mr. Charles F. Dean, of the well-known firm of architects, Messrs. Dean & Dean, of Sacramento. He was born at Belton, Texas, on February 1, 1884, and is now associated with his brother, James S., whose life story is given elsewhere in this work. As he began life with the best home advantages, it is not surprising that in his pursuit of one of the noblest and most honored of professions, he should do much to elevate the minds, and beautify the lives of others.

Charles F. Dean enjoyed both the ordinary grammar school and the high school courses of instruction, and then spent three years at the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Bryan, Texas, where he took a civil engineer's course, with special work in drawing. The next two years he spent in San Antonio, Texas, and after that, seven years in Chicago, following his profession; and then, in 1908, he came out to California, and entered the state service as chief designer of the state architect's office—a position of peculiar responsibility and some opportunity, which he filled with eminent satisfaction until 1922, when he resigned.

Mr. Dean then joined his brother, and they have since expanded more and more as practical architects equipped to undertake very pretentious work, and being more and more encouraged by increasing demands for their services.

Public-spirited to a high degree, the Messrs. Dean & Dean have done what they could to improve the standards, in particular, of domestic architecture.

In 1913, Mr. Dean and Miss Alvina Laue, of Sacramento, were married at Sacramento, and Mrs. Dean has entered into her husband's ambitions, and shared his social and intellectual life. Mr. Dean is a Republican.

**JAMES WESLEY HOWARD.**—Among those whose efforts are concentrated upon the development of California's rich mineral resources is numbered James Wesley Howard of Sacramento, one of the largest gold-mine operators of this part of the state and a man of notable business acumen. He was born in Saline County, Mo., January 20, 1874, a son of George W. and Susan F. (Wolford) Howard. The Howard and Wolford families are both of old and prominent Southern stock and were early settlers of Missouri. During the Civil War some of the brothers served in the Confederate Army, while others were in the Union Army. George W. Howard remained loyal to the Union and served in a Missouri regiment, joining the Union Army when eighteen years old, and served through the Civil War. After his return to civil life he was wounded by bushwhackers.

James Wesley Howard was four years of age at the time his parents came to California. They first settled at Leesville, Colusa County, and the father took up a tract of government land, which he cleared and developed, transforming it into a productive and well-improved farm. At the same time he purchased land at Grimes, Grand Island, where he eventually moved and resided until he moved into Sacramento, where he passed away. His widow resides in Sacramento. J. W. Howard attended the rural schools in Colusa County and aided his father in cultivating the home ranch until he reached the age of seventeen, when he started out in life for himself. Coming to Sacramento in 1891, he secured employment in the shops of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and there learned the machinist's trade, remaining in the service of that corporation for about seven years. His attention has since been devoted to gold-mining, and his activities in this field have been attended by a marked degree of success. He is a member of the firm of White, Howard & McCormick, Inc., and secretary of the Golden Center of Grass Valley Mining Company. Mr. Howard was one of the prime movers in the consolidation of several valuable mining properties he was interested in into the above company, namely, the Dromedary, operated since the early fifties, Rock Roche, Peabody and Cabin Flats, as well as the Berriman mines, covering an area of 150 acres. Much of this property is located in the center of Grass Valley, the company having acquired by purchase the mineral rights of the lot-owners in about 100 acres of the business portion of Grass Valley, obtaining title to all the mineral under the lots below seventy-five feet under the surface. The acquiring of these deeds took several years of hard work on account of other companies who were also making a fight for the same property. However, Mr. Howard and his associates were successful, and they now have one of the best mining properties in the district, having a series of veins which yield free milling ore of high grade and picture-rock quality. One main shaft is now



*J. H. Howard.*





down 1,350 feet. The company gave fine specimens to the mineral department at the San Diego Exposition and also to the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco, the value of the mineral so given amounting to several thousand dollars. The property, with equipment and development, represents an investment of over \$400,000, and it will take more than 100 years to work it out. Mr. Howard is also president of the Kern Mining Company, operating the Blue Gold Mountain Mine, which is also a large producer. He owns the controlling interest and is president of the Twin Sisters Mining Company of Nevada County, operating a gold mine of seven claims, a continuation of the famous Plumbago and Gold Cañon veins. From the time he was a boy he had a desire to mine, a liking that would not down even when he was learning the machinist's trade in the Southern Pacific Railroad shops. By close economy he was ready when he finally found the way open, and immediately embraced the opportunity presented. Since then he has followed his chosen enterprise diligently and has made a study of mineralogy, geology and mining methods, and particularly of mineral deposits in California. However, he finds the days spent in the Southern Pacific machine shops of great advantage in his present calling, as the experience gained there gave him the technical knowledge needed incidental to operating mines.

Mr. Howard began at the bottom when he started in the Southern Pacific shops. His salary at first was only ten cents an hour, nine hours a day, and he had to pay his own way. The close application, perseverance, self-denial, and economy he had to practice, however, fitted him well for the experience of later years, and no doubt explain the secret of his success. His experiences in the mining world have given him a new schooling; and feeling the great need of more production of gold, he is intensely interested in producing the yellow metal that is the standard of value in our government, and he thoroughly enjoys the creating of new dollars and more wealth for the country at large. Mr. Howard is a member of the Metal Producers' Association of California, with headquarters in the Merchants National Bank Building in San Francisco. He is also a member of the executive committee of the Department of Mines and Mining in the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce, and a member of the American Mining Congress of Washington, D. C. In addition to his other business enterprises, he is also interested in farming, owning a ranch in Yolo County. Mr. Howard possesses the broad vision, initiative spirit and administrative powers characteristic of the man of large affairs, and his business associates have the utmost confidence in his judgment and reliability.

James Wesley Howard married Miss Joan Wills, one of California's native daughters, and they have become the parents of two children, Phyllis Elizabeth and Dorothy Denise. Mr. Howard is a Knight Templar Mason and a charter member of Ben Ali Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Sacramento; while Mrs. Howard is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star and the Native Daughters of the Golden West. Mr. Howard is also an Elk, and likewise holds membership in the Sutter Club, while his political support is given to the Republican party. He has spent practically his entire life in California, and has

contributed substantially toward its development and progress through his mining operations, which have been of a most important character. He has found that the field of opportunity is open to all, and notwithstanding the fact that others have been more advantageously equipped at the outset of their careers, he has nevertheless outdistanced many and gained a position of leadership in his chosen line of activity.

**CHARLES E. GIBBS, Jr.**—Classed among the enterprising, progressive, and influential ranchers of Sacramento County is Charles E. Gibbs, Jr., born May 14, 1892, at Alameda, Cal. He is the only living child (his sister having passed away) of Charles E. Gibbs, Sr., a native of California. His grandfather was also named Charles E.; he came to the Golden State from the East in 1849, during the gold excitement, being a member of the firm of Scotchler & Gibbs, the first cannery firm in California. They built the old Black Diamond Cannery at Pittsburg, Contra Costa County, which the elder Gibbs operated until 1896, when he retired. However, he was not permitted to enjoy the fruits of his labors, for he died soon after his retirement. The father of our subject is now a broker in San Francisco, but making his home in Alameda. In early days he had married Emma May George, born in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Charles E. Gibbs, the third, was educated at the Alameda public school and the Belmont Military Academy of San Francisco, where he was graduated in 1911, and that year, at the age of nineteen, he began to make his way in the world as a buyer for George A. Webster, a produce merchant of San Francisco. For three years he worked for Mr. Webster, buying potatoes, chiefly in the delta country of San Joaquin County. He then obtained a position with Wolf & Son of San Francisco, with whom he was employed but a short time. An early opportunity came to him, and he associated himself with the California Fruit Canneries, now the California Packing Corporation, as a buyer, and seven years were spent in the delta country from Rio Vista to Newcastle, Placer County, in the employ of this company. Then, for a year, he represented the American Fruit Growers, at Sacramento.

In 1921, Mr. Gibbs leased Mrs. Cowing's 150-acre ranch at Walnut Grove, Cal., and since that time has operated this property, 100 acres of which has been developed into a splendid orchard of pears and plums, while the balance is open land. He also leases 200 acres on Andrus Island, which has been devoted to asparagus and celery. In 1922, with a partner, J. W. Burchell, Mr. Gibbs purchased 738 acres of the Brack tract on Hogg Slough in San Joaquin County. This property was formerly a part of the Jacob Brack estate. It has seventy-five acres in pears and 500 acres in asparagus; the balance is used for pasture and grain. The ranch is operated by tractors and horses.

On October 18, 1916, at Sacramento, Charles E. Gibbs, Jr., was married to Gladys Grey Duhain, a native of Sacramento, and the daughter of Charles and Marie (Grey) Duhain. She was left an orphan while still an infant, and was reared by her aunts and educated in the schools of Sacramento and San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs were the parents of two children: Grey Marie; and Charles E., the fourth.



Mr. Gibbs was bereaved of his faithful wife, June 10, 1923, whose death was a great loss to the community, and to her family and many friends. Mr. Gibbs is a Republican and a member of the Sutter Club in Sacramento.

**FRANK G. WATERBURY.**—For thirty years Frank G. Waterbury has resided within the borders of Sacramento County, and throughout the entire period his activities have been of a constructive character, contributing to public progress and improvement as well as to individual success. He is now conducting a prosperous business as a building contractor and is also the owner of a valuable fruit farm near Fair Oaks. He is one of California's native sons and was born near Clarksburg, Yolo County, December 25, 1869, of the marriage of James Waterbury and Mary Glanville, the former of whom was born in New York in 1825. The father crossed the plains to California in 1849 with the rush of gold-seekers and engaged in placer mining in Shasta County, later purchasing land in Yolo County, where he followed the occupation of farming. At the outbreak of the Civil War he returned to the East and enlisted in the 92nd Illinois Infantry, with which he served for three years and nine months. After receiving his discharge from the army he was married at Polo, Ill., in 1865, and started with his bride for the Golden State, going by way of Panama. Mr. and Mrs. Waterbury were numbered among the honored pioneers of Yolo County. The former passed away at the age of sixty-eight, while the latter's death occurred when she was in her sixty-fourth year.

Frank G. Waterbury is the second in order of birth in a family of seven children, five of whom survive. He was reared in Yolo County and there attended the public schools, afterward completing a course in Howe's Academy. On starting out in the business world he entered the employ of the Shasta Lumber Company in the capacity of stationary engineer, and soon afterward was placed in charge of all their engines at Camp Shasta, being thus occupied for six years. In 1893 Mr. Waterbury removed to Sacramento, and he has since been a resident of this county. In the same year he took charge of the dredge work on Reclamation No. 150, to which he gave his attention for two and a half years, and the efficient manner in which he performed that task won for him favorable attention. The Netherlands Land Company sought his services as dredge inspector for their eight dredges, and for seven months he remained with that firm, which later became known as the Holland Land Company. In 1917 Mr. Waterbury purchased ten acres of the Henry Grundman ranch near Fair Oaks, which he has converted into a model fruit farm, specializing in the raising of oranges, olives and almonds. His work in connection with irrigation projects was of a most important character, and he has aided materially in making this one of the most fertile and productive sections in the state. He has also become well-known as a building contractor, and many examples of his handiwork are to be seen in the Folsom and Fair Oaks districts. He recently completed the Roberts School on the Greenback Road, and his business is a large and growing one.

In May, 1893, Mr. Waterbury was married to Miss Amanda Ruth, whose birth occurred near Lin-

den, San Joaquin County. Her parents, Andrew and Sophia (Ryder) Ruth, were both natives of Indiana, and the father was one of the progressive farmers of San Joaquin County. Mr. and Mrs. Waterbury have an adopted son, Cecil Waterbury, whom they are carefully and tenderly rearing. Mr. Waterbury is well informed on questions of public moment, and has made his life count as a forceful factor in advancing the interests of his state along many lines.

**MITCHELL J. BALLARD.**—A young man of much energy and business acumen, whose activities have materially contributed to the general growth and public welfare, is Mitchell J. Ballard. He was born in Detroit, Mich., October 24, 1890, and while still a youth was deprived of the loving care of his parents, being reared in the home of his uncle.

Mitchell J. Ballard attended the grammar and high schools in Detroit; and after graduating from the latter he entered the Indiana County Normal School in Pennsylvania. After completing a course at that institution, he traveled for a year throughout the South with his uncle. In 1911 he entered the employ of the Ford Motor Company in Detroit, where he was engaged until his removal to California in 1913.

Upon his arrival in the Golden State, Mr. Ballard located at Los Angeles, the year the Ford Motor Company opened their plant in that city, where he continued in their sales department for a period of about three years. He became greatly interested in the state, appreciating its climate and the productivity of the soil, so much so that he determined to make it his future home. Looking about for a suitable location in which to establish a Ford agency, he selected Sacramento, and on August 17, 1916, in partnership with H. F. Goodrich and W. P. Rouse, the present business was established at the corner of Seventh and M Streets. Since then, Mr. Rouse's interest was purchased by his partners, and now the firm is Goodrich & Ballard. They are the largest Ford dealers in the capital city, and their business is steadily increasing under the efficient methods employed in its management.

Mr. Ballard is also interested in other lines of business endeavor, being president of the Lap Bit Machine Company, manufacturers of a reboring machine, a newly patented device for reboring cylinder blocks, which effects a saving of time and money. He owns the Courtland Motor Company, operating the Ford agency and garage at Courtland, a growing and successful business. He is president of the H. J. Gelling Company of Sacramento, engaged in automobile painting, enameling and trimming. Mr. Ballard is also particularly interested in ranching, having a great liking for the country and for seeing things grow. He owns a ranch of 140 acres in Reclamation District No. 900, in Yolo County, devoted to orchards and alfalfa. He is a director in the California Almond Packing Corporation.

The marriage of Mr. Ballard occurred in Los Angeles, uniting him with Miss Hazel Hilt, a native of Minneapolis, Minn. During the World War, Mr. Ballard expressed his patriotism by taking an active part in the Liberty Loan drives of the county. He is a Republican in politics, and fraternally is a member of Los Angeles Lodge, No. 99, B. P. O. Elks, and the Rotary Club, Del Paso Country Club, and Sutter Club, of Sacramento.



*W. Ballard*





**WILLIAM BELL LADUE.**—Among the prominent and outstanding figures in building circles, the name of William Bell Ladue is well-known to the home-builders of Sacramento, where he has introduced many modern, high-class residences and apartments which have been very popular in this thriving and prosperous city. He was born on April 19, 1884, at Roseville, Cal., the son of William E. and Mollie (McKewen) Ladue. His father for years was sexton of Odd Fellows Cemetery, and was born in Humboldt County, Nev., while his parents were crossing the plains on their journey to California. His Grandfather McKewen was a veteran of the Civil War. Mr. Ladue is a descendant from French and English stock.

William Bell Ladue was educated in Sacramento, to which city his parents came when he was six years old. After leaving school, for three years he worked in the laundry business and then became an apprentice in the carpentering trade to Ed. Hook, where he was employed for fifteen years. In 1919 he went into business for himself. He was the builder of the Carmel Flats, and has devoted his attention to residences and apartments.

On October 1, 1908, William Bell Ladue was united in marriage with Miss Minnie Stadler, a native daughter of Sacramento. They are the parents of one child, William E. Mr. Ladue has been an honorable and upright citizen, and has labored effectively and earnestly to uphold the interests which have made for public improvement. Politically he adheres to the Republican party; fraternally he is a thirty-second-degree Scottish Rite Mason, and a Shriner. He is a past district deputy of both the subordinate lodge and the Encampment branch of the Odd Fellows, and is also a member of the Builders' Exchange. Mr. Ladue is very fond of outdoor life, especially hunting. A broad-minded, public-spirited citizen, he takes a deep interest in everything relating to the welfare of his community.

**ADOLPH J. and HAROLD R. MATTHIAS.**—

Experienced caterers to the motoring world, Messrs. Matthias Brothers, at Oak Park, have done their share through the liberal and energetic management of the People's Garage there, towards advancing the progress of everything pertaining to the resident or touring motorist's welfare. They have not only studied carefully for years the conditions and problems affecting the needs of users and owners of automobiles, but have sought to anticipate the wants of the public, with the result that the People's Garage has been given a liberal patronage by the appreciative public.

Adolph J. Matthias was born in Sacramento on March 3, 1886, the son of Louis W. and Katherine (Metzler) Matthias, both of whom are natives of San Francisco, representing old pioneer families. Grandfather Matthias left his native Germany and went to South America and later sent for his intended bride, who joined him there and they were married on board a British man-of-war. They came to San Francisco and in that city the husband followed his trade of cabinet-maker. Louis W. Matthias came to Sacramento forty-three years ago and for many years he was in the employ of the state printing office and then was with the Sutter Engraving Company and now is doing business for himself as an electrotyper. He is a past master of Concord Lodge,

F. & A. M., and a member of the Sciots. Adolph J. took the usual public school courses and then went to Howe's Academy. He then worked under his father in the state printing office for a year; next worked at the plumbing business for three years; then took up work as a stationary engineer and put in eleven years at that, while he was active in a garage in the day time. He was married in 1906, at Sacramento, to Miss Louisa Wahl, born in Sacramento, and they have had five children: Louis, who died aged nineteen months, and Thelma, Bernice, Gertrude and Adolph J., Jr. For thirty-four years Mr. Matthias has lived on one block. He is public-spirited and as deeply interested in Sacramento of the past as he is in the Sacramento of the future.

Harold R. Matthias was born at the family home on December 31, 1897, and he attended the public schools of the city and then started to learn the trade of auto mechanic. In 1918 he purchased the Oak Park Garage from M. Hamilton & Son, and conducting that business for three years, he sold out to join his brother in the People's Garage. He was married in 1917, to Miss Phoebe Blanche Johnson, a native of Denver, Colo., and they have two children, Edith M. and Lois K.

In 1921 Adolph J. and Harold R. Matthias formed a partnership and erected a modern brick edifice on Thirty-fifth Street in Oak Park, where they conduct one of the successful garages in that growing suburb of the capital city. They have the agency for the Gould Batteries, United States Tires and the Castolene oils, and these speak for themselves. They employ six men in the usual season and do a general garage and repairing business. Messrs. Matthias Brothers are Republicans in national affairs, but locally support the best men and measures. They belong to the Blue Lodge of Masons and to the Sciots, and are counted among the representative business firms in Sacramento.

**ERIC E. FULTON.**—No resident of Sacramento County has made greater contribution to its improvement and development than has Eric E. Fulton, the builder and superintendent of the Fair Oaks Irrigation District. He is the architect of his own fortunes, and his life history constitutes an example of industry, determination and honorable dealing that others might profitably follow. A native of Kansas, he was born July 2, 1886, and is a son of McFarland and Nancy E. (Hoffman) Fulton, who were married in Osborne County, Kans., April 13, 1880. The father was born in Belmont County, Ohio, October 22, 1855, a son of Andrew and Margaret (Gay) Fulton, who were there married, having removed from Philadelphia, Pa., to that section with their parents during the early forties. Andrew Fulton acquired a tract of school land comprising 270 acres, situated eleven miles east of Sinclairville, Ohio, and by arduous labor removed the dense growth of timber from his place, prepared the soil for crops, and eventually transformed his property into a highly productive farm. He was a man of strong convictions, whom neither fear nor favor could swerve from the course he believed to be right.

McFarland Fulton went to Osborne County, Kans., in 1879, and there met and married Nancy E. Hoffman, a daughter of Rasmus and Elizabeth (Gilmore) Hoffman, pioneer settlers of Monroe County, Ohio. Her paternal grandfather, Joseph Hoffman, was of



German ancestry and followed the occupation of farming in Pennsylvania. The Gilmore family is of Scotch-Irish lineage, and its members have gained distinction in judicial affairs as well as in religious activities as adherents of the Presbyterian Church. In 1905 Mr. and Mrs. Fulton came to California to join members of their family, and resided at Richmond Point until 1918, when they removed to Fair Oaks, where they have since made their home. For more than a quarter of a century Mr. Fulton has been identified with the Modern Woodmen of America, and is a charter member of Fair Oaks Camp No. 7014. He formerly belonged to the camp at Salina, Kans., and filled all of the offices therein. Mr. and Mrs. Fulton have reared a family of five children, namely: D. O. Fulton, of Sacramento; Ora May, the wife of F. W. Hayes, also a resident of Sacramento; Eric E., of this review; Mabel, who married S. G. Linnell, of Woodland; and Ethel Blanche, the wife of C. R. Hayes, of Sacramento.

When but thirteen years of age, Eric E. Fulton left home and started out in the world on his own account, going to Salina, Kans., where he obtained work in a flour mill. He was advanced to the position of flour tester and was thus occupied until 1902, when his health became impaired and he started for California to join his brother, D. O. Fulton, who was in the employ of the Standard Oil Company at Point Richmond. Eric E. Fulton also entered the service of that firm and, ambitious to progress, enrolled as a student with the International Correspondence Schools of Scranton, Pa., completing a course in mathematics, another in carpentry, and a third in blacksmithing. For nine years Mr. Fulton remained with the firm at Point Richmond, and then resigned his position owing to ill health. In 1911 he arrived in Orangevale, and finding the climate beneficial he decided to establish his permanent home in this locality. He at first worked on the Hinkle estate, and in 1913 became connected with the Fair Oaks Irrigation District, with which he has since continued. As his experience and value increased he was intrusted with heavier responsibilities, and at length assumed the duties of superintendent, which he is now ably discharging, having been reelected to that office on February 7, 1923. He is rendering to the residents of this section a service of great value and importance, and recently completed the laying of irrigation pipes and the replacing of old laterals installed by the first private company. Ninety-five men have been frequently employed in the construction crews. In directing the labors of those under him Mr. Fulton displays tact, consideration and good judgment, thus securing that cooperation and good-will of his subordinates which make for increased efficiency of operation.

On February 7, 1906, in San Francisco, Cal., Mr. Fulton was married to Miss Viola Parks, the youngest daughter of Israel and Martha (Green) Parks, both now deceased. She was born in St. Paul, Minn., October 23, 1889, and in 1895 accompanied her parents on their removal to California. They established their home at Richmond, Cal., and there the father met an accidental death on the morning of April 23, 1904, while working in the shops of the Santa Fe Railroad Company. He was identified with the Yeomen Lodge, and his life was an upright and honorable one. The mother passed away at Vallejo, Cal.,

June 27, 1916. Mr. and Mrs. Fulton have four children: Faith Lucille, Travine, Edwin and Victor. Mr. Fulton's home is situated on a tract of two and a half acres in Fair Oaks, and he also owns a ten-and-a-half-acre ranch one mile east of the village. He has unbounded faith in the future of his district and utilizes every means at his command to promote its development. He is a valued member of the Pacific Improvement Club of Fair Oaks and acts as one of its directors. He has taken cognizance of his opportunities, utilizing them to the best advantage. He is a young man who has not yet reached the zenith of his powers, but judging from what he has already accomplished the future holds for him great possibilities.

**FRANK B. BATES.**—Popular in social, financial and commercial circles, Frank B. Bates, of Courtland, was born under the sunny skies of California. The Bay City, San Francisco, claims his birth, for he first saw the light there on May 28, 1855. His father, Benjamin Bates, was an Englishman who came to the United States when only three years old, accompanying his parents, who were made naturalized Americans in New York; and in 1849 he came out to California, a true Argonaut, by way of Panama, and settled at San Francisco. He later moved to the Sacramento River section, near Courtland, or rather, near the site of this town, for the settlement had not then been thought of; and in 1849 he had sent around the Horn the portable house he was to live in, which became one of the first buildings on the river. When John Hollenbeck, now of Ryer Island, first landed in the vicinity of what is now Courtland, he stayed at this house, which was erected on June 18, 1850.

Benjamin Bates married Miss Jane Patton, a popular belle from New Jersey; and when Frank was a year old, his father came to the Courtland neighborhood, soon going to the mines for a brief trial of luck, and afterward returning to the river again. He bought 128 acres of land where Courtland now stands, farmed this as best he could, and passed away there at the age of eighty. Mrs. Bates lived to be eighty, also, and to do her full share, like her honored husband, in making straight the paths for those coming after. They had five children. Jeanette is deceased; Frank, of this sketch, was the second in the order of birth; Mary Emma, now deceased, was Mrs. Peck, of Sutter Island; Anna is Mrs. Congdon, of Sacramento, while Charles is also deceased.

Frank Bates attended the Onisbo district school, and later completed his studies at the University of the Pacific at Santa Clara. After that, he lived on the home farm most of the time, and the dwelling in which he now resides was built in 1863. When Benjamin Bates died, some of the ranch was sold to clear an indebtedness, and the balance was inherited by Mrs. Bates. On her death, this was divided, and Frank Bates received fifty-seven acres, which he afterward sold off in town-lot subdivisions, at Courtland, and now he owns only forty acres, adjoining the town. Twenty acres of this tract is devoted to fruit-orchard purposes, and six to vineyard, while the balance is open land. Recently, he has leased his land to tenants. The lots upon which the new Onisbo chapter of the Masonic Lodge has just erected its new temple were a part of Frank Bates' estate.



*Frank H. Bates*





Mr. Bates has had many opportunities to enter politics, but he has always declined to do so, and he has preferred to vote independently for the best men and the best measures.

**CHARLES SCHMITT.**—It is an old saying that a printer's is a roving trade, but such records as that of this pioneer newspaper man of Sacramento will go far to contradict this testimony. For he has been a publisher in that city for fifty-two years, and that is a record for any line of business. A native of Rhenish Bavaria, Charles Schmitt was born October 9, 1836, the son of Nicholas Schmitt, prominent in that famed city, where he was a member of the German parliament in 1848. Both father and son came to the New World in December, 1849, the father as a refugee, having taken part in the Revolution of 1848, and located in Philadelphia, Pa., and there the lad learned the trade of printer under parental supervision.

The West beckoned the young man with tales of fortunes made over night in the gold fields, and in 1856 he came to California via Panama, coming up the Pacific from the Isthmus in the steamer "John L. Stephens." After arriving in San Francisco, the first two years were spent in that city at his trade of printer, and then, in 1858, the young Argonaut tried his luck in the mines in Tuolumne County, and at San Gabriel, Los Angeles County, and then went to Colorado, Arizona and Old Mexico.

Returning to San Francisco in November, 1860, Mr. Schmitt, in partnership with H. A. Lafontaine, established the "Abend Post," an evening daily, starting same in December of that year. In 1864 he sold out his interest in the paper, but remained as foreman until 1868, when he came to Sacramento and here established the "Sacramento Journal," a semi-weekly, printed in the German language, and continued until 1883, when the partnership with his associates was dissolved, and Mr. Schmitt started his own publication, the "North Carolina Herald and Sacramento Journal," and this publication he continued until August, 1920, when the paper was suspended due to the high cost of material, the reason for suspension of many other newspapers throughout the country. Not satisfied with this length of time at his "trade," he is still in the newspaper game, however, at present acting as Sacramento agent and correspondent for the "California Journal" of San Francisco. He built and owns a comfortable home at No. 3740 Fourth Avenue, Oak Park.

Mr. Schmitt has been twice married, the first union occurring in San Francisco and uniting him with Eliza Denger of New York, now deceased; the second marriage united him with Mrs. Johanna Uhl, a native of Germany, and from these marriages twelve children were born to him, eight of them now living: Mrs. Kate Fish, of Sacramento; P. N. Schmitt, of San Francisco; Mrs. Louisa M. Briggs, of Sacramento; Charles J., of San Francisco; Henry, of Roseville; Mrs. Elizabeth Stewart, of Sacramento; Mrs. Caroline Peachy, of Sacramento; and Edward Garfield, a rancher at Galt, Cal.

Interspersed with business and civic duties, Mr. Schmitt has found time to enter into the social and fraternal life of his city, and in the latter he has been prominent during his long residence. He joined the San Francisco Turnverein in 1860, and in 1877 joined the Sacramento lodge of that order, making

him now the oldest living member of the lodge; he is a member of Schiller Lodge, No. 105, I. O. O. F., of Sacramento, and of the Sacramento Stamm No. 124, Independent Order of Red Men, and is the only living charter member of this Stamm or Tribe, having joined in 1868; and is also a charter member of the Sacramento lodge of Hermann Sons, No. 11. A dependable man, one who could always be counted upon to do his share to promote any worthy cause, Mr. Schmitt is well known throughout this part of the state as one of its pioneer newspaper men, one of the vanguard in that line, and a man of wide knowledge gained in years of gathering news for the public.

**ELBERT V. POLHEMUS.**—Recognized as among the most valued acquisitions in Elk Grove, the East Side Market of Elbert V. Polhemus has long been one of the real magnets attracting residents there, and leading the good folks of that progressive town to feel that life there is particularly comfortable. Mr. Polhemus was born in Elk Grove, and it is natural that, being familiar with its spirit, he should be especially serviceable in the development of the town's commercial activity.

The date of his birth is recorded as St. Valentine's Day, 1888, when he entered the family circle of Josiah A. and Emma (Stickney) Polhemus; his father being a pioneer who came to California in 1859, and settled for a while at Coloma, where he in time mined. He was only six weeks old when his father and mother started for the West from Iowa.

Elbert Polhemus attended the public schools, and then remained with his father on the home ranch until he was twenty years of age, when he commenced to work in a butcher shop; and about 1913, he established his present business, in which they have been so successful, meeting with the same cordial response from the Elk Grove public that every proprietor of a first-class market, catering to the most important domestic wants, affording comfort and health, and also co-operation in economy, is sure to receive. Both father and son are deeply interested in Sacramento County, having especial faith in Elk Grove.

Mr. Polhemus married Miss Hazel Nichols, of Elk Grove, on June 24, 1914, and their married life has been made happier through the birth of three children, Elbert, Robert and Mary. Mr. Polhemus belongs to the Foresters and Masons, and he is also a member of the Elk Grove Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West.

**JAMES A. WOODS.**—Among the many citizens and native sons of California who enthusiastically admire the Golden State and are loyal to its interests must be mentioned James A. Woods, the vice-president of the California Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Company of Sacramento. He was born in Sacramento County, December 11, 1881, a son of James A. and Vida E. (Williams) Woods. The father crossed the plains to California in 1849, while the mother came via the Isthmus of Panama in 1850; and they were married after arriving in California. Mr. Woods was a miner for some years, and then engaged extensively in stockraising. Both parents died in Sacramento County.

James A. Woods received his schooling in the high school of Elk Grove, Cal., and was honored by being chosen president of the class of 1902; he then took a



postgraduate course in the Sacramento high school, was a graduate and president of the class of 1904. He then took private instruction along electrical and mechanical engineering lines. His first position was with the county surveyor; then with the light and power company at New Castle power-house; he was then promoted to the Sacramento station, where he filled the position of foreman until 1913, when with others he established his present business and was elected vice-president of the company; this company does electrical and mechanical engineering contract work all over the Sacramento Valley, specializing in irrigation work throughout the county. Mr. Woods holds a certificate for teaching electricity, mechanical drawing and allied subjects and has spent some time as instructor in the high school and the Y. M. C. A. of Sacramento. Mr. Woods served as president of the old State Electrical Motor Dealers' Association and was a member of the board of the State Association of Electrical Contractors and Dealers for several years; he was a director of the Y. M. C. A. when the new building was erected.

Mr. Woods' marriage united him with Miss Ruby Satterlee, of Sacramento, and they have one son, Robert J., and a daughter, Ruth C. Fraternally, Mr. Woods is a member of the Odd Fellows and is an active member of the Rotary Club and the Y. M. C. A. of Sacramento. Nominally, he is a Republican in politics, but prefers to vote for the man best fitted for the office for which he has been elected.

**GEORGE J. HOLLENBECK.**—A wide-awake, experienced and very successful representative of important interests affecting the Sacramento commercial world is George J. Hollenbeck, of the firm of Hollenbeck & Rhea, of 1006 Fifth Street, Sacramento. A native son, he was born at Ryer Island, Solano County, on April 18, 1876, and his father was John Hollenbeck, who crossed the great plains in 1854, taking six months for the trip. After reaching California, he married Miss Mary Mahoney, and they landed at Courtland, and he has lived there on a river farm ever since, now aged ninety years. Mrs. Hollenbeck was a Bostonian, and came to California with her parents; she is now deceased, having rounded out a useful life. They had five children.

George J. Hollenbeck went to the public school, and helped his father on the home farm until he was twenty years of age, and during floods, when the schoolhouse was surrounded by water, he often went to school by boat. At the time of his leaving home, he embarked in the operation of a harvester, and for three years threshed for farmers; and then he engaged in ranching in Sacramento County. In 1918 he went into partnership with E. B. Rhea, and now they are busy selling Harris Harvesters in seven counties, and are unable to supply the demand. He is also interested with R. W. Jones in a commission enterprise, handling hay, grain, beans and rice. Mr. Hollenbeck owns 800 acres on the Island, the Holland tract twelve miles south of Sacramento.

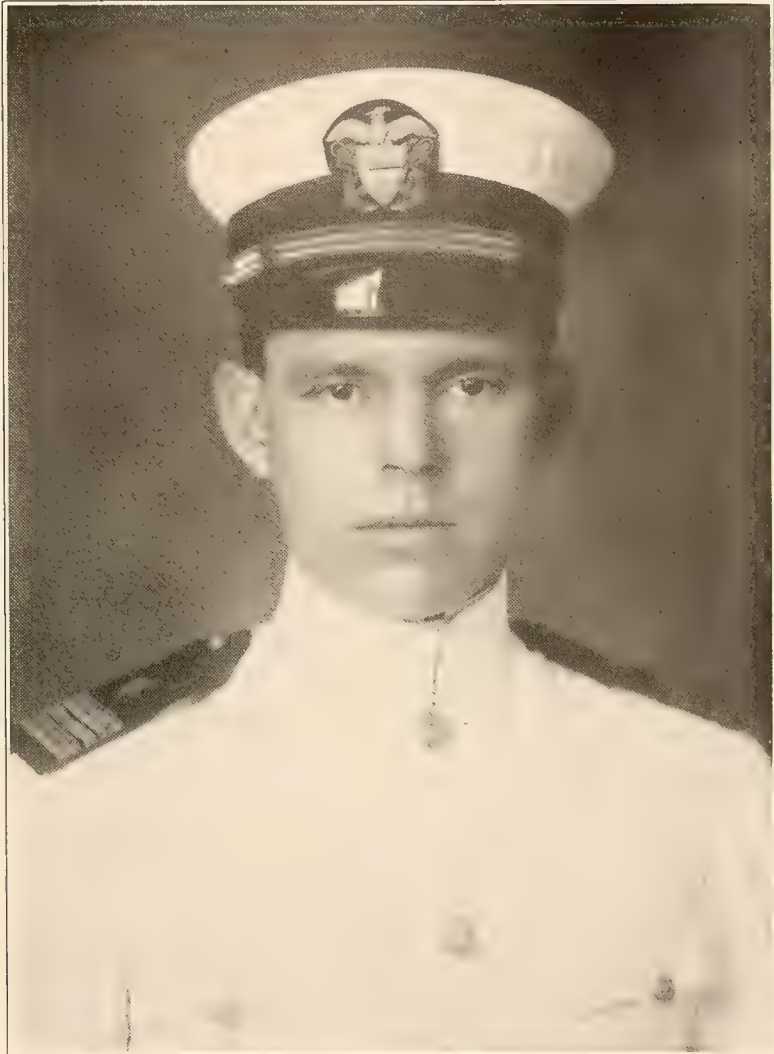
In 1906, Mr. Hollenbeck was married to Miss Rose Smith, of Oregon, and they are the parents of four children, Doris, Belva, Muriel, and George. Mr. Hollenbeck is a member of Courtland Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West, through which excellent organization he contributes what he can to the stimulation of interest in California affairs; he is a Republican.

**CAPTAIN H. A. LEWALD.**—An exceedingly interesting story is that of the life of Captain H. A. Lewald, now a rancher at Rio Linda. He was born in New York City on November 2, 1883, the son of Harry and Anne Sinclair (Deidrick) Lewald, both New Yorkers, they having been born in the metropolis in 1847 and 1858, respectively. The father of our subject was an artist, and although he passed away in 1887, his fame as an interior decorator has lived after him in many of the finest buildings of New York of a generation or more ago. Another son, William Lewald, is a graduate of Columbia University, and has also been honored with scientific degrees from other institutions; and he is at present in charge of the Department of Health and Physics, in New York City, where Mrs. Harry Lewald is still living.

At an early age H. A. Lewald was imbued with the desire to see the world, and at the age of fourteen he entered the British sea service as a roustabout on the old barque "Chili," and set out on a long voyage to Australia, by way of the Cape of Good Hope, eventually arriving in England on the same vessel via Cape Horn. From the bottom rung of the ladder, our subject worked himself up to be a lieutenant-commander in the United States Navy; the story of his career reads like a veteran's tale of adventure, although he is still a comparatively young man. Thirteen months after he went to sea, he left the "Chili," in England, and for the next ten years he lived and worked on other sailing vessels. At the age of eighteen he was made an officer on the ship "Astral," a four-masted barque flying Old Glory, and ever since that time he has sailed only under the American flag. He was on the ill-fated "Star Bengal," which was lost in the Sumner Straits, in Alaskan waters, in September, 1908, with a toll of 111 lives, when only through heroic rescue work were twenty-two seamen saved. The vessel was commanded by Captain Wagner, and was owned by the Alaska Packers, Inc., for whom our subject was working; and he was in charge of a gang of men when the ship foundered in a gale.

On his return to San Francisco, Captain Lewald took command of the "Alert," to run in Alaskan waters. His first experience on steamers at sea was gained in the employ of the Oregon River Navigation Company, on the steamer "Columbia," running between San Francisco and Portland and Astoria, Ore. Shortly thereafter he was with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, filling a two years' engagement in Central-American waters, with headquarters at Panama. After that, Captain Lewald was in command of various vessels making trans-Atlantic runs.

At the outbreak of the World War, in 1914, Captain Lewald returned to New York and became commander of the "Frederick Luckenbach," belonging to the Luckenbach Steamship & Navigation Company, the largest steamship company in America. For the following twenty-four months this vessel was used to run the blockade from England to France. While lying off Cardiff, Wales, Captain Lewald received a summons from Brig.-General Bartlett, on the entrance of the United States into the war, to prepare the vessel for army transport duty; and this being accomplished, the blockade was again run, for twenty-one months, on trips to France and England. It was at Cardiff that Captain Lewald was made Lieut.-Commander, U. S. N. R., in 1917, Rear Admiral Phil Andrews being in command of the base.



*Capt H. C. Leavelle*





Captain Lewald continued in active service throughout the war, and the lurking dangers of deadly mines or submarines were only a few of the many hazards undergone in devotion to Old Glory. His vessel was made over into a man-o'-war at Cardiff; but he still continued to run the blockade, successful as ever. Returning to America, in March, 1919, Captain Lewald was appointed court-martial officer at Bay Ridge, on the receiving ship "New York," embracing a field of sixty acres of territory; and in July, 1919, he was passed into inactive service, at his own request, and was reluctantly given leave of absence. His honorable discharge is dated September 30, 1922. The interesting record of his service is well worthy of the man.

It is characteristic of the man that when on the sea he has always given the most conscientious attention to duty, and when on land he has improved wisely every free moment of time. He owns many priceless mementos, to say nothing of the extensive collection of photographs taken by himself in far-away quarters of the globe.

Captain Lewald was married at San Francisco, in May, 1907, to Miss Stella E. Quinn, a native of Nauvoo, Ill., who was brought out to California and the Bay City when a child, by her parents. She was reared in that city, and in time attended Stanford University. One child, a daughter, has blessed this union, and she bears the name California Star. She is a graduate at the Rio Linda school. Captain Lewald is a Republican of the Hiram Johnson type. He is a blue lodge Mason, and is active in the American Legion.

Early in 1919, Captain Lewald bought eighty acres of choice land at Rio Linda, formerly owned by Mr. Woodward, the pioneer merchant there. On retiring from the navy, he and his family moved onto this ranch property, where he has expended thousands of dollars in making important improvements, adding a poultry farm, and an orchard of almonds, olives and other fruits, all of which has had its effect on the general development of the locality. When he located here, only thirty homes were to be counted; but now some 400 homes have been built in the Rio Linda district. He was for a term president of the Rio Linda Country Club and Farm Bureau, and director of the Sacramento County Farm Bureau, and with his wife he has done much to forward the growth of schools, Mrs. Lewald having been instrumental in successfully putting over the enterprise of the new \$40,000 school. She has also served on the Sacramento County grand jury.

**MRS. NELLIE CALLAWAY.**—Prominent among the gifted women of Sacramento County who have made a real success in one or another field of agricultural pursuit, is undoubtedly Mrs. Nellie Callaway, widely known, through her management of her trim farm about one mile east of Courtland, as a scientific, practical and eminently progressive orchardist. She was born on the ranch now known as the Kettleman ranch, two miles south of Lodi, the daughter of Charles E. and Elizabeth D. (Woodman) Bunnell, her grandfather, James Woodman, being a native of Maine. While in New York State, he married and then migrated, with his wife, to Iowa; but they had been living there only a short time, when the excitement concerning gold in California drew them hither. James Woodman started alone across the

plains, leaving his wife in Missouri. When she ceased to hear from him, she followed after, and found him at Fort Madison, Iowa, where he was delayed on account of a food shortage. At Fort Madison, Elizabeth Woodman was born. In 1849, James Woodman came on alone to California, by way of the Salt Lake route, and for a while he mined about sixteen miles east of Oroville. He also had a store at Stringtown, now called Enterprise, and besides, he ran a pack train to the mountains. Seven years after his arrival in California, he sent for his wife and daughter, and they came on by way of the Isthmus of Panama; and Mr. and Mrs. Woodman spent the rest of their days at Stringtown, the old gentleman attaining his eighty-sixth year, and there they were buried.

Charles E. Bunnell was a native of Connecticut, and came to California in 1853, by way of the Panama route; and he spent a year or two in San Francisco, where he followed teaming, after which he went to San Joaquin County, where he purchased three quarter sections of land, two miles south of Lodi. He built his home on that place, and in 1869 he sold the ranch, now known as the Kettleman ranch. Mr. Bunnell was married to Miss Woodman in Stockton, and when Nellie Bunnell was fourteen months old, her parents moved to Sacramento and there Charles E. Bunnell, Jr., was born. He is now a resident and farmer of Courtland, and the present justice of the peace of Georgiana Township, in Sacramento County. In the city of Sacramento, Mr. Bunnell did teaming, and he also followed farm work, and in 1872 he moved to the vicinity of Courtland, where he took charge of the C. W. Clark cattle ranch of 1,750 acres. He had a family of six children. Nellie is the subject of this story; Charles E. has already been referred to; Edward E. is at Hood; Fred is deceased; Bessie lives at Courtland; and Minnie has become Mrs. Kirtlan, of Courtland. Later, Charles Bunnell purchased 200 acres of land from the San Francisco Savings Union Bank, tule land, which he reclaimed, and where he built a home; and he died on the ranch soon afterward, at the age of sixty-eight. His devoted wife is still living, at the age of seventy-six, and makes her home with her son, Charles E. Bunnell, Jr., of Courtland.

Nellie Bunnell attended the Richland grammar school, and on October 8, 1889, was married to William Bird Callaway, who was born on the Callaway ranch, a mile east of Courtland, the son of Silas M. and Electa (Ford) Callaway. Silas Callaway was a native of Alabama, and had a brother who came to California in the Argonaut year, 1849; and he himself came across the Isthmus. He mined for a short time, and then took up farming on the ranch near Courtland, which is still owned by the Callaway family. Electa (Ford) Callaway was a native of Illinois, and she crossed the great plains with ox teams in the fifties, and was married to Mr. Callaway at Sacramento.

Silas M. Callaway came into the Sacramento River country, and there he bought land, at one time having a quarter-section, in partnership with his brother George. In 1856, the ranch one mile east of Courtland was surveyed for him by the government, and on this place he died at the age of seventy-two. His wife lived to be sixty-nine. They had a family of eight children: William Bird (the deceased husband of our subject), the eldest; Lilly; Minnie, deceased;



Charles; May, deceased; and Frank, Daisy and David. At the time of his death, Silas M. Callaway had only thirty-six acres of land left; and these are still owned by members of the family.

William Bird Callaway attended the Richland grammar school, farming on the ranch of his father and on the portion that was allotted him, some eight and three-quarters acres, where he built a home and had lived since 1889, the date of their marriage. This place is a fine fruit ranch. Three children blessed their union, but only two are living. Minnie is Mrs. Birch of Vorden; Vivian passed away when only two and one-half years old; and Chester Bird, now twenty-one years of age, resides with his mother on the ranch. Mr. Callaway died in 1909, leaving behind an enviable record for usefulness. He served as constable of Georgiana Township, Sacramento County, for a number of years, and was a member of Courtland Parlor No. 106 of the Native Sons of the Golden West, in which he was a past president. He was also a member of the Knights of Pythias, of Courtland, and of the Franklin Lodge of the Modern Woodmen. He was a stanch Democrat. Mrs. Callaway is also a Democrat, and together with Mrs. Nettie Sprague, she was the organizer of the Courtland Pythian Sisters lodge, and was the lodge's first most excellent chief.

**JOSEPH M. BUCKLEY.**—An enterprising contractor, well-posted as to conditions of transportation in California, is Joseph M. Buckley, well-known in the vicinity of Courtland, and also boasting a valuable acquaintance in other parts of Sacramento County. He was born in San Francisco on February 27, 1871, the son of Michael and Elizabeth (Seabury) Buckley, worthy folks of their day and generation. His father, a native of Ireland, came out to the United States as a young man, and settled at Boston; and in the early sixties he joined the rush to California, and settled at San Francisco, where he married an Irish lassie. They had four children: James F., now deceased, the eldest; Henry Seabury; our subject, Joseph Michael; William John, of Courtland. Michael Buckley was an employee of Levi, Sex & Company of San Francisco, where he was highly respected.

When Joseph M. Buckley was twelve years old, and had lost his father, who died in San Francisco, he was brought to Walnut Grove, and was reared by William Jackson, a distant relative living there. At the age of seventeen, he commenced to work for himself. He was a dairy ranch hand for a while, and then leased ranches for himself; and he was superintendent of the L. D. Greene dairy for three years. He then leased the Dwight Hollister dairy for nine years, and after that spent eight years in general farming. Three years ago, he started to do contract trucking, investing in three trucks for two and one-half tons burden, and he has since grown in popularity for local and long-distance hauling. He not only has the equipment, but he has an invaluable experience enabling him to do what is required by his patrons in the quickest and most economical manner.

Mr. Buckley was married at Rio Vista on November 11, 1896, to Miss Mary Dobbins, the daughter of James and Delia Dobbins, whose life-story is elsewhere given in this work. The union has been a happy one, and three children have blessed their family life. Alicia is the eldest; George, the second-born; and Josephine, the youngest.

**MRS. BLANCHE O. EDGAR.**—An experienced, energetic and very progressive woman in the California school world, whose successful work in directing the development of the life of many is steadily contributing toward educational advancement in this favored part of the Golden State, is Mrs. Blanche Edgar, the popular principal of the Standard School for Private Secretaries, a high-class, conservative and practical private institution doing thorough work and getting excellent results, at 2200 J Street, in the capital city. The object of the school is to embody those elements which may be applied to the actual performance of services demanded in the commercial world—a school whose aim and standard is best expressed in the words "practical efficiency." The results attained through the system of individual, progressive teaching mapped out in this school have been particularly gratifying. It is the school's purpose to see that each student finds that place in life wherein he or she can accomplish the greatest good and gain the greatest happiness. No student is permitted to plod hopelessly along in an attempt to attain the impossible. The capacity of each individual is studied, and measured by the Vocational Guidance Department, and a plan for development is carefully arranged; for this reason the school has no failures. This study of the individual has been especially helpful in the successful placement of the United States War Veterans' trainers who have been developed in this school.

The Standard School aims to set forth the important fact that secretarial work is particularly attractive, not only from the viewpoint of salary, but on account of the greatly increased opportunities for further advancement. It develops executive ability, brings one in contact with big men and women of the professions and of business, makes it possible for them to become altruistically interested in the employee, and offers splendid chances for the study of effective administration, and for the substantial rewards for faithful performance of duty. Years ago, a Canadian shorthand reporter became the private secretary to the owner of the most important carpet manufactory in the United States, one of the greatest industries on the banks of the Hudson; and when the wealthy mill-owner died, the secretary's dependable labors were recognized in a legacy of \$100,000 in his will. However, Dr. Frank Crane says: "To know shorthand is better than having your rich uncle leave you ten thousand dollars, for it is a treasure that 'neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, nor thieves break through nor steal.'"

The Standard School makes a specialty of finishing the education of students who have started in any school where they have been unable properly to complete their business education; but the school does something far more: its interest does not cease the moment a student is granted a diploma, nor when he or she has been located in a first position. It is the wish of Mrs. Edgar and her able corps of finely trained assistants, to see that each pupil really advances; and it is the special pleasure of the faculty, regardless of financial considerations, to assist former students to attain to still more lucrative engagements. How far the school maintains this ideal interest in those formerly associated with it may be gathered from its offer that whenever a graduate is out of a situation, he or she may attend the school again for



*Blanche O. Edgar*











*H. D. Grady*

two weeks without cost, thus keeping up practice and really brushing up again if a wee bit rusty, while employment is being obtained.

Mrs. Blanche O. Edgar's maiden name was Burger. She is the only daughter of the late Ambrose H. Burger and his wife Caroline Burger. The former was born in Pennsylvania, while the latter, who is still living in the city of Sacramento, is one of the very well-known pioneers of this section, and displayed unusual business ability as a breeder of registered dairy cattle and as a hop-grower. Mrs. Edgar was reared and educated in Sacramento County, being a graduate of the Sacramento High School and later a student at the University of California, where she pursued a special course of study. She had eight years' experience in real-estate and insurance work, before establishing the Standard School in March, 1916.

The Standard School, so efficiently conducted by Mrs. Edgar, offers courses by the latest and most approved methods in shorthand, bookkeeping, type-writing, bank or bookkeeping machines, calculating machines, penmanship, spelling, arithmetic, filing, business English, practical grammar, salesmanship, Spanish, and dictaphone; while the school's accounting, calculator and office-assistant courses prove shortcuts to good salaries. Students are also given the opportunity to do practical commercial work, for which they are paid, after class hours; and this has been a God-send to some, enabling them to earn, in a dignified and agreeable manner, the necessary cost of tuition at the same time that they are receiving instruction and gaining speed. The motto of the Standard School is suggestive: "Promise is most given when the least is said"; for confidence is the product, not of promises, but of performance.

**H. D. GRADON.**—A highly trained, experienced engineer whose good work is now being demonstrated in the Natomas Reclamation District No. 1000, is H. D. Gradon, a native of Portland, Ore., the son of Israel and Isabella (Creigh) Gradon. His father was born in Ohio in 1816, and migrated to Oregon by way of the great plains, traveling by means of the ox team and the covered wagon. He was an expert wagon-maker, and had great success in that line of business in Portland, having been among the founders of that early city. He was crowded out of business only by the keen and ruthless competition of Eastern manufacturers. He died at Portland in 1890, at the age of seventy-four, highly esteemed by a wide circle of acquaintances and admirers of his sterling character. Mrs. Gradon was also born in Ohio, and died in Portland in 1874, at the age of forty-seven. She was a remarkable woman, and left her impress upon that city in one of its most important formative periods.

H. D. Gradon was graduated from the Portland high school in 1876, a member of the second class graduated from the high school, Portland then being the only town having a secondary school. Already, he had shown a special talent for mathematics, a mental aptitude which has contributed to his success in a field requiring a thorough knowledge of mathematics. When only sixteen he accepted a job as chainman to a United States government surveying party under Engineer George S. Pershin, and spent

three months in the Santiam section of eastern Oregon. For this work he received \$35 per month. At the age of eighteen, he took another job on a cattle range in eastern Oregon, at \$40 per month; and he recalls his experiences in mining at Spanish Gulch, his initial effort, and the very profitable results.

In 1880, Mr. Gradon entered the Department of the Interior, under Surveyor-General Tolman, and seven years later he opened his first offices at Portland. Thereafter he was generally recognized, both in and out of Portland, as a thoroughly competent civil engineer. In 1893, Mr. Gradon was elected city engineer of Portland, and held that office for three years, during which time much new work was accomplished in the building of streets and sewers. He was also engaged on public and private jobs as surveyor, as in the building of the narrow-gage railway in Willamette Valley, Ore., and later in the service of the United States government on a survey in western Oregon.

Mr. Gradon had much to do in major engineering projects in Idaho and Oregon, which brought him directly into touch with the remarkable resources then lying undeveloped, but which are now being exploited. He recalls, among many other experiences, an association, in 1883, with a young civil engineer named Emery Oliver, now general manager of Natomas Company of California, who was employed by him for a couple of years, and was later his partner. In the construction of the Western Pacific Railroad, Mr. Oliver was a division engineer, and it was in order to become his associate that Mr. Gradon left Portland in 1905 for California. His first job was in the construction of fifteen miles of road, in 1905-1907, running out of Oroville. In 1907, the difficult engineering problem of mastering the Feather River Route loomed up, and Mr. Gradon was called upon to "put it over," which he did in record time.

In the meantime, Mr. Gradon invested in a profitable orange and olive ranch near Oroville, and also made some wise investments in San Francisco property, which he still owns, having sold his ranch at the end of five years. He had formerly owned a beautiful country estate in Marin County, near San Anselmo, called Woodacre Lodge, which also has since been sold.

In 1910, Mr. Gradon took up his work with the Natomas Company of California as associate engineer; and his services have been especially valuable, as he has often been retained as the consulting engineer in difficult problems of engineering. As far as his material circumstances are concerned, Mr. Gradon would not need to work at his profession; but he has no desire to be "retired." His offices overlook the racing waters of the Sacramento River, and here the plans and maps for Reclamation District No. 1000 have been drawn since 1915.

While at Portland, Mr. Gradon was married to Miss Dorothea Grethe, a native of Germany who first came to Portland in 1884; and the happy couple reside at Natomas Park on the Sacramento River, ten miles north of the capital. He is a member of Portland Lodge No. 142 of the Elks, in which his membership number is 180, in a membership that now numbers over 4,000. In national politics, Mr. Gradon is a Republican.



**HERMAN F. UTZ.**—A highly respected representative of important commercial affairs, whose wide and varied experience enables him to serve his fellow-citizens, is Herman F. Utz, who was born January 3, 1887, at St. Paul, Minn., the son of William Arnold and Emma (Schade) Utz. His father came to California in 1907 and settled in Sacramento. He was employed in the Southern Pacific Railroad Company shops as a pattern-maker, and is now retired from active service. He and his wife are residing in Sacramento.

Herman F. Utz was educated in the public schools of St. Paul, Minn. When he was twenty years old he came to Sacramento, and became an apprentice in the machinist trade. He has been employed in various shops and cities from Alaska down the coast to Sacramento, where he settled in 1919. In 1922 he established the Capital Machine Works at 526-528 Twelfth Street. His plant is equipped with complete and modern machinery, and he specializes in crank-shaft and cylinder grinding, employing about four men. As one of the substantial citizens of Sacramento County, Herman F. Utz takes pride in advancing all measures for the general good of his locality.

The Capital Machine Works is a partnership composed of A. C. Penner and H. F. Utz. Mr. Penner is at the present time shop superintendent of the Indiana Machine Shop at Oroville, Cal., a Gugenheim interest. This leaves our subject to have full charge of the Capital Machine Works, although Mr. Penner is still a half owner.

**PETER FRANCIS BENDER.**—An experienced, progressive builder, who finds it more profitable to operate in general contracting, is Peter Francis Bender, now residing at North Sacramento. He was born at the capital city on June 11, 1884, the son of Peter Francis and Mary (Russmeier) Bender, the former a fairly early pioneer, who was married in Chicago and came out with his wife to California as a veteran patriot, just after the Civil War. By his marriage with Mary Russmeier two old-time families were joined together. Mrs. Bender is still alive, to give joy to a circle of devoted friends. Mr. Bender has closed his earthly account, but still lives in the esteem of those who knew him.

Peter Bender went to the Christian Brothers College, and then, for five years, was a messenger boy for the Postal Telegraph Company. After that, he learned the carpenter trade; and for the past fourteen years he has been in the building game, and for twelve years has been associated with a partner. He employs from five to ten men. Among other buildings erected by him are the H. Nicolaus Building, 728 K Street, Sacramento, and the Sorenson-Brasher Building and Masonic Hall, in North Sacramento; and he puts up many homes and flats. His work is characterized by good taste and perfection in finish and detail. He is an esteemed member of the Builders' Exchange.

In politics, Mr. Bender is a Progressive Republican; but he is first, last and all the time an American, enthusiastically devoted to his birthplace and its environs; and he may always be counted upon for a non-partisan support of the best men and the best movements or measures, for the benefit of the community in which he lives.

**ADOLPH TEICHERT, JR.**—Among the native sons who are making a success of large constructive endeavor and are deeply interested in the growth of the Golden State, taking a material part in its rapid development, is Adolph Teichert, Jr., who was born in the city of San Francisco, April 24, 1885, a son of Adolph Teichert, an old-timer in the state and a prominent contractor, who has attained a high place in business and social circles in the city of Sacramento.

Adolph Teichert, Jr., when two years of age, came to the capital city with his parents; and here he grew to manhood, enjoying the privilege of the excellent public schools of this city. He graduated from the Sacramento high school in 1903, after which he entered the department of civil engineering in the University of California, receiving the coveted degree of Bachelor of Science in 1908. Although he had been offered a position as instructor in civil engineering at the University of Montana, he declined it, choosing rather to assist his father in the contracting business. He had grown up in the business, for each summer from the time he was a youth he had assisted his father in his large affairs, thus becoming thoroughly familiar with every department of the business. In 1912 he was taken into partnership, and the firm became A. Teichert & Son, and the business has been carried on under that name ever since. They are specializing in road-building and street-paving, and among their large contracts are the highway from Galt to New Hope and a section of the State Highway, from Fresno to Fowler and from Fowler to Kingsburg. They built the section of the State Highway from Stevens Creek Bridge to Millikens Corners, Santa Clara County, and did the paving of the streets in Redwood City, and the surfacing of Tulare County Highway from Lindsay to Porterville, Tulare County, and from Porterville on through Terra Bella to Richgrove, thirty-one miles. With Thomas Ambrose as a partner, they built the Sacramento Bypass weir, to take care of the flood-waters from the city. They built two sections of the Yolo County Highway and Sacramento City Sump No. 2, and have paved numerous streets in this city, Turlock, and Oakdale. In the line of construction of buildings, they did the concrete work on many of the large business buildings in Sacramento. The firm is well supplied with the necessary equipment for large construction. Their paving-plant at Thirty-seventh and R Streets is most adequate and complete, including among other things steam rollers, tractors, trucks and teams.

In the capital city, on February 28, 1912, Mr. Teichert was united in marriage with Miss Augusta Quass, who was born in this city, a daughter of Henry T. and Catherine (Heilbron) Quass, the father a native of Germany, while the mother was born in Sacramento. Her grandfather, Adolph Heilbron, was one of the pioneers of the county and one of its early sheriffs, and was a very prominent and influential business man. Henry Quass was also one of the pioneer business men in this city, and is now living in comfortable retirement. Augusta Quass was educated at Notre Dame, San Francisco, and at the Sacramento high school, and afterwards spent a year abroad in the study of music in Dresden, Germany, during which time she also traveled throughout Germany, France, Switzerland, Italy and England. Their union has proven very happy and has been blessed with the birth of three children: Adolph Jr.,



*A. Leichner Jr.*





second, Frederick, and Henry. Mrs. Teichert is a woman of much culture and refinement, having tastes for the beautiful and artistic; and she presides gracefully over her husband's home. A woman of pleasing personality, she is much loved and esteemed in the circles of the Saturday, Tuesday, and Delphian Clubs. Mr. Teichert has been very prominent in fraternal circles. He was made a Mason in Union Lodge, No. 58, F. & A. M., and was exalted to the Royal Arch degree in Sacramento Chapter, No. 3, R. A. M., and knighted in Sacramento Commandery, No. 2, K. T. He is also a thirty-second-degree Scottish Rite Mason, being a member of all the bodies of the consistory in the capital city, and a charter member of Ben Ali Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, in Sacramento. While at college, he became a member of the Delta Upsilon Fraternity; and locally he is a popular member of the Exchange Club and the Del Paso Country Club. He holds membership in St. John's Lutheran Church. A believer in protection for America and Americans, he is a strong Republican in his political views. Mr. Teichert gives his undivided time to the management and enlarging of the business of A. Teichert & Son, a work for which his professional training and years of experience well qualify him. He is an active member of the Contractors' Association of Northern California, his firm being among the large contractors in northern California. Mr. Teichert is a man of energy, never idle, and drives his business forward to success, throwing into his work much zeal and enthusiasm.

**SAMUEL S. HAYWOOD.**—A very experienced and enterprising fruit-rancher who has always sought to operate in the most scientific manner, and has therefore obtained results such as may be accepted as a standard of the progress hereabouts in California husbandry, from year to year, is Samuel S. Haywood, now residing on Pecan Avenue, in Orangevale. He owns some ten acres of fruit-orchard, in a beautifully laid out home-place, eighteen miles from the state capital. He was born at Springfield, Vt., on September 12, 1859, the only child of Charles H. and the late Ellen (Stimson) Haywood, whose interesting lives are elsewhere sketched in this historical work; and he was reared on his father's hillside ranch, while he attended the local schools. His education included good courses at the Springfield high school, where he further prepared himself for the duties of life.

In the spring of 1884, Samuel S. Haywood was married to Miss Carrie M. Woodward, the ceremony taking place at Saxton River. She was born in Springfield on May 27, 1860, the daughter of George and Susan (Allbee) Woodward, natives of Rockingham, Vt. He then took up actively both stock-raising and dairying, in Vermont, and continued there in that field until the fall of 1886, when they moved to western Nebraska and settled near Cambridge. There he took a ranch of 640 acres which he developed into land burdened with alfalfa and grain crops, and he engaged in cattle- and hog-raising on the bottom lands of the Republican River. Three years later, his father removed to Nebraska, taking with him some of the choice harness horses, thereby creating the foundation of harness-horse stock in Nebraska. He owned a number of notable horses, but "Clegg Right" was perhaps the record-holder, doing the mile in 2:30. The Haywood ranch was known

far and wide for its reliability in horse-dealing, and it was natural that our subject and his parents should take an active part in all state and county fairs.

Early in 1901, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Haywood made a tour to and along the Pacific Coast, and eight years later, Samuel Haywood made a thirty-day visit to the Golden State. They were all so well pleased and stimulated by what they saw here that in 1913 they moved out to California, the old folks to retire in a comfortable home, and our subject to enlarge his field of activity. He and his wife became strong devotees of California; one result of which has been that, although they are still deeply interested in both Nebraska and Vermont, they expect never to return there to live. Having acquired their property here in March, 1913, they made the necessary improvements, remodeling their home and adding to its comfort and beauty. A Republican in matters of national political moment, Mr. Haywood is a popular past noble grand of lodge No. 132, I. O. O. F., at Cambridge.

**GEORGE EDWARD ALLEN.**—An experienced rancher whose repeated successes have helped to stimulate those who share with him the great work of developing the natural resources of the Golden State, is George Edward Allen, whose trim farm lies along the highway north of Arno. He was born in Sutter Creek, Amador County, on October 4, 1873, the son of George and Annie E. (Bradbury) Allen, his father having been a native of Rochester, N. Y., while his mother came from Maine. Mr. Allen came to California in 1862 by way of the Panama route and settled in Amador County, where he embarked in the stock-raising business. In course of time, he acquired between 7,000 and 8,000 acres of land; and when he died, at the age of fifty-five, he had completed a record of great usefulness. Mrs. Allen lived to be sixty-five years of age, and was beloved by all who knew her. Mr. Allen was a staunch Republican. The worthy couple had five children, our subject being the second in the order of birth. Flora, the eldest, is now deceased, as is Bessie, the youngest, who died at the age of five. Those coming after George into the family are Sophie, Mrs. Minasian, living at Berkeley, and John F., who lives at Sutter Creek.

George Edward Allen was sent to the Sutter Creek grammar school, and later attended the university at Santa Clara; and when a young man, he started out for himself. He went to Carbonado, Wash., and for two years clerked in a general merchandise store serving a mining plant; and then, returning to San Francisco, he worked in the bay city for a year. Then he came back to the old home place at Sutter Creek, and has remained with his folks ever since. Owing to his father's death, the Allen Estate Company was formed, and they control the old home place referred to, and in addition land which the company began to acquire, about fifteen years ago, in Sacramento County. They own 1,170 acres known as the old Hicks estate, and also the old McConnell ranch of 1,435 acres, and these two ranches join each other, about one-third of these 2,605 acres being devoted to the raising of beans, while the rest is given to the raising of grain. Much of the land is leased out by our subject, who built a house on the ranch, and lives there, although at first he used to come here only at intervals.



At Carson City, Nev., on July 28, 1898, Mr. Allen was married to Miss Caroline Corotto, a native of Sutter Creek, her parents being Bartholomew and Mary Corotto. Her father was an Italian, and came out to California in pioneer days, when he was a mere lad. He died at the age of sixty-five, while his good wife passed away in her sixtieth year. Both were highly esteemed. Three children have been granted Mr. and Mrs. Allen, and they bear the names of George, Mildred and Clarence. Mr. Allen is a Republican, and he belongs to the Henry Clay Lodge of Masons at Sutter Creek, and also to the Royal Arch Chapter there; he is affiliated with the Placer-ville Commandery and Ben Ali Temple of Sacramento.

**JAMES GRIFFITH.**—The recent and almost phenomenal development of Sacramento County must be attributed in part, at least, to the foresight and courage, the experience and high standard of ethics, of such realtors as James Griffith, of the Griffith Company, well-known dealers in high-grade real estate and dependable insurance. He was born in Ireland, on September 27, 1876, the son of Michael and Hanna (Gallagher) Griffith, estimable citizens and devoted parents, now at rest from their earthly labors; and he attended first the schools of his native district, and later those of the section in the United States to which he migrated.

When only twelve years of age, he crossed the ocean to New York, and after spending some time in the Empire State, moved on to Pennsylvania. Once through with school-work, and old enough to undertake heavier responsibilities, he set out as a commercial "drummer," and for twenty years he traveled while representing first-class firms.

In 1908 he came to Sacramento, where he is now at the head of an enterprising company of his own, dealing particularly with ranch properties, and renders a real service to those wishing to deal in first-class real estate, and to be properly protected by dependable insurance. He belongs to the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce, and never loses an opportunity to "boost" for the city and the county in which he is so pleasantly situated, and which gives him such a generous support. In 1922 he became first vice-president of the Vita Rice Products Company of California.

In 1904, Mr. Griffith was married to Miss Beatrice Moran, a native of Ireland, who died in January, 1914. In February, 1918, he chose as his second wife a popular lady of Marysville, Miss Elizabeth Cutts, the daughter of James Cutts of that city. One child, Elizabeth Hanna, has blessed this happy union. Mr. Griffith is a member of the Knights of Columbus, in which he has attained to the fourth degree; of the Ancient Order of Hibernians; and also of the Young Men's Institute. He is very fond of fishing, and when it comes to a choice he never neglects the call of the rod and reel.

**ALMON CHAPMAN.**—A successful, esteemed pioneer whose life-story is well worthy of record and repetition, is Almon Chapman, the well-known printer of Chicago, and now an honored citizen of Fair Oaks Colony, where he has resided in pleasant retirement since July 4, 1897. He was born in Oneida County, N. Y., on December 3, 1839, the second of twelve children, seven boys and five girls, of the late Thomas and Rosetta Higley Chapman, four of whose sons served the Union under Old

Glory in the War of the Rebellion. His parents were born in western New York, his father in 1798 and his mother in 1818. The father was a carpenter and joiner by trade, and learned the trade in New York. The four sons who served in the Civil War were William W., who was with the 3rd Wisconsin Infantry, as was also Orange Howard; and Eugene, together with our subject, who enlisted while in Kansas in Company D of the 17th Kansas Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Capt. R. D. Monley. Almon Chapman saw four months of active service, and at the close of the war returned to Wisconsin.

In 1879, he removed to Lecompton, Kans., and making this town his headquarters, worked on flat-boats on the Kansas River. Then he went into the lumber camps, and later finally found what he really wanted—a job as a press boy in a printing shop. He got work from the editor of the "Lecompton Democrat," on which he was employed for two years. Removing to Atchison, Kans., he was there associated with Col. John A. Martin, the owner of the "Atchison Champion," Republican, acting as office clerk for several years, and there also was published one of his first attempts at producing "copy." For two years he was assistant postmaster at Atchison.

He entered the printing business as a journeyman, having learned his trade at Lecompton and Atchison, and later removed to Chicago, where he was engaged in an undertaking of some magnitude in the printing line, and as proprietor enjoyed a very lucrative business for about twenty years.

At Rockford Seminary, September 10, 1878, Mr. Chapman was married to Miss Amelia M. Hollister, a niece of the late Anna P. Sill, the founder and first principal of the famous Rockford Female Seminary, at Rockford, Ill., now Rockford College. Anna P. Sill was born in 1816, in New York State, and was a descendant from John Sill, who came to Massachusetts in 1637, and also a descendant of the Hon. Jedediah Peck, distinguished in his day in the Empire State as both a legislator and a judge. Elsewhere in this history will be found a fuller account of the life-work of this eminent aunt of Mrs. Chapman. Mrs. Chapman graduated from Rockford College, and at the Seminary at Rockford followed her professional work, that of a tutor in art and music. She was associated with her aunt for many years in the successful conducting of this institution of higher learning, and these years she regards as the happiest of her years of experience as a teacher. Two sons, born of this fortunate union, bade good-bye to the world in early life; Robert Sill passing away at the age of five, and Ralph when only ten months old.

Mr. and Mrs. Chapman came out to the Golden State in 1897, in order to enjoy the benefits of a milder climate, and to both of these worthy people Dame Nature, as expressed through her lavish gifts to California, has been most kind. Their orchard embraces eighteen and one-half acres, and is pleasantly situated on the Winding Way, about twenty miles to the northeast of the capital. Both Mr. and Mrs. Chapman do considerable writing; and with their pens they have produced much that is of benefit to others. Mr. Chapman is a member of Kilpatrick Post, No. 712, of the G. A. R., at Austin, Ill.; and he belongs to both the Masons and the Odd Fellows, of Chicago.



*James Griffith*











*Almon Chapman*



*Mrs Amelia M. Chapman*





**ANNA P. SILL.**—No one who knew the life and work of the late Anna P. Sill, the founder and first principal of the Rockford Female Seminary, at Rockford, Ill., can doubt for a moment that when the monumental history of the struggle after and the attainment of higher education for women in America shall finally be written, her inspiring ideals and the magnificent fruits of her toil and sacrifices will be given conspicuous and most honorable place—as well they should be, considering the part they have played in the making of such noble and famous women as Jane Addams and others.

Anna Peck Sill was born in Burlington, Otsego County, N. Y., on August 9, 1816, and inherited both the intellectual and moral qualities of a long line of Puritan ancestors. Her family was descended from John Sill, of England, who emigrated with his wife Joanna to this country in 1637, and settled in Cambridge, Mass., just about the time when Harvard College was founded; and about 1789, her grandparents removed from Lyme, Conn., to Otsego County, settling in a wilderness now the site of Burlington. Deacon Andrew Sill, her grandfather, was a pillar in the Congregational Church for thirty-one years, and shouldered a musket in the War of the Revolution. He lived to be over ninety years of age. His son, Abel Sill, the father of our subject, was a farmer; he died of typhoid when Anna was but seven years old. Her maternal grandfather, the Hon. Jedediah Peck, became a man of great influence in his day, as both a New York legislator and a judge. His eldest daughter, Anna's mother, was a woman of great energy of character, a good scholar in her day, especially in mathematics, and a woman of piety, industry and taste; and the fact that she trained her children in the homely virtues of honesty, economy, industry and strict moral and physical integrity, had momentous results in the life of the woman now under review.

Anna Sill's early life was a free and happy one, and she grew up in a house which stood on a high elevation surrounded with hills and valleys, with the Catskill Mountains in the blue distance to the east, a deep valley to the south, and to the west a deep ravine with sheer rocky walls overhung with trees and bushes, and spanned with a rustic bridge, below which ran a clear stream of rippling water. She was sent to school when not more than four years old; and the daily walk through summer's heat and winter's cold to the old red schoolhouse, one mile away, stamped indelible impressions on her mind. She was well trained in spelling, geography, grammar and arithmetic, but she was also carefully trained in all household duties, including spinning, weaving and setting cards for carding wool and tow. She also found time to braid bonnets made from June grass, and for embroidery.

With the advent of the age of reflection, came a craving for better school advantages, and her soul also cried out for its God. In the year 1831, when powerful revivals swept New England and New York, her religious life and experience began to grow, and in 1836 she left Burlington, when about twenty years of age, and for seven months taught school at Barre, near Albion. In November, 1837, she entered Miss Phipps' Union Seminary, one of the first institutions for girls and young women in the state. And there she remained for more than five years, also teaching, after a while.

In 1843, she underwent a mental conflict regarding the choice of a life-work that would be of benefit to others, and for a while struggled with the problem of going abroad as a missionary; and in the autumn she made her way alone and almost unbefriended to Warsaw, where, after many discouragements, she opened a seminary for young ladies on October 2 of that year; and before the close of the year, the school numbered 140 pupils. In 1846, she took charge of the female department of the Cary Collegiate Institute at Oakfield, in Genesee County; and when a convention of Congregationalists and Presbyterians, wishing to establish collegiate education of the highest New England type in what was then the Northwest, opened a seminary in northern Illinois, afterwards removed to Rockford, Miss Sill went thither, to Rockford, in 1849, to open a school for young ladies as preparatory to the seminary. On July 11, she was able to write: "Today commenced school, and laid the foundation of Rockford Female Seminary. Opened with fifty-three scholars. O Lord, fit me for my work, and glorify Thyself thereby." In her opening address, Miss Sill said to the young ladies, drawn up in a row on the lawn: "This is like the sunshine of this beautiful day, dropping light into our hearts." The immediate, large success of the school, was soon recognized as the germinating of the Rockford Seminary, and the citizens of Rockford quickly responded by subscribing over \$5,000 for buildings, while the ladies of the town gave another \$1,000 to beautify the grounds.

In 1851, the first class, fifteen in number, entered upon their courses. The next year, the corner-stone of the first edifice was laid, the officiating clergyman, Rev. Aratus Kent, cleverly taking for his text: "That our daughters may be as corner-stones polished after the similitude of a palace." Miss Sill had from the first a clear and practical idea of the end in view and the work that needed to be accomplished, and early set before her mind Mount Holyoke Seminary as the model after which this new Western seminary was to be built. She realized the great power and influence for good lying latent in the young women of the West, and she threw herself with such energy into the task before her that by December, 1853, her health began to give way, and she was forced to go East. Her visit to Boston and other centers of wealth and influence, however, resulted in her bringing back \$5,000 with which to advance the good work already halted in part for lack of funds; and the subsequent history of the institution for some years is the record of continued struggle for means wherewith to continue its expanding program—a struggle that might have terminated in failure but for the character, example and courage of the founder. She got some fun out of the experience, however, and in 1865 wrote to a friend about her "mission to the East": "Just fancy me in the 'Hub of the Universe,' the center of all right motion, the sun of civilization, enlightenment and refinement, one of the 'Western beggars.'" Notwithstanding its vicissitudes, Rockford Seminary continued not only to grow, and to build up the lives of American young women, but it became an important factor in promoting and sustaining foreign missionary work. One of the greatest obstacles it had to encounter, however, was not the lack of funds, but the widespread prejudice to the higher education



of women—a prejudice Anna P. Sill did much in her life to dissipate forever.

Space will not permit mention of the many interesting details in the further development of this remarkable institution, the life-work of this remarkable woman. In 1884, after thirty-five years of unremitting labor, Miss Sill resigned her position as Principal, and retired to the quieter, but not less honored, position of Principal Emerita; and in 1889 she suffered severe shock and set-back through the tragic death, from pneumonia, of her last surviving brother, and his wife and two children. While on a visit to her niece, the wife of Almon Chapman (whose life-story is given elsewhere in this work), at Ridgeland, near Chicago, she was taken ill; and just as she was convalescing, a very favorite child of her niece, a little boy of four, was taken away by death. By the advice of her physician, she returned to Rockford, and on Founder's Day, June 11, she was confined to her room; and from that time, she spoke little during her illness of eight days. She received the intimation of her approaching end calmly and silently, and sought no opportunity to speak any "last words"; and she died peacefully on June 18, 1889, only a week before the annual commencement exercises of the institution she loved so well. At her funeral, attended by a concourse of mourning admirers, a vacant chair, with a wreath of flowers upon its back, stood upon the platform; and below, resting upon the casket, were two large sago palms, emblematic of victory.

**FRANK LAWRENCE GAFNEY.**—Critics of California, impressed with her phenomenal progress, have more than once commented on the great work accomplished, from the admission of the state into the Union until the present day, by the California bar, so ably represented in Sacramento County by the popular attorney, Frank Lawrence Gafney. A native son, always proud of his association with the Golden State, he was born in Eldorado County in 1880, first seeing the light on Washington's birthday, the son of Nicholas Gafney, who came out to California in the early fifties, crossing the great plains with the typical ox-team outfit of that day. He came from Maryland, and married Miss Margaret McDonauld, a native of Illinois. Both were admirable people, and devoted parents; and both are highly esteemed, now that they rest forever from their labors—Mr. Gafney as one of the early miners in Eldorado County who worked hard, and helped others as well as himself, and Mrs. Gafney as one of those noble women whose very presence did much to ameliorate the rude and sometimes harsh conditions of pioneer mining life.

Frank Lawrence Gafney was lucky to attend both the grammar and the high school of his locality, and growing up, to study law under Grove L. Johnson, than whom there was no one in his time and neighborhood who understood more about legal complexities. Mr. Gafney was a law stenographer for a number of years, or until, on February 24, 1915, he was admitted to the California bar. For eight years prior to that he had been deputy county recorder under the Hon. C. A. Root, and that activity alone afforded him the most valuable experience. He has practiced law here continuously ever since, and it is safe to say that there is no member of the Bar Association more esteemed for both ability and character,

and the relation of the two in daily professional work. Very naturally, Frank Gafney is deeply interested in the welfare of Sacramento County, and finds an appeal in its historic past and its promising future. Mr. Gafney belongs to the Foresters of America and Lodge No. 6 of the Elks of Sacramento, and when time permits, he seeks other fraternal cheer in a good game of baseball or in hunting.

**FRANK A. HOLDENER.**—Among the men who for the past twelve years have utilized the opportunities offered in Sacramento for business progress, and who have thereby attained success, is Frank A. Holdener, the well-known contractor and builder, whose offices are located at 2608 R Street, Sacramento. His activity in his chosen line of work has contributed to general progress and improvement, as well as to his individual prosperity. He is a native of Switzerland, born at Ober-Yberg, January 12, 1886, in the same country where General Sutter was born. His parents were Joseph Frank and Mary Holdener, both natives of the same country. The father is a shoe merchant; the mother has passed away. The Holdener family is traced back to the eleventh century in Switzerland, and are among the oldest and most prominent families in that country. Mr. Holdener also traces his ancestry back to Werner Stauffer, one of the three leaders in the struggle for the Independence of Switzerland.

Frank A. Holdener acquired his education in the schools of his native country, supplementing it with attendance at the colleges, where he majored in architecture. He served the required time in the Swiss army and received his honorable discharge, after which he was free to go wherever or whenever he wished. When twenty-one years old he came out to the land of the Stars and Stripes, crossing the continent to the Pacific Coast and coming directly to San Francisco, where he arrived on February 1, 1907, and where he was employed at his trade for a number of years. In 1910 he removed to Sacramento, where he engaged in the general contracting business, his especial line of work being the contracting of concrete structures. Among his notable work is the concrete bridge over Butte Slough, the apartment building at the corner of Twenty-seventh and I Streets in Sacramento, the Nicolaus schools at Nicolaus, Del Monte Creamery in San Francisco, several apartment houses in San Francisco, Yuba City High School, and the dams for the Cosumnes irrigation project, as well as a number of fine residences in Sacramento. All of his work is first-class, and his dependability insures a rapidly increasing business. In his work of construction, he is aided by having the most modern and up-to-date equipment, so that he can handle any contract, from the smallest job to a million-dollar structure. He has now under construction a quarter of a million dollars' worth of work. Sometimes his work necessitates his employing 150 men. Mr. Holdener has established his warehouses and offices at 2608 R Street.

Mr. Holdener's marriage united him with Miss Caroline Gensch, born in Switzerland, and they have a son, Joseph A., and a daughter, Frances Elizabeth. Fraternally, Mr. Holdener is a member of the Sacramento Lodge No. 6, B. P. O. Elks, and the Foresters of America. He is also a member of the Rotary Club and the Bowling Club of Sacramento, and of the Builders' Exchange, Master Builders' Association, and Chamber of Commerce.



*J. A. Holden*





**WILLIAM EDMOND NEWBERT.**—A highly progressive, thoroughly representative man of affairs in Sacramento County is William Edmond Newbert, president of the Newbert Implement Company, of Sacramento. He was born in Sacramento County, at the "Mississippi Bar," on April 29, 1867, the son of George W. and Mary Jane (Millard) Newbert, and his father had the distinction of being a pioneer of 1852, coming all the way from Maine across the wide plains, as did Mrs. Newbert, who accompanied her parents, the Millards, also sturdy pioneers. Meeting in the Golden State, Mr. Newbert and Miss Millard were married in Brighton Township, after which he mined for a while, and then entered the employ of the old Placerville Railroad.

Mr. Newbert next engaged in farming, and after that he was in business near Perkins. He came to Sacramento as a deputy sheriff, and for twenty years he was connected with the sheriff's office. He then engaged in the hotel business, and managed the Bruce House, and after that the American Eagle; and when he passed away he was, officially, a deputy sheriff. His demise occurred in his fifty-sixth year and was the cause of wide regret. Mrs. Newbert, who was also beloved, died at the age of seventy years.

William E. Newbert attended the rural Brighton schools, and after a while went to the old Washington primary in Sacramento at the corner of Thirteenth and G Streets, and the grammar school at Sixteenth and J Streets, now known as the Mary Watson School. Finishing his studies, he went to work, and engaged in the retail hardware business with Joseph M. Martin at 920 J Street, where he remained for twenty years. He finished the unexpired term of his father as deputy sheriff, and then he came to work for Messrs. Baker & Hamilton, dealers in hardware and implements. Removing to Courtland, he tried the general merchandise business, joining Bauer, Miller & Newbert; but severing his connections, he returned to Baker & Hamilton, in the capital city. They moved their wholesale business to San Francisco, and it was then that the Newbert Implement Company was formed, in March, 1913, to handle farm implements and farmers' hardware, and Mr. Newbert has been president ever since.

Mr. Newbert played professional baseball for five years with the old Alta baseball club, as short-stop and he is naturally fond of sport and out-of-door life, and especially of hunting and golf. He belongs to the Native Sons of the Golden West, is a member of Lodge No. 6 of the Elks, is a Mason of the third degree, and is affiliated with the Eastern Star, and in each of these organizations enjoys an enviable popularity.

**JAMES HAYES.**—The interesting correlation of commercial and agricultural affairs at Elk Grove is well illustrated in the activities and success of James Hayes, the retired butcher and fruit rancher, who hails from Audrain County, Mo., where he was born on April 15, 1868, the son of Robert McCoy and Caroline Cornelia (Thomas) Hayes, farmer-folk, making a specialty of milling. The elder Hayes has long since closed his useful career; but Mrs. Hayes is still living. James Hayes attended the country school in rural Missouri, and after that helped his father on the farm. He left home at the age of fourteen, to work for wages, in order to get money to pay his way to

California; and when about seventeen, he managed to migrate to the Coast, and on his arrival here, he went to work for Messrs. Pauley & Son, at Tehachapi, where he continued for some six years. Then he went north to Oregon and Washington, where he worked as a butcher, and later he returned to Tehachapi. Coming back to Pauley & Son's, he was with them for two years; and then he came to Lincoln, and remained for six years.

In 1898, Mr. Hayes came to Elk Grove, attracted by its certain future prospect, and showed his faith by buying out a butcher shop and engaging in that business, continuing actively until in August, 1922, when he sold the business and leased the building. As the pioneer merchant in the town he is naturally entitled to all the honors accompanying that distinction. Not only did Mr. Hayes conduct his market, but he developed a fine prune orchard near his slaughter-house and those eleven acres are now coming into bearing. He retired from commercial activity because he wished to develop his new forty-acre ranch located about three miles northeast from Elk Grove, where he has set out an orchard of prunes and peaches and here he now makes his home, having moved his city home onto his ranch. He has a fine system of irrigation with concrete pipes throughout the ranch and a deep well that he pumps by electric motor.

Mr. Hayes has been married three times. By his first wife, who was Miss Mamie Slattery in maidenhood, he had a son, William Edward Hayes, now of New York City. His second union was with Miss Nellie Drake and they had a daughter, Dean Hayes, now living in San Francisco. For his third wife he chose Mrs. Hattie Graham, daughter of Dr. James Caples, an esteemed pioneer, and she shares with Mr. Hayes the admiration of a wide circle of friends. Mr. Hayes is a staunch Republican and a public-spirited citizen of Sacramento County.

**THOMAS H. ARMSTRONG.**—The ancestry of this business man, Thomas H. Armstrong, is traced back to an old New England family. Grandfather Armstrong crossed the plains to California from Illinois in 1849 while still a lad, braving the dangers with a true pioneer spirit; he returned East in 1851 and was married there, and outfitting at St. Joseph, Mo., he returned to California, with his bride. They had many skirmishes with the Indians and lost much of their outfit. He settled in Eldorado County, where he teamed to the mines, then went to Placer County, where he mined and engaged in logging. He came to Sacramento County in 1902, and here he farmed and teamed, passing away in August, 1904. The grandmother died in Iowa in 1898. They had eleven children, among whom were the following: George W. Armstrong was for a number of years the county clerk of Placer County and died while in office. Le Roy Armstrong was prominent in educational circles and was principal of the Alameda schools. He was editor of the "State School Journal" and is now with the United States Book Company of Los Angeles.

Thomas H. Armstrong was born in Grass Valley, Cal., June 21, 1890, a son of Frank Perry and Maggie (Halligan) Armstrong. Frank Perry Armstrong was born in Palcer County and became well-known as an athlete, for many years holding the championship as foot racer for northern California; an uncle of our



subject for many years was district attorney of Nevada County. Both parents are living in Sacramento and father and son are in partnership in the brokerage business in the capital city. Thomas H. Armstrong was educated in the public schools, and took a course in business. For a number of years he was engaged in the building business; he was foreman of the cement work on the tower at the state fair grounds; also the Sacramento Hotel and the Travelers' Hotel. Mr. Armstrong has also been interested in agriculture and at the present time owns a small ranch of five acres near the city.

The marriage of Mr. Armstrong united him with Miss Mary Hetherington and they are the parents of one daughter, Agnes. Mr. Armstrong has liberal ideas regarding the political inclinations of officeholders, and believes that principle rather than party should win. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows and is an active and prominent member of the Eagle Lodge of Sacramento, having charge of the Sacramento Eagle Drum Corps and is also past state president of California field music for the Eagle Lodge of California, and a member in many civic organizations.

**RAY H. MAYHOOD.**—A financier whose integrity, coupled with his experience and known desire to serve in the great work of hastening the day when California shall come to its own, is Ray H. Mayhood, the popular proprietor of the Mayhood Motor Company, Inc., handling the Durant car at 1520 K Street, now recognized as among the most progressive of Sacramento County institutions. He was born on a farm in Solano County, California, on May 16, 1881, the son of J. B. and Addie (Copley) Mayhood, who had married in New York State and had come out to California in 1870. Mrs. Mayhood has closed her useful and beautiful life, leaving the heritage of a precious memory, but her devoted husband still lives, esteemed by all who know him.

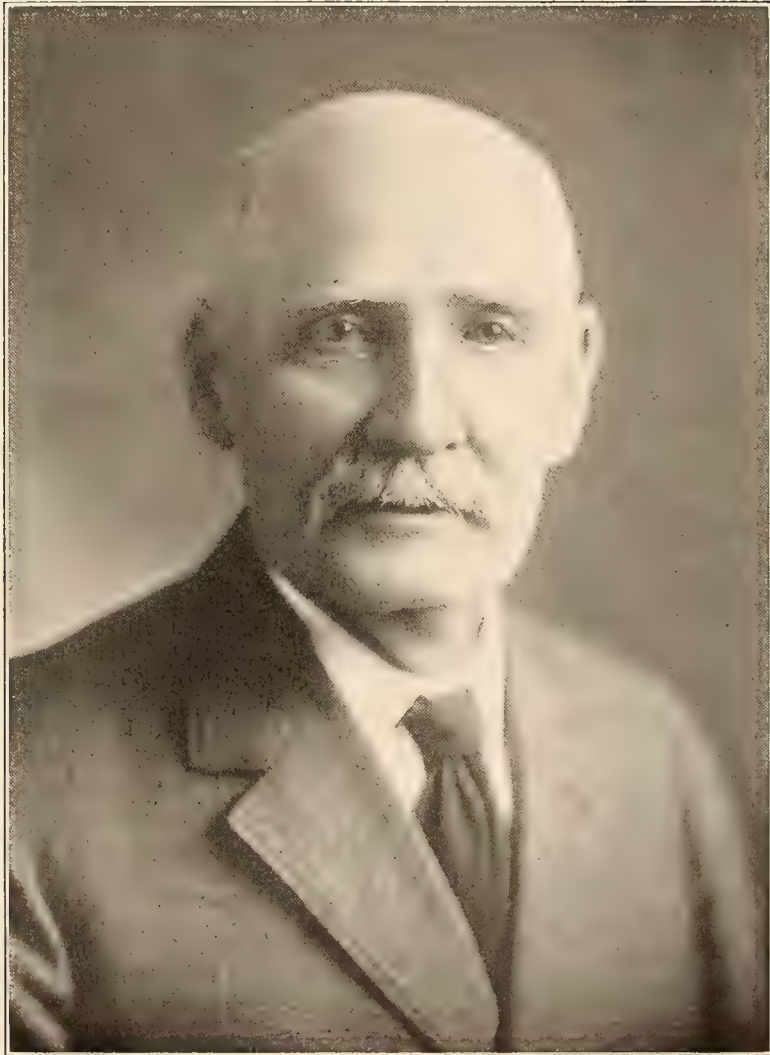
Ray Mayhood attended both the grammar and the high schools of his locality, after which he took up special study in preparation for what he had the ambition and the courage to do. He became office manager for Hale Brothers, of Sacramento, and continued in that responsible post for seven years; and then he was secretary for two years of the Sacramento Valley Trust Company. In 1912 he came to the Fort Sutter National Bank, as exchange teller, and he worked up to vice-president and manager, continuing until 1923, when he organized his present company, in which he has been able to do much to advance the prosperity and the welfare of individuals, and at the same time to get behind public movements making for the betterment of the community, the state and the nation. He belongs to the Republican party, but is non-partisan in matters of local civic uplift.

Mr. Mayhood was married April 18, 1909, to Miss Iliff Purcell, of Sacramento, the ceremony taking place at Sacramento; and their union has been made the happier by the birth of two sons, Jack and Billy. Mr. and Mrs. Mayhood belong to the Del Paso Country Club, and they devote part of their leisure time to golf and fishing. They enjoy an enviable social popularity, being always ready to respond to social undertakings in their community. Mr. Mayhood is a member of Fort Sutter Parlor, N. S. G. W., and of Concord Lodge No. 117, F. & A. M.; and he belongs to the Chamber of Commerce.

**MADISON L. DURBIN.**—Prominent among the Native Sons of the Golden West is the name of Madison L. Durbin, who has the honored distinction of being California's oldest native son. He was born on December 28, 1848, one of three children of Warren Perry Durbin, a native of Howard, Mo., and his wife, Evelyn (Harbin) Durbin, a native of Memphis, Tenn. His brother, Thomas, is a resident of Petaluma; and his sister, Clara, is now Mrs. Meh-ring of San Francisco. Warren Perry Durbin, our subject's father, was one of eight children born to Daniel Durbin and his wife: Mrs. Ann Gregg, deceased; Mrs. Amanda Bowman, who married John Bowman; Mrs. Bush, Mrs. Beachman and Mrs. Bell, all three deceased; and Daniel, Simeon and Warren Perry. Mr. Durbin's ancestors were well represented in the early wars, for both of his great-grandfathers served in the Revolutionary War under Washington, and his grandfathers Durbin and Harbin served in the War of 1812 and were at the Battle of New Orleans with General Jackson.

In 1836, Daniel Durbin, the grandfather, made a trip to Oregon and established the first trading-posts for the Hudson Bay Company, fur traders. Highly honored and respected among the Indian tribes he came in contact with, he soon was known in all the trading-posts. He organized all the companies for the expeditions. In 1842, he returned to his home and organized a company to come to California. This company consisted of seven men, as follows: The late Gen. John Bidwell of Butte County, James Madison Harbin, known as "Mat" Harbin, the late John Walker of Santa Rosa, John Bowman, Capt. Granville P. Swift, Daniel Durbin, and "Old Truckee," a French-Canadian Indian interpreter who was able to converse in all the Indian languages of the tribes that were encountered on their trips through the vast territories, where few white men had explored or traveled. These hardy pioneers reached California in 1842. They found only two white men in northern California; these were John Wolskill, on Putah Creek, and George Yount, in Napa County. While still in the high Sierras, they sighted a river, which they named "Truckee River," after their Indian guide and interpreter. They journeyed on to Oregon, but the memories of this beautiful country lingered with them, and they turned back and came to California. Soon after their return, Old Truckee passed away. In his death these worthy pioneers lost a noble friend, a man of no mean ability in the understanding of his fellow-men, regardless of distinctions in race and religion; a man who would gladly lay down his life for his comrades; a friend in the most real sense of the word.

In 1844 three men of the original party of seven, Daniel Durbin, John Bowman and John Walker, went to Willamette County in Oregon. In 1846 Warren Perry Durbin organized a company to go to the West. On their arrival at Redding, via the Lassen route, the party divided, Warren Perry Durbin going to Oregon, and our subject's mother's people (the Harbins) coming to California. On their arrival they settled in Napa County on the Yount grant. In 1848 Daniel and Warren Perry Durbin returned to California and also settled in Napa County, Daniel Durbin establishing his residence close by the Harbins'. Warren Perry Durbin married Miss Evelyn Harbin in 1846, and on De-



*M. L. Durbin*











*Willard Warner*

cember 28, 1848, they were blessed with a little son, Madison L. Durbin. In 1851, in Napa County, Daniel Durbin passed away at the ripe old age of ninety years. Such a worthy life may well be looked upon with high regard. It is indeed a high mark of distinction to have the courage, determination, persistence and ability necessary to win one's way through such a wild country, and to leave such an enduring memory to all coming generations.

Madison L. Durbin's grandfather Harbin had a quarter-section of land. He passed away after living over eighty years.

In 1849 Warren Perry Durbin bought a Spanish mile (approximately 610 acres) in the Green Valley, Solano County, from General Vallejo. He was the owner of the first piece of property that General Vallejo ever sold. He lived until he was sixty-two years old, and his wife passed away in 1918 at Sacramento, about ninety-three years of age.

The schoolhouse being eight miles from his home, in Green Valley Township, Madison L. Durbin, when a boy, had to ride to school on a mustang. This was the first school that he ever attended. Later, at Benicia, he attended a school taught by C. J. Flatt, and this school was later turned into a private law school.

On April 27, 1881, Madison L. Durbin was married to Margaret Russell Brownlee, a native daughter, of Napa County, Cal. After their marriage, he and his wife resided in Sonoma County for ten years. They are the parents of one son, Russell Madison, born March 23, 1882, at Glen Ellen, Sonoma County. They moved to Fresno, and there Mr. Durbin took charge of the extensive Eggers vineyard. He had charge of 500 employees working on this ranch and in the winery. In 1899 he came to Tyler Island and with Col. H. I. Seymour purchased 200 acres of land from the late Alexander Brown. He built a fine house on this ranch, which has been the Durbin home ever since. When he first bought this tract of land, it was very swampy and was filled with dense shrubs; but through his untiring efforts, this waste tract has been developed into a productive ranch. About sixty acres have been devoted to asparagus, and the balance to fruit-growing and farming. There are two large irrigation plants in operation on the ranch.

Mr. Durbin is a staunch Democrat, and served on the State Central Committee for several terms, and also as a delegate to county and state conventions. In former days he was a member of the Santa Rosa Parlor, No. 28, N. S. G. W., at Santa Rosa; and he is now a member of Courtland Parlor.

**WILLARD WARNER.**—A wide-awake, progressive and experienced business man is Willard Warner, the manager of the Cascade Laundry, at 1515 Twentieth Street, who has been engaged in the laundry business during his entire industrial career. When a young man, he drove the first steam-laundry wagon in Seattle, and later he worked in the various departments of the laundry. He was observant, not merely of what was going on in the same concern, but of what was being attempted in rival establishments; and when he came to Sacramento, he was ready for any problems that might present themselves in connection with his new enterprise. Mr. Warner was born in Fulton, N. Y., on January 4, 1869, of a distinguished family prominent in the history of the

Empire State. His parents removed to Minnesota, and he was educated in that state.

About thirty-two years ago Mr. Warner came to the capital, and he has since been identified with the largest laundries in the city, principally as manager. When the Cascade Laundry was established in 1903, he was chosen manager; and to accept the new post, he gave up a very desirable position with the Union Laundry, also an excellently equipped concern, which position he had filled for five years. Since taking hold of the Cascade's affairs, he has made it the largest laundry establishment in northern California. The Cascade Laundry was incorporated with a capitalization of \$60,000, and it now employs 125 men and women, and has a pay-roll totaling \$100,000 annually. As a strictly modern plant, it is equal to the best on the Coast. Mr. Warner is president of the Laundry Association, and a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Rotary Club.

At Seattle, on May 19, 1890, Mr. Warner was married to Miss Flora Rich, a popular belle of Seattle. A son, Eugene, is associated with his father in the conducting of the laundry; and there are two daughters, Philo and Adeline. Mr. Warner has just returned from the annual convention of the Laundry Owners' Association of California, which was held at Riverside, Cal., on May 17, 18 and 19, 1923, and which elected Mr. Warner as its general secretary.

**REV. WILLIAM H. HERMITAGE.**—Distinguished among the most honored representatives of Christianity in Sacramento County is the Rev. William H. Hermitage, the scholarly, efficient and popular rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church at Sacramento. He was born at Margate, about fifteen miles from Canterbury, England, on January 6, 1882, the son of John James and Emily (Robinson) Hermitage. His father was a building contractor, and of such honorable position that he was elected to be mayor of the city for several terms; he died during the World War.

William Hermitage attended the parochial schools, and during the Boer War he went out to South Africa. From there he shipped for Australia, and spent two years in that country. In January, 1907, he came from Australia to California, and at San Mateo he took a classical course. Then he went to the Church Divinity School in preparation for the ministry, and received the Bachelor of Divinity degree from the Pacific School of Religion. He was the first assistant at the Grace Pro-Cathedral, in San Francisco, and then, in the same city, was rector of the Church of the Incarnation. He had been ordained as deacon on May 29, 1912, and on June 11, 1913, he was made priest, at the Grace Pro-Cathedral.

On November 1, 1916, the Rev. Mr. Hermitage came to Sacramento, and since then his influence, as rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, one of the most earnest and active parishes in the city, has been enviable. He is public-spirited, in close touch with both California and Sacramento movements, and enjoys the esteem of all who know him.

On November 1, 1912, and at San Jose, Rev. Mr. Hermitage was married to Miss Anna Belle Wythe, a native daughter of San Jose, who holds the degree of Bachelor of Music from the College of the Pacific, and now teaches harmony in the Sacramento high school. Mr. Hermitage is fond of fishing and is a Mason and Elk, and also belongs to the Lions Club in Sacramento, of which he was the first president.



**MANUEL JACINTO.**—A worthy representative of the native sons of the Golden State, is Manuel Jacinto, who was born December 12, 1879, in Yolo County on a farm, the son of Marion and Carry (Silva) Jacinto. His father came from the Azores Islands to California when he was a boy, and settled on a ranch and farmed in various places in Yolo and Sacramento County. He passed away in 1911, his wife having died in 1902.

Manuel Jacinto was educated in the public schools of Sacramento County. He helped his father on the ranch, and when he became a young man he engaged in the wood-peddling business. His business has grown to such an extent, that he now has two large trucks which are used in making deliveries. He has been engaged in the construction work of the state and county highway, and he and his partner built eighty miles of road. Although carrying on an extensive coal and wood business, Mr. Jacinto conducts an eighty-acre ranch, which is devoted to bean-raising. Mr. Jacinto is independent in his political views, casting his ballot in favor of the candidate whom he deems best fitted for office, regardless of party ties. Fraternally, he is a member of the U. P. E. C. and I. D. E. S., Portuguese societies. He is deeply interested in the progress of his business and is a public-spirited and enthusiastic supporter of all measures proposed for the benefit of the community.

**RODNEY J. MORRISSEY.**—The many improvements and the general advancement in the matter of real estate and insurance brokerage that have made that field of commercial and financial endeavor in California more satisfactory of recent years may well be ascribed, in part, to such far-seeing, experienced and progressive operators as Rodney J. Morrissey, the genial president of the popular Carmichael Company, whose offices are at 811 J Street, in the capital city. He was born in Tehama County, California, first seeing the light on a farm on January 28, 1879, the son of James B. and Nellie (O'Hair) Morrissey, his father having come out to California in 1875, while his mother had preceded Mr. Morrissey here, from Iowa, when she was a little girl. He was a farmer, and is still honored as a man able to supervise a day's extensive work; Mrs. Morrissey breathed her last in 1917, leaving a blessed memory.

Rodney Morrissey attended the public schools, although even as a boy he was called upon, by unfavorable circumstances, to make his own way. He worked for the Holbrook, Merrill & Stetson Company, which was succeeded by the Miller-Enright Company, wholesale suppliers to plumbers, and he was next with the Standard Oil Company, at Sacramento. In December, 1906, he made his first venture with real estate, joining Messrs. Wright & Kimbrough; and he remained with them until August, 1919, when he became vice-president of the Carmichael Company. He came to his new responsibility equipped with an exceptional preparation and experience, having previously taken a business college course that offered him much for his present line of endeavor. Mr. Morrissey is a successful, self-made man, and represents in a very interesting manner the Carmichael Company, with its admirable methods and exemplary standards, now admittedly one of the most prominent real estate and insurance firms in all Sacramento County. This corporation continues to lead the real

estate and insurance business in Sacramento. In February, 1923, the Morrissey brothers, including R. J. and E. G. Morrissey, became the owners of this corporation, and the business is being successfully continued at the same address.

In 1904, Mr. Morrissey married Miss Cecelia M. Hooke, a native daughter of Sacramento. He belongs to Parlor No. 26, of the Native Sons of the Golden West, and Lodge No. 6, of the B. P. O. Elks, and is a Mason of the third degree.

**ANTON INDERBITZEN.**—A man of enterprise, public spirit, and progressive ideas that he put into practical use, was the late Anton Inderbitzen, a native of Switzerland born in Canton Schwyz, January 12, 1870, who was left an orphan at the tender age of ten years, thus being early forced to earn his own livelihood. He worked on farms at dairying and stock-raising, and learned the care of a dairy herd and the growing of farm produce. By his work he paid his own way through the local school, obtaining good grammar-school education. He was not satisfied with his environment; and having heard and read of the opportunities awaiting young men who were not afraid to work in the Land of the Stars and Stripes, he determined to cast in his lot with the Americans. So it happened that Anton Inderbitzen came to Louisville, Ky., in 1889, where he spent a year employed in a dairy. In 1890 he came to Sacramento City and soon went to work on the Joerger ranch, near Folsom, where he continued for about three years. During this time he studied English, learning to speak and read the language of his adopted country. Next he entered the employ of A. Meister's dairy in Sacramento, where he continued steadily for nine years, serving with such credit and diligence that he was made foreman, a position he filled creditably and with ability for about four years. While thus employed, he was married in Sacramento, November 5, 1899, being united with Miss Marie Dettling, who was also born in Canton Schwyz, a daughter of Franz Carl and Elizabeth (Steiner) Dettling, farmer-folk in the land of William Tell, where the daughter Marie was educated in the public schools. In 1895 she came to Sacramento, where she made her home until her marriage to Mr. Inderbitzen. For two years after his marriage, Mr. Inderbitzen continued as foreman for Mr. Meister until November, 1901, when he resigned to engage in business on his own account. They then leased the Hanlon ranch on the Cosumnes River, where he installed a pumping plant and raised alfalfa, engaging in dairying. He held the lease for twenty years, and during all this time was engaged in the manufacture of cheese under the well-known brand Imperial Crown, a California full-cream cheese. His dairy herd comprised from 125 to 160 head of milk cows; so that on some days as much as a quarter of a ton of cheese was made, the product being principally sold in Sacramento. The herd of Holsteins had been bred up with great care until they were of a very high grade and were excellent milkers. In October, 1921, Mr. Inderbitzen gave up dairying and moved to Sacramento, purchasing a residence at 2016 Thirty-sixth Street, where he resided with his family. But he was not permitted long to enjoy the fruits of his labors, for about five months later he was called hence to that bourn whence no traveler returns, passing away on April 2, 1922. A man of great energy,



*A. Tindberg*











*Sperry W. Dye,*

enterprising and of pleasing personality, he was mourned by his family and many friends.

The union of Mr. and Mrs. Inderbitzen had proven very happy, and was blessed with the birth of three children. Antone is a graduate of Christian Brothers College, Sacramento. From the age of seventeen until he was twenty years old, he was actively engaged in ranching with his father. Then he went to San Francisco for further study, taking a course in accountancy for eight months in the San Francisco Institute of Accountancy, after which he was employed at the offices of the Northern California Milk Producers as assistant to the bookkeeper, remaining with them for a period of eighteen months. He then resigned to accept his present position as credit man with the Dunn & Frazer Company, furniture dealers in the capital city. A second son, Charles, was actively engaged on the home ranch from sixteen to twenty-one years of age, when he took a course at Heald's Business College in Sacramento; but having a strong predilection for the machinist's trade, he is now in the employ of Arnold Brothers, Hudson and Essex automobile dealers, as an automobile mechanic. The youngest of the family is Marie, who is attending the Sacramento high school.

Fraternally, the late Mr. Inderbitzen was a member of the Red Men and a charter member of the Sacramento Helvetia Verein; while politically he was loyal to the Republican party and principles. Since his death, Mrs. Inderbitzen continues to reside at their home in Sacramento, surrounded by her children and many friends, and is looking after the interests left by her husband. A woman of much business ability and great personal charm, she is highly esteemed and respected by all who have come to know her and to appreciate her many winsome attributes of mind and heart. Mrs. Interbitzen is a member of the Ladies' branch of the Sacramento Helvetia Verein.

**EUGENE L. McCUBBIN.**—A World War veteran, highly honored and respected among his many acquaintances, Eugene L. McCubbin was born on October 16, 1893, at Oleanda, Cal. His parents, Hardy Lears and Lydia (Davis) McCubbin, came to California in the nineties from Louisville, Ky. His mother passed away in 1911; his father, a physician and surgeon, has his offices in the Ochsner Building, Sacramento, Cal.

Eugene L. McCubbin obtained his early education in the public schools. When he was a senior in the University of Nevada he enlisted in the first officers' training camp in the United States army. For seventeen months he saw active service in the front lines of the French battle-fields. He was commissioned as first lieutenant and saw service at St. Mihiel and the Argonne offensive. He returned to the United States and received his honorable discharge from Camp Kearney. For two years he worked with his father growing rice on their ranch in Sacramento.

Mr. McCubbin has been in the services of the city since 1921. He figures prominently in all the athletic occasions of his community, and is a loyal supporter of the Y. M. C. A. athletic work. On January 1, 1922, Mr. McCubbin was appointed physical instructor for the Sacramento high school. Politically, he is a staunch Republican. Being a World War veteran, he is a member of the American Legion, and stands high as an honorable representative of American manhood.

**SPERRY W. DYE.**—A lover of the water, Sperry W. Dye has served for many years on bay and river steamboats. He was born October 12, 1872, at Walnut Grove, one of the four children born to Sperry and Elizabeth (Sharp) Dye. His maternal grandfather, John Sharp, was one of the pioneers of the county and the founder of Walnut Grove.

Sperry Dye, the father, was one of the daring pioneers of 1863, who crossed the plains from Iowa by ox team and suffered hardships and privations while opening up this beautiful territory. He settled at Walnut Grove, by the Sacramento River, and there farmed and reared his family. During the early part of the Civil War he was in the quartermaster's department and in the government transport service, and took part at the battle of Pea Ridge. He was one of the first farmers to enter the asparagus industry, and also planted the first cherry trees in this vicinity. He succeeded John W. Sharp as postmaster at Walnut Grove. Sperry Dye, Sr., passed away in 1912, aged sixty-seven years. His widow survived him only a year, passing away in 1913. She was born at Dry Creek, Eldorado County, soon after her parents arrived in California; but she received her elementary schooling at Walnut Grove and finished her education at Hesperian College, Woodland, after which she engaged in teaching school till her marriage to Sperry Dye, July 4, 1869, the ceremony occurring at the Capital Hotel in Sacramento. Their union proved a very happy one. They were successful as farmers and horticulturists; and they reared a fine family. Besides Sperry W. Dye, there are two brothers, Corodon and Milo, and one sister, Amy, now Mrs. Brown, all living at Walnut Grove. One brother, John Ira, died in his youth.

Sperry W. Dye is a graduate of the Walnut Grove grammar school and of the old college at Walnut Grove. When eighteen years of age, after completing his studies in the local schools, he started out for himself and obtained a position at steamboating on San Francisco Bay and its tributaries. He followed this life on the water, with the Union Transportation Company, the California Transportation Company, and the Santa Fe Railroad Company boats, working his way up from wheelsman to captain. When he resigned, he was captain on the "Capital City." He is still keeping up his captain's papers, and all these years he has been a member of the Masters and Pilots' Association of San Francisco, and its predecessors. About ten years ago, he gave up steamboating and settled down on the old Elizabeth Dye ranch. He now has 150 acres of land devoted to general farming, to orchards of pears, peaches, and plums, and to asparagus. He is married and has one little daughter, Marcella, eleven years of age.

While steamboating, Mr. Dye served on the following steamers: "Capital City," "Pride of the River," "Onward," "Aurora," "Dauntless," "Capt. Weber," and also on the tug "A. H. Payson," the ferryboats "San Pablo" and "Ocean Wave," the Southern Pacific Railroad Company's boat "Apache," and others. He was associated with Captain Tyler, who married Miss Mary Sharp, and with the late Capt. Thomas Corodon Walker. Tyler Island of the Delta country of Sacramento County was owned by and named after the father of "Captain Tyler of the River Boats." These two captains built the noted passenger boat the "T. C. Walker," that today plies between San Francisco and Stockton. He was also associated with



the late Capt. William T. Forsman, who was pilot of the large side-wheeler "Yosemite," which ran between Sacramento and San Francisco in the days of the gold-excitement in California. Sperry W. Dye's uncle was Capt. Robert Sharp, who was a captain on the river boats for many years previous to his death.

Mr. Dye is a musician. He plays both the cello and saxophone, and is a member of the Walnut Grove orchestra. In national politics, Mr. Dye favors Republican policies; but in local matters he votes for the men and measures he thinks best adapted to serve the public welfare, regardless of party considerations.

**HARRY G. CHARLES.**—An efficient, faithful executive, never failing to do the best he can for the interests of others entrusted to him, is Harry G. Charles, the outside agent of the Dredgemen's Union, at Sacramento. He hails from San Francisco, having been born in that city on October 25, 1873, the son of H. A. Charles, who came in 1848, and had married Miss Martha G. Robinson, born in Missouri and who crossed the plains, landing at Marysville in 1850. From 1853 to 1855, he was secretary of the California Stage Company, and remained so until that company was absorbed by the Wells Fargo Express Company; and he was a charter member of the stock-broking firm of Hall, Charles & Mackey, afterward Hall & Charles, and a charter member of the first stock board in San Francisco. He was also secretary of the Julia Mining Company, at his death, which occurred in San Francisco in 1882, it being his sixtieth year. He was kind-hearted and beloved, and was well-known.

The death of his father, while Harry was a mere boy, compelled the lad to leave off school studies at the end of the grammar grades; and he soon got work with the American District Telegraph Company. Then he went to Mexico and Arizona, and for seven years he rode the range. After that, he was with the Wells Fargo and the Southern Pacific Companies, and from 1896 to 1906 with the Market Street, now the United Railroad, as foreman of the repairs department. Then, for seven months he was in the service department of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company, in San Francisco, while from 1906 to 1909 he was in the transfer business in San Francisco. The next year, he spent with the Home Telephone Company, and he was then with the dredge department of the state harbor board for eight years.

For the past seven years, Mr. Charles has been outside agent of the Dredgers' Union, and so has been active in labor movements and prominent in all that has spelled progress to the hard worker. Mr. Charles' relation, therefore, to both labor and capital is one in which he is able to serve both sides and parties.

On May 16, 1901, he married Miss Rose Callan, a native of San Francisco, and also a member of an interesting pioneer family; and three children have blessed the union: Harry Martin; Ruth Martha, Mrs. Donald Alexander of San Francisco; and Naomi Asa. Donna Alexander is the only grandchild. Owing to their ancestors, and especially their parentage, both Mr. and Mrs. Charles are keenly interested in Sacramento County, in its most promising future as well as in its historic past.

**THOMAS RUDECH.**—A locomotive engineer of long and valuable experience, Thomas Rudech well merits the comfortable retirement he is now enjoying at 1706 K Street, Sacramento, rich in friends, not so badly off with respect to this world's goods, and happy in the consciousness that his has been peculiarly a useful and a successful life.

He was born on a farm in Slavonia, Austria, on July 15, 1842, and when a mere boy began to follow the sea, visiting many interesting parts of the world. On July 12, 1862, he sailed through the Golden Gate into San Francisco harbor, on a voyage from Boston by way of Cape Horn; and having decided to stay in California, he tried fishing in San Francisco Bay for eight months, and then, in 1863, came to Sacramento. He worked for a while on Charles Eisen's ranch, and for a while in a Sacramento restaurant; and in May, 1869, he entered the employ of the Central Pacific Railway, to work in the repair shops. Later he was a fireman on a locomotive, and then, in 1874, he was promoted to be engineer. He was fireman on the first train running out of Sacramento for Alameda, on September 18, 1869, and on that occasion, marking the completion of the road, prominent railroad officials and men who figured in the early history of the state, including Governor Leland Stanford, Messrs. Mark Hopkins, Huntington, and Crocker, and others, rode on the train. He has driven locomotives burning wood, coal and oil, his first engine being the "Andrew Jackson"; and he drove the first coal-burning locomotive, the "No. 19," over the mountains from Sacramento to Truckee. He has run from Sacramento to Alameda, from Sacramento to Truckee, and from Sacramento to Red Bluff. At the end of forty-one years of devoted and successful service, he was retired on October 1, 1910. He has many interesting recollections, among them the driving of the golden spike, linking California with the East, which occurred while he was in the Sacramento shops. He joined the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in 1877.

Mr. Rudech bought lots at the corner of K and Seventeenth Streets in early days, and today he owns four houses which he has had erected there. At that time, that section was "out in the country"; and he can remember when the business district ended at Sixth Street, and there were only a few scattered houses to the east in Sacramento.

Mr. Rudech was married in 1870, on the 3rd of February, when he took for his wife Miss Mary Brannan, a native of Ireland. She was a good and gifted woman, who proved most helpful as a wife, friend and neighbor; and when she died on November 30, 1918, she was mourned by many. Mr. Rudech is exceedingly active for his years, and still drives his own automobile.

**JAMES S. DEAN.**—For more than a decade James S. Dean has been numbered among Sacramento's successful architects and during this period he has been intimately associated with building operations in the city. He was born in Belton, Bell County, Texas, December 27, 1885, a son of John A. and Eudora M. (Ware) Dean, both now deceased. After completing his high school course, he entered the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, from which he was graduated in 1906 with the degree of Bachelor of Science in architecture, and the next three years were spent in the study of architectural design in the Massa-



*Thomas Reideck*





chusetts Institute of Technology at Boston. He then became instructor in architecture and drawing at his alma mater in Texas, filling that position for four years, and on the expiration of that period went to Waco, Texas, where he opened an office, remaining at that place for a year.

In 1912 Mr. Dean came to California, locating in Sacramento, and for two years he acted as assistant designer in the bureau of architecture in the state department of engineering. In 1914 he was made assistant state architect, serving in that capacity for six years, and from 1920 until 1922 he was chief deputy for the firm of Hemmings, Petersen, Hudnutt, Inc. They were architects for Sacramento's new schools and Mr. Dean had entire charge of the work of planning, designing and construction, which was accomplished in a most efficient and satisfactory manner. He is now practicing independently and, owing to the prestige which he had previously won, his professional services are now in constant demand. He has the ability to combine utility and convenience with beauty of design and there is no phase of his profession, in either its technical or practical lines, with which he is not thoroughly familiar.

Mr. Dean married Miss Ruth Cook, of Iowa, and they now have a daughter, Charlotte Eudora. Mr. Dean is a Republican in his political views, but is not bound by the narrow ties of partisanship, placing the qualifications of the candidate above all other considerations. He is a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon college fraternity, and in Masonry he has attained the thirty-second degree. He is fond of outdoor sports and is president of the Sutter Lawn Tennis Club. Whatever touches the welfare of his city is to him a matter of deep concern, and his professional colleagues bear testimony as to his character and pronounced skill.

**HARVEY S. DANIELS.**—An up-to-date, thoroughly progressive rancher and a public official whose success must be attributed to a combination of favoring circumstances and conditions, commanded by his own industry and optimism, is Harvey S. Daniels, well-known in Galt, operating as he does a couple of miles to the north of that fast-growing town, at the Twin City Colony corners. He is a native son, and was born near Elliott, in San Joaquin County, on July 24, 1870, the son of Robert Marion and Mary (Peck) Daniels. His father came to California from Illinois in 1859, a native of the Prairie State; but Mrs. Daniels hailed from Texas. They reached the Golden State independently, the Pecks having come out in the sixties, and they were married in California. Mr. Daniels was a farmer. He became the father of two boys, our subject's brother being named Henry, who died aged four. Mrs. Daniels died in San Joaquin County, while the family were still residing there, in October, 1888, aged forty-seven years. Mr. Daniels married a second time, in 1892, choosing for his wife Miss Mina Noble, a native of Ireland, by whom he had six children: Ethel, of Modesto; James Budd, of Galt; Effie, who is Mrs. Ross Allen, of Lockeford; Mina, now Mrs. T. Ward, of Elliott; Robert M., of Acampo; and Elsie. Mr. Daniels passed away on August 5, 1914, at the age of sixty-four, in Arno, Sacramento County.

Harvey Daniels attended the Telegraph district school and at the age of twenty started to lease land. His father had a half-section of land in San

Joaquin County, and he sold this and removed to Arno, where he ran a threshing machine, on which Harvey began working when eight years old; and he carried on the business himself after he was fifteen. Harvey Daniels leased 1,200 acres of the McCauley ranch for three years, and then he farmed the Lauren ranch of 240 acres near Arno, for nineteen years. He then purchased twenty acres in the Twin City Colony devoted to a vineyard, and in 1920 he moved onto it. With the exception of caring for his twenty acres, Mr. Daniels has quit ranching and he has taken charge of the road construction in a part of the fifth district of Sacramento County. Unmarried, Mr. Daniels lives with his stepmother and sister Elsie, on the Twin City ranch, where those favored are delighted to enjoy their home comforts and genuine California hospitality.

A wide-awake, fearless deputy sheriff for the past fourteen years, Mr. Daniels is always ready to do his duty in the maintenance of law and order. He is a Democrat, when matters of national political import are in the balance, but a first-class booster of the good old non-partisan sort when local issues are at stake.

**REINHARDT G. KAESER.**—Kaeser's Bakery at Oak Park, Sacramento, a well-known establishment, was started in 1903 by Reinhardt G. Kaeser, who is a native son of the capital, and has always been in intimate accord with its life, and social and commercial spirit. He was born on April 15, 1870, the son of Andrew and May (Frey) Kaeser, the former a pioneer of 1869, who is still living at the age of eighty-four, as is the mother, who is also of the same age.

Reinhardt Kaeser attended the public schools of Sacramento, and as a youngster sold newspapers in the streets of Sacramento. He then teamed, and after that was in the dairy business. Then he found employment in the Southern Pacific shops, and in 1890 he started to learn the baker's trade. In 1897, he went to the Towle powder mill in Placer County, and then to the mines of Shady Run. Returning, he became a fireman in the Florister Paper Mill, and then he went to Truckee, icing railroad cars. In 1901 he was back to Sacramento, and he resumed baking in Rice Brothers' Pacific Bakery and in the Golden Eagle Bakery.

On July 15, 1903, Mr. Kaeser baked the first loaf of bread in his own bakery, at Oak Park, which was known as the Oak Grove Bakery, turning out thirty loaves, and he peddled the output himself, with an old horse and buggy. In 1914, he had a fine concrete building erected, and he changed the name to the Kaeser Bakery and in 1921 he had his new addition built. He was baking over 12,000 loaves of bread a day, and employed twenty-seven people to do the work, and sold by wholesale only, with the use of eight delivery cars. He also maintained a branch at 3417 Second Street. He is a Republican, and believes in legislation of the kind that steadies and conserves trade. He sold the business on January 1, 1923, to the Pioneer Bakery Company and in May, 1923, he traded the property for the London Bakery property at Eighth and L Streets.

In 1896, Mr. Kaeser was married to Miss Alice C. Bundock, a native daughter of Oakland, and they have had several children: Rosie; Alice Ruth, now Mrs. M. Scott, and the mother of a daughter, Lillian



Dolores; Walter E.; Lillian E.; Wallace R.; and Verna J. Kaeser. Mr. Kaeser belongs to the Eagles, the Knights of Pythias, and the Sunset Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West.

**IDA POOL GARDINER.**—California has never been remiss in honoring such worthy pioneers as Mrs. Ida Pool Gardiner, now one of the distinguished residents of Sacramento County, and a natural leader at Isleton. She was born on Andrus Island, three miles above Isleton, on the Pool Rancho, the daughter of Josiah and Sarah (Freeman) Pool, the former a native of Tennessee, the latter born in Illinois. Josiah Pool was a veteran of the Mexican War. He came to California about 1852, and for a couple of years mined in the Calaveras and San Andreas country. In 1857, he settled on Andrus Island, on the Sacramento River, and at first acquired 164 acres. In 1869 he moved to a ranch near Rio Vista, remaining until 1874, when he traded it for an 800-acre ranch at what is now Isleton. Mr. Pool laid out the town of Isleton in 1875, and he and his old friend, John Brocas, named it Isleton, from its site on the island. The flood of 1881, however, ruined him, and he lost his property. He later went to Tucson, Ariz., to live, and died there at the age of eighty years. His gifted and devoted wife, Sarah Freeman Pool, died at a very young age. Mrs. Gardiner is the only surviving member of a family of three children born of this marriage. Ella passed away at the age of eighteen; and Grant breathed his last some ten years ago, at the age of forty-five.

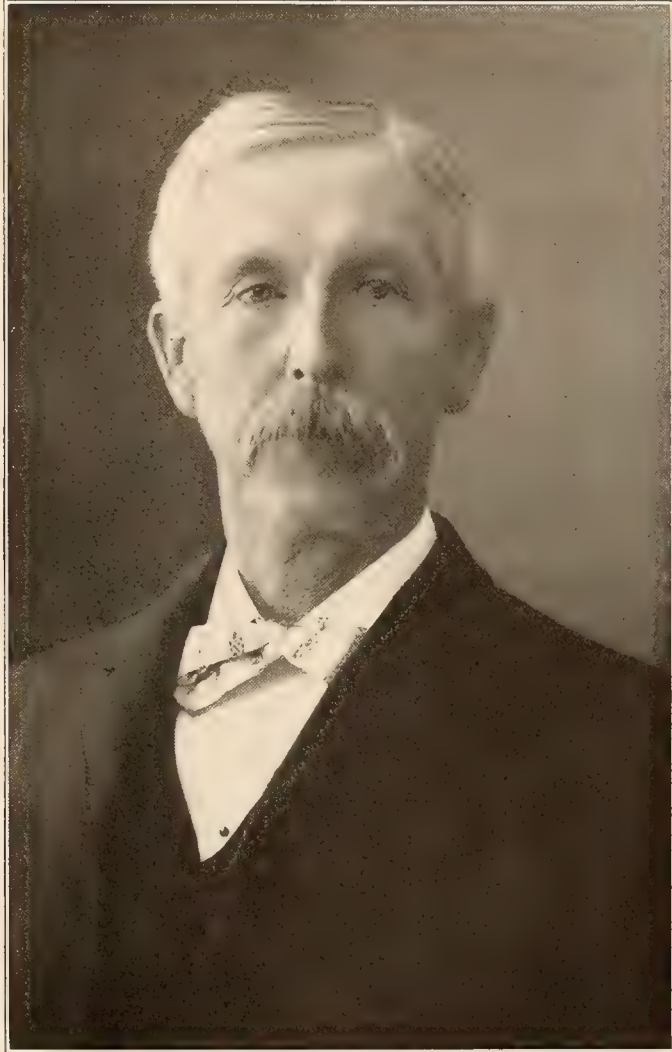
After the death of his lamented first wife, Mr. Pool married a second time, choosing for his mate Mrs. Anna Eliza (Carter) Wells, a widow of a Civil War soldier who had died during the great struggle, and by whom she had one daughter, Laura, who died in 1879. By his second marriage Mr. Pool had eight children: Frank, deceased; Margaret and Joseph; Anna, deceased; John and William (twins), the latter deceased; and Adolphus and May, both deceased.

Ida Pool attended the public school of Andrus Island, and on July 3, 1878, was married at Isleton to Philip Hogate Gardiner, a native of Unionville, now Aura, in Gloucester County, N. J., where he was born on August 29, 1846, the son of John W. and Sarah (Hogate) Gardiner. John W. Gardiner's father, Andrew, lived to be seventy years of age; and his mother, who was Uphan (Dubois) Gardiner, was eighty years old when she died. Sarah Hogate Gardiner's father lived to be ninety-three. Philip Hogate Gardiner's mother died in 1853; but the father, who was born in August, 1818, lived to be eighty-five years old.

Philip Hogate Gardiner arrived in San Francisco on January 1, 1868, and worked for about a year on a farm in Contra Costa County. In 1869 he went to Nevada, and spent two years prospecting in the White Pine Mountains; but he did not strike anything rich enough to induce him to stay. In the spring of 1871 he returned to the Sacramento Valley, and leased a farm near Rio Vista for one year. On June 17, 1872, he began farming on his own account, and rented 250 acres at Brannan Island, where he raised grain and vegetables. Early in 1874, in partnership with J. F. Wilcox, he built the store at Isleton, the first business enterprise in that settlement; and on March 5 he opened it for trade, with a liberal stock of general merchandise, under the firm name of Gardiner &

Wilcox. On January 9, 1878, he bought out his partner, and from that time until his death, in 1906, he was independently engaged in general merchandising. After his demise, his sons took charge of the business. From the time when a postoffice was established at Isleton, on March 13, 1879, Mr. Gardiner was the postmaster, having been instrumental in securing a postoffice for the place; he served for seventeen years in that official capacity, to the satisfaction of everyone. He was agent for the California Transportation Company and the Southern Pacific Railroad Company until his death, and the Gardiner Company are still agents; and he was also agent at Isleton for the Wells Fargo Express Company. He was one of the citizens instrumental in establishing a school district for Isleton, and he served as a trustee of the school for many years. It was natural that with all this hard work, during many years of venture and responsibility, he should acquire considerable land, and he left as part of his estate some 1,000 acres of delta lands, which are still held by the family. He died on March 1, 1906, esteemed and mourned by a wide circle of friends and associates. In keeping with his record for pioneer enterprise, he aided materially in building the levees, at first with Chinese labor and the use of the wheelbarrow; and at length, about 1881, he was instrumental, as a member of the district, in the building of the first levee by means of a dredger, following the flood of that time. In politics, he was a Republican. He was a veteran Odd Fellow of Sacramento, and about 1900 built the Odd Fellows hall in Isleton, being a charter member of the lodge there, and a past grand. He was also a member of the Masonic order. He thus left an enviable record and an honored name to his children, of whom he had seven: Eva May, born on August 21, 1879, passed away on January 8, 1881; Lucretia was born on July 5, 1881; John Wilbur first saw the light on February 15, 1884; Philip Herbert was born on February 8, 1886, and died on October 22, 1905; Lester Pool was born on October 3, 1891; Verda was born on April 20, 1900, and died on August 3, 1900; and Ida Jewell was born in 1901. Lucretia was married at her home, on December 31, 1903, to Paul G. de Back, a native of Holland, where he was born in 1879, and the son of J. W. de Back and his good wife, Marie. His parents brought him to California when he was nine years old, and in 1888 they settled at Vorden, where Mr. de Back was a carpenter. Paul was reared at Vorden, and attended the Walnut Grove schools and the night school, or business college, thus acquiring a more advanced education largely through his own efforts. Now for years he has been the representative of the Pioneer Fruit Company for the Sacramento Delta section. Mr. and Mrs. de Back have one son, Philip Gardiner, who was born on July 5, 1909. Paul de Back is a member of the Odd Fellows of Isleton, and the B. P. O. Elks of Sacramento, Lodge No. 6. Mrs. Lucretia de Back is a past noble grand of the Rebekah Lodge; and her sister, Ida Jewell Gardiner, is also a member of the Rebekahs.

**JOHN WILBUR GARDINER.**—Prominent among the financial leaders in Sacramento County who are steadily contributing much toward the rapid development of this favored portion of the Golden State, is undoubtedly John Wilbur Gardiner, the president of the popular Bank of Isleton. He was born in Isleton on February 15, 1884, and is the son



*R. M. Gardiner*











*Harold D. DeCoe*

of Philip Hogate and Ida (Pool) Gardiner, whose interesting life-story is narrated elsewhere in this work. He was sent to the Isleton schools, and has grown up in the town, being identified even in his youth with the development of the locality, so that by reason of birth and early association he has the interests of the community at heart. His maternal grandfather, and a friend of his, named the town Isleton, and his folks are inseparably connected with the history of the promising burg. In 1900, Philip H. Gardiner erected the Odd Fellows Building, and moved his general merchandise business to its lower story; and since the elder Gardiner's death, our subject has been in charge of the ranch, and the expanding interests there, and has otherwise pushed forward enterprises bound to be of great importance to all who settle here.

The building for the Bank of Isleton, for example, was put up by John W. Gardiner in 1918, with fine apartments in the second story; and upon the organization and opening of the bank in 1919, he became its logical president. In 1921 he also erected, just across the street from the bank building, a business block known as the Gardiner Improvement Company Building, in the second story of which there are well-appointed apartments. In addition, he is one of the promoters and builders of the new cannery establishment for the putting up of asparagus and vegetables at Isleton, and is a member of the advisory board of the Bank of Italy at Sacramento. The Gardiner Rancho is devoted to the growing of fruit and garden truck, and being under exceptionally skilful management, it is a profitable investment. Mr. Gardiner is intensely interested in the upbuilding of Isleton and the Delta country, and has been president of the Chamber of Commerce since its organization. He was chairman of the committee that secured the permit from the United States government for the construction of the new cantilever bridge across the Sacramento River at Isleton. Believing cooperation to be the most practical method of marketing farm produce, Mr. Gardiner, with W. A. Heckman of Sacramento, founded the California Asparagus Growers' Association, in which he is a director and vice-president. He has been a member of the California Pear Growers' Association from the time of its organization, and also of the California Canning Peach Association. During the World War Mr. Gardiner was chairman of the local Liberty Loan drives, as well as of most of the Red Cross and other war drives, and each time had the pleasure of seeing his district go over the top.

At San Francisco, on June 30, 1909, Mr. Gardiner was married to Miss Ethel Elizabeth Jacobs, who was born at Dutch Flat, in Placer County, and was educated at the San Jose State Normal School. In national politics Mr. Gardiner is a Republican. In fraternal affiliation he is a member and past grand of Isleton Lodge, No. 108, I. O. O. F., and also a member of Sacramento Lodge, No. 6, B. P. O. E.

**THEODORE EDWARD BROWN.**—A live wire in the local motor world who is not only wide-awake in forwarding the particular business interests he so well represents, but is ever alert to lending a hand to advance the welfare of both motordom generally and the commercial interests of Sacramento, town and county, is Theodore Edward Brown, popularly spoken of as Ted, the efficient and enterprising assistant

manager of Sacramento Branch of the Moreland Truck Company. He was born on a ranch near Perkins, about six miles east of Sacramento, on April 13, 1901, the son of James S. and Alice A. (Poole) Brown, a native son and native daughter, respectively, and each a member of an old and honored pioneer family. They have been extensively engaged in the hop industry and are still living to enjoy the fruits of their honest labors.

Trained in the public schools, and at Heald's Business College, Mr. Brown was secured by the Moreland Truck Company, as its office manager, in 1917; and it is doubtful if a better man could be found. He belongs to Sacramento Parlor No. 3, N. S. G. W., in which he is first vice-president; Sacramento Lodge No. 6, B. P. O. Elks; and Court Fort Sutter, Foresters of America; and he is also a member who makes his presence felt in the Lions Club. Mr. Brown has been a good booster for the county in which he was born, all his life, and he expects to live to see Sacramento the real metropolis of northern California.

**DAROLD D. DE COE.**—Among the leading business men and public-spirited citizens of Sacramento County, Darold D. De Coe is well-known as one who occupies a position of influence in the community. His success has been well-earned, and his numerous friends take an especial pride in his rise in the business world. He was born, a native son of the Golden State, at Woodland, Yolo County, on June 25, 1891, the son of Prof. C. A. and Laura Addie (Tisdale) De Coe. The latter was the daughter of the late James B. Tisdale, a pioneer of California, who settled in Sutter County, in 1856, at Cranmore, and there lived and labored to aid in developing that section of the state until 1911, when he removed to Sacramento; here he lived until his death in 1914, when he was seventy-eight years old. Professor De Coe arrived in Santa Rosa in 1881, and three years later moved to Woodland. In 1889 he was married to Miss Tisdale. She was born in California, and has always taken an active part in the affairs of the Native Daughters, being a past president of that organization.

Darold D. De Coe received a liberal schooling in the public schools and the Brothers College, graduating from the latter in 1912. He then entered the law office of Charles W. Thomas in Sacramento, and on February 16, 1914, was admitted to practice at the bar of California. He continued to practice law as a member of the firm of Thomas, Thomas and De Coe until his enlistment in the National Guards of California, after which he saw service on the Mexican border from June 19, 1916, until November of that year, when he enlisted for service in the World War and became sergeant major in the 316th Field Signal Battalion. He arrived in France in June, 1918, and saw active service in four major engagements, receiving two battlefield citations for courageous service. After the armistice was signed he returned to the United States and was discharged at Camp Kearney on May 4, 1918. Upon his return to Sacramento he embarked in the insurance business and later was made district manager of the West Coast Life Insurance Company, continuing in this position until he became associated with the Western Union Life Insurance Company as their branch office manager, a position he still holds. His uprightness and his square dealings with the public have won for him the favor of his patrons, and success has crowned his untiring efforts.



The marriage of Mr. De Coe, in June, 1917, united him with Miss Consuelo Peart, a native daughter of Sacramento; and they are the parents of two sons, Darold D., Jr., and Tisdale P. In politics, Mr. De Coe is a Democrat. Fraternally, he is a Scottish Rite and Knight Templar Mason and a Shriner; and he also belongs to the Elks, the Native Sons of the Golden West, the American Legion, and the Kiwanis Club of Sacramento.

**EDWARD J. O'DONNELL, SR.**—A well-improved and valuable farm in the San Juan belt pays tribute to the care and labor bestowed upon it by its owner, Edward J. O'Donnell, Sr., who has resided within the borders of the Golden State for a quarter of a century. He is a representative of one of the old and prominent families of Ireland and traces his ancestry in a direct line to the owners of Castle Donegal. There the family have lived for generations, and it was at Ardara that Mr. O'Donnell was born, on June 9, 1855. He is the youngest son and only surviving member of the family of James and Ellen (Carbarin) O'Donnell, and was reared and educated at Ardara.

Mr. O'Donnell remained on the Emerald Isle until he reached the age of twenty-two years, and then sought the opportunities of the New World, taking out his first citizenship papers at Rochester, Minn., in 1877. On leaving that state he went to the Puget Sound country, locating in Seattle, Wash.; and in 1895, while a resident of that city, he became a naturalized American citizen. For three years Mr. O'Donnell was employed at the Lake Stevens lumber mill on Lake Stevens, in the capacity of steam engineer. Thereafter he purchased a farm, which he continued to operate until 1898. He then came with his family to California, and is now the owner of a productive farm of 160 acres, situated eleven miles northeast of Sacramento, in the San Juan belt. He has made a close study of soil and climatic conditions here, and specializes in the growing of grain, in which he has been very successful, his methods being both practical and progressive. Mr. O'Donnell was the only member of his family to come to the West, but he has never had occasion to regret his choice of this location. His brother, Patrick O'Donnell, preceded him to America, settling in Hartford, Conn., where he conducted a blacksmith shop until his death, which occurred about twenty years ago.

In 1879 E. J. O'Donnell married Miss Lucy I. Morris, who was born in Indiana and was but five years of age at the time her parents made the journey to Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. O'Donnell have five children: Edna D., who married George G. Strickland, of Santa Cruz, Cal.; Edward J., Jr., who assists in operating the home ranch; Roselle Ellen, the wife of John F. Barrett; Alice, who married J. E. Stanley, of Lake County, Cal.; and Della I., who is the wife of E. M. Tucker and resides in North Sacramento. There are now fourteen grandchildren in the family circle.

Mr. O'Donnell is a progressive Republican of the Roosevelt type, and has always taken a deep and helpful interest in community affairs. He is a strong advocate of the cause of education and served for four years as a trustee of the San Juan school. He is a lover of good literature and keeps abreast of the times in every way. He has worked diligently and persistently as the years have passed, and his present success is well merited, for it has been won through methods that neither seek nor require disguise.

**EDGAR D. TURNER.**—Great changes have taken place on Andrus Island since Edgar D. Turner located there in 1899. From a wild and swampy condition, of unpromising aspect, this island has developed under the untiring industry of well-to-do farmers into one of the garden-spots of this locality. His birth occurred in St. Albans, Maine, on January 20, 1863. His parents were N. B. and Alice (Reed) Turner, also natives of Maine, where N. B. Turner was a manufacturer of shovel handles. Edgar Turner is one of eight children born in his parents' family. The father passed away in Maine in 1891; the mother had preceded him, having passed away when Edgar Turner was eight years old.

Edgar D. Turner received a good education in the grammar and high schools in St. Albans, Maine; Pittsfield Institute, at Augusta, Maine; and the business college in that place. After completing his education, he entered his father's business. In California he cast his first vote as an American citizen for James G. Blaine. In 1885 he removed to Guerneville, Sonoma County, where one of his brothers had previously located and had established a sawmill; he worked for his brother for ten years, most of the time in a store. In 1899 he removed to Sacramento County and purchased forty acres a half mile above Isleton on Andrus Island; since then he has added by purchase 143 acres, and in addition has bought 120 acres below Isleton and another sixty acres in the Holland tract near Clarksburg, all of the land being devoted to fruit and asparagus.

In San Jose, on November 20, 1897, Mr. Turner was married to Miss Anna M. Talmadge, born on a ranch near Vorden, Cal., a daughter of C. V. and Marjorie Talmadge. Mrs. Turner was a graduate of the normal school at San Jose, Cal., and for a number of years previous to her marriage was engaged in teaching. Mr. and Mrs. Turner are the parents of one son, Edgar D., Jr., a graduate of the law department of the University of California. In political views Mr. Turner is a staunch Republican. Fraternally, he belongs to the Sacramento Lodge, No. 6, B. P. O. Elks. Mr. Turner gave the right of way for the new drawbridge connecting Grand Island with Andrus Island, which is now nearing completion.

**JOHN FRANKLIN DALE.**—California's fame as one of the most desirable states in the Union in which to live has undoubtedly been due, in part, to the superiority of her excellent educational system, and that educational system has seldom or never been better represented than by the high school of Sacramento, whose principal is the successful pedagogue, John Franklin Dale. He was born at Arkabutla, Miss., on February 15, 1878, the son of Edward Hill Dale, a progressive and prosperous farmer who came to California when our subject was four years old. He had married Miss Virginia Catherine Thompson, a charming lady of accomplishments, who has contributed much to making their home circle one distinguished for its refined atmosphere and inspiring ideals. Under such an environment, John Franklin Dale grew up, attending the public schools and a private college, and taking up teaching after passing the examinations required for the grammar grades.

John Franklin Dale also went to college for four years, and in 1898 he came into Tulare County, where he was principal of a school for four years. He then became vice-principal of the Tulare high



*E. D. Turner*











*Joe M Barba*

school, and held that responsible post for five years. In 1908 he came to Sacramento, and was vice-principal of the high school for nine years. He was next principal of the Harkness Junior School for three years, and in 1920 he became the high school's principal. While in Tulare County, he was president of the county board of education for eight years.

Mr. Dale was married in 1920, to Miss Sarah Maud Green, the ceremony taking place at Sacramento; and the happy couple have since enjoyed the best of life, largely because of what they have put into it. They are fond of tennis, and Mr. Dale likes hunting and fishing. He is a thirty-second degree K. C. C. H. Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, an Odd Fellow and a Red Man, and he belongs to the Rotary Club. In national politics a Democrat, Mr. Dale has always sought to act as independent of political party trammels as possible in purely local affairs, and in that way has become one of the effective and appreciated boosters.

**MRS. RUTH SHERFEY.**—A highly-esteemed resident of Sacramento County is Mrs. Ruth Sherfey, of Clay Station, a native of McMinn County, in eastern Tennessee, where she was born into the family of Jasper Ware and his good wife, who was Miss Elizabeth Cate before her marriage, the Wares being old Tennessee planters, while the Cate family also dated back in the stirring history of that state. Mr. Ware was a farmer, and when our subject was twelve years old, he moved to the northern part of Arkansas. He homesteaded land, which he never improved; and having disposed of his holdings there, he moved into the southern part of the state. Mr. and Mrs. Ware had five children, among whom Ruth was the eldest; Susan Elizabeth, Allen, and Emma and Simeon, both deceased, being the younger brothers and sisters.

On May 7, 1875, Miss Ware was married to John Wilson, the ceremony taking place at the Ware homestead in Arkansas. John was the second eldest of six children, Francis being older, and Samuel, George (now deceased), Anna, and Robert being younger. Mr. Wilson was a native of Camden, Ark., and was a farmer.

In 1889, Mrs. Wilson came to California with her husband and he leased land at Clay, and cultivated it for eleven years, returning then to Arkansas for two years, when they came back to California. He worked on ranches and farmed for himself; and he worked at Forest Hill, getting out mining timber, and then farmed at Auburn. While living in Arkansas, he was justice of the peace. He died at Auburn, March 30, 1907, aged fifty-seven, esteemed and mourned by all who knew him.

In December, 1908, Mrs. Wilson was married at Auburn, Cal., to Allen Sherfey, a native of Illinois, who was seven or eight years old when he reached California with his parents. He grew up in this county and later he raised sheep, and had about 2,000 in his flock. He was a Democrat, and a member of the Ione Lodge of Odd Fellows. Mr. and Mrs. Sherfey lived at Clay, and there the home in which Mrs. Sherfey is now living was built in 1915. He was the center of a circle of very devoted friends, and was also truly mourned when he died, on August 12, 1918, when in his sixty-third year.

Sacramento County may well be proud of such pioneer families as these, and every resident of this

region will join in doing honor to this very representative Tennessee lady who has done so much, in her day and generation, to make the world better for her having lived in it.

**JOSEPH MARTINEZ BORBA.**—A successful asparagus and fruit grower on Grand Island is Joseph Martinez Borba, who owns a 205-acre ranch two miles above Isleton. He was born on Terceira, one of the Azores Islands, October 8, 1878, a son of Joseph Martinez and Anna Felicia (Ignazia) Borba. His father was born in 1853, and his mother in October, 1858. Joseph M., of this sketch, is the eldest of ten children, the others being Mary, John, Jesse, Rosie, Ignacia, Francis, Frank, Manuel, and Joseph. Both parents are living at the old home on the Azores Islands, aged seventy and sixty-five years, respectively.

Joseph M. Borba received a public-school education in his native land and remained at home with his parents until he was twenty-two years of age, when he came to California and worked for wages on a dairy farm at Menlo Park, San Mateo County, working long hours and each day for \$15 a month. Then he settled in the delta, near Isleton, on the Sacramento River, where he leased forty acres for three years and raised vegetables. He then bought fifty-five acres of his present ranch two miles above Isleton on Grand Island, and four years later bought a 155-acre ranch half a mile away from the home place, which is also equipped with an electric pumping plant, both places being improved to orchards. He has improved his farms with a fine residence and other farm buildings, and is successfully raising fruit, asparagus, beans, potatoes, etc.

At Sacramento, in March, 1906, Mr. Borba was married to Miss Mary Caroline de Rosa, a native of Pico, in the Azores Islands, a daughter of Joseph and Anna de Rosa and the youngest of four children. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Borba was blessed with one child, Anna. Mrs. Borba passed away in 1917, and subsequently Mr. Borba was married to Miss Mary De Mello, born on Andrus Island, Cal., a daughter of Luiz De Mello, a farmer on Andrus Island. She received her education at the Georgiana school. They are the parents of five children: Joseph, Mary, Manuel, Vernal, and Edna. Mr. Borba is a member of the Isleton Lodge, I. D. E. S., and the Ryde Lodge, U. P. E. C., being treasurer of both lodges.

Mr. Borba worked very hard to get a start. He put in long, hard hours each day in the dairy at small pay, and later worked on the California Transportation Company's boats at \$35 a month; but he saved his money, and in that way was able in time to purchase a small ranch, since which time he has been very successful. He has become a prosperous and well-to-do rancher, and is now enjoying the fruits of his labors. In 1905 Mr. Borba made a trip back to the Azores to visit his father and mother and other relatives, and spent five delightful months going over the scenes of his childhood and visiting the old swimming-hole. On his return to California he was more pleased than ever that fortune had caused him to cast in his lot with the land of sunshine, gold, and flowers. Mr. Borba owns a fine residence at 551 Junipero Street, Pacific Grove, to which the family make frequent trips. Mr. Borba is liberal and enterprising, and is ever ready to assist worthy objects for the improvement of the county.



**CAPT. PETER BENJAMIN GONZALES.—**

Probably one of the best-known and most expert captains on the Sacramento River, one whose genial manner has made him a host of friends, is Peter Benjamin Gonzales, who was born on May 2, 1878, at Oakland, Cal. His father, Martin Gonzales, who was one of the oldest captains on the Sacramento River, and whose sketch is also included in this volume, was married to Charlotte Swenson. Both parents are now deceased.

Peter Benjamin Gonzales was educated in the public schools of Oakland and the Oakland Business College, where he was graduated. In 1895 he started out to work as a cub pilot for the Sacramento Transportation Company, now the Sacramento Navigation Company, and was employed for two years without wages while learning navigation. After serving two years as a barge pilot, he received his pilot papers and was employed by the Sacramento Transportation Company, whom he has served ever since. For three years he was on the steamer Red Bluff, with Captain Allen, and in 1911 he took charge of the steamer Dover as captain. It is interesting that his father was the oldest captain and he was the youngest on the Sacramento River, both working for the same company. Since then he has been master of all the company's boats—the Colusa, San Joaquin No. 1, San Joaquin No. 2, Jacinto, Dover, Red Bluff, Flora, San Joaquin No. 3, which was burned, and the steamer Verona, which was also burned. He is now the senior captain in actual working service with this company. He has had a successful career as master of boats, and is highly esteemed as a navigator.

In Sacramento, Captain Gonzales was united in marriage with Miss Gertrude Horn, of San Francisco. They were blessed with a little girl Muriel, who is now the wife of Mr. Edward T. Dudley of Los Angeles, and the mother of one child, Edward Dudley. Mr. Gonzales is a member of the National Mates and Pilots' Association. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party.

**JOSIAH ARVIN POLHEMUS.—**A broad-minded and public-spirited man, ever ready to cast his influence on the side of any movement for the good of the community as a whole, is Josiah Arvin Polhemus, a worthy, honorable official, who has served for twenty-four years as justice of the peace. He was born on April 9, 1859, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, the son of Cornelius B. and Emma (Kennedy) Polhemus. In 1850, his father, a carpenter and miner, crossed the plains and came to California; here he remained for five years. He then returned to Iowa and married Emma Kennedy. In 1859, after the birth of their son, Josiah A., they crossed the wide expanse and settled in the Golden State. Mr. Polhemus' father passed away in 1886; his mother is also deceased.

Josiah A. Polhemus was educated in the public schools in the vicinity of Elk Grove. He started working on the farm when a mere boy and has been at this work ever since. He purchased a farm and engaged in grain-raising; he now owns twenty-four acres he has improved to vineyard and orchard. Since 1897 he has served as justice of the peace.

Josiah A. Polhemus was united in marriage near Elk Grove, October 10, 1883, to Miss Emily Stickney, a native of Princeton, Ill., the daughter of Edwin

W. and Mehitabel (Fifield) Stickney, who brought their family across the plains in 1863. Mr. and Mrs. Polhemus are the parents of seven children, five of whom are living: Elbert, Josiah Arvin, Jr., George, Mrs. Emma Burney and Clarence. All of the sons except Elbert served in the World War. Mr. Polhemus is a staunch Republican and belongs to the fraternal order of the Foresters of America. He is also a member of the Elk Grove Grange.

**HARRY G. KREBS.—**The commercial activities of Sacramento find an able representative in Harry G. Krebs, a native son of the capital city, who, as a lifelong resident thereof, has acquired a breadth of information regarding local conditions that is equalled by few and perhaps surpassed by none. The business to which he has given the larger share of his time has proved a lucrative investment, and has attained high standing among establishments of a similar nature in the city. A large stock of paints and wall paper is kept on hand, the sale of these being increased by the fact that contracts are also taken for interior decorating and exterior painting. It is the aim of the proprietor to keep in stock a complete assortment of paints and preparations for interior finishing, and the very latest styles of papers. Strictly up-to-date in the stock carried, and strictly honorable in the methods of conducting his business, Mr. Krebs has won the confidence of a large circle of patrons.

A member of an old family of California, and himself a native of Sacramento, he was born June 9, 1880, a son of Charles Henry and Charlotte (Mueller) Krebs. He received a public school education in this city, and since leaving school has devoted his attention to business pursuits. The father crossed the plains to California in 1850, and ten years later the mother came via the Isthmus of Panama. The father passed away in 1892, but is survived by his widow, who makes her home in Sacramento. On March 18, 1909, the business, which had been established in 1854 by the father, Charles H. Krebs, and named after him, was incorporated as C. H. Krebs & Co., of which Harry G. Krebs was made treasurer. His brother, Franklin H. Krebs, was also interested in the business until his death in 1913. In 1919 the Krebs building was remodeled and modernized, thus enabling Mr. Krebs to carry a larger and more complete stock, the new entrance and location being changed to Seventh Street, where they occupy numbers 1008-1012, but in the same building.

The marriage of Mr. Krebs took place on January 15, 1908, and united him with Miss Lillis N. Swanston, also a native of Sacramento, and the daughter of George Swanston, a wholesale butcher and well-known citizen of Sacramento. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Harry G. Krebs: Swanston, Ward, and Nancy Jane. Mr. Krebs is active fraternally, being a member of the Sacramento Parlor, N. S. G. W., a Knight Templar Mason, and a charter and life member of Ben Ali Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and has been a director and is also an ex-director of the Rotary Club and a member of the Del Paso Country Club. The Republican party has received his ballot in all national elections since his majority. He has manifested in all his undertakings, whether in private or in civic affairs, a spirit of progressiveness and enterprise which has brought him success and the confidence of all with whom he has dealings.



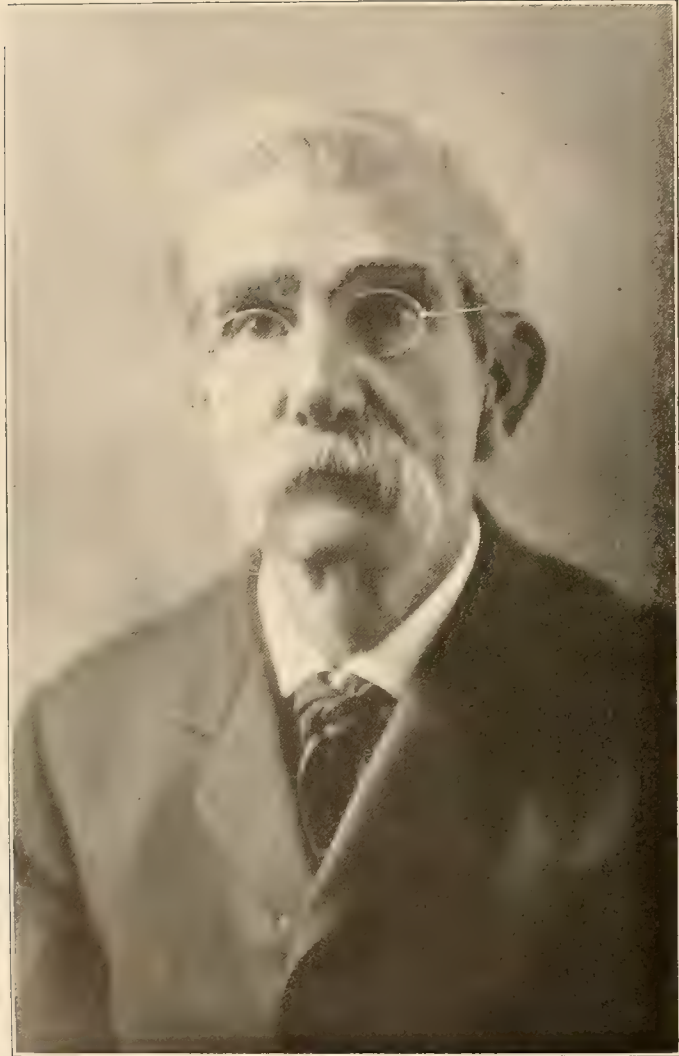
*H. G. Krebs*











W. L. Carr

**FRANK E. GRAY.**—An expert plasterer who is an experienced contractor, is Frank E. Gray, of 3660 First Avenue, Sacramento, the city in which he was born on April 15, 1891. His father, George Gray, came out to California by way of the Horn, in 1856, while his mother, who was Miss Ida Steele, followed in 1861, accompanying her parents across the Kit Carson trail; and at Oleta they were married. Grandmother Lucas is still active at the age of eighty-five. Mr. Gray mined for a while, and then he became a railroad conductor on the Southern Pacific; and when he died, full of honors and rich in friends, in 1909, he was the oldest railroad man on his division.

Frank Gray attended the public grammar school, and then went for a short time to the high school, and when old enough to do so, he learned the plasterer's trade, which he has followed ever since. From the beginning, he made a record for good, faithful work; and by 1914 he was able to establish himself in business, and ever since he has continued on his own responsibility. He has plastered all the new schoolhouses except three in Sacramento, the County Hospital buildings, the Mull Building, the Sutter Hospital, and many of the finest residences; and to carry on this work, he has employed ten men regularly, and sometimes more. He belongs to the Builders' Exchange, and is a Republican.

Mrs. Gray was Miss Hannah F. Rhoden before her marriage, and she came from Minnesota, although she was reared in Sacramento. Four children have been born of this fortunate union; and they are Elmer, Marion, Jack and Robert. Though a very busy man, Mr. Gray still finds time to enjoy an occasional outing, and his chief hobbies are hunting and fishing. Mr. Gray is ever ready to give of his time and means for the moral, civic, and material upbuilding of his native city.

**CHARLES S. SMITH.**—For more than half a century a resident of Sacramento County, Charles S. Smith is well known especially in the Galt district, where he has for many years extensively engaged in ranching. New York was Mr. Smith's native state and there he was born in Fulton County, October 4, 1848, his parents being Arthur A. and Sarah (Vanderburg) Smith, both natives of the Empire State. The father, who was a merchant in Fulton County, lived to be seventy-four years old, Mrs. Smith passing away when sixty-two.

One of a family of three children, Charles S. Smith spent his boyhood days near the scene of his birthplace. In 1867, when eighteen years old, he started for California via the Isthmus of Panama, leaving New York on March 7, and landing at San Francisco on April 2, 1867. He soon made his way to the Reese River country near Austin, Nev., working in the mines and quartz mills there for two years. Coming to Sacramento County from there, he has ever since made his home here except for one year spent in Mendocino County, Cal. After raising stock and poultry in various parts of Sacramento County, he purchased a ranch of 640 acres about ten miles northeast of Galt and there he engaged in farming until about two years ago, when he disposed of his farm property and removed to Galt, where he is now living, retired from active business after a busy life.

At Sacramento in June, 1880, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Dalila Robillard, born in Montreal, Canada, of French ancestry, her parents being Alexis

and Louise (St. Denis) Robillard. Mrs. Smith, who was one of a family of twelve children, came to California in 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are the parents of five children: Alexis and John of Galt; Sarah, Mrs. Howery of Acampo, Cal.; George of Galt; Joseph, the youngest, is deceased, giving his life for his country while a member of the American forces in Siberia during the World War. He was honored by his comrades in the American Legion, the Galt organization being called the Smith-Lippi Post. Mrs. Smith died at Galt, August 15, 1921, aged sixty-four. Mr. Smith is a Republican in politics and is prominent in Masonic circles, being master of the Galt lodge, and a member of the Eastern Star.

**WALTER C. CARR.**—Though retired from active participation in business affairs, Walter C. Carr is one of the strong and influential men of the Fruitridge section adjacent to the city of Sacramento, having for the past twenty-five years been associated with its best moral and material growth. He was born on his father's farm near Plymouth, N. H., February 16, 1842, the youngest of four children born to Jacob and Harriet (Beattie) Carr, both natives of New Hampshire. Jacob Carr was of Scotch descent, while Harriet Carr came from an old English family who settled in America in early colonial days. Jacob Carr and his wife were reared, educated and married in New Hampshire, where they became prosperous farmers and continued to reside until their demise. Walter C. Carr received his education in the public schools of New Hampshire, and after completing his school course was associated with his father on the home place until his twenty-first year, when he began farming on his own account.

The first marriage of Mr. Carr united him with Miss Muriella York; and they were the parents of one daughter, now Mrs. Alice D. Mason, who resides in New Hampshire. Mrs. Muriella Carr is now deceased. Mr. Carr was married the second time, to Miss Emma Pearl, a native of Maine. He followed farming in New Hampshire for many years, and then learned the shoemaking trade, in which he was engaged for a time. Afterwards he worked in the lumber camps of New Hampshire, removing later to Parsonfield, Maine, and again engaging in farming.

On account of impaired health, Mr. Carr came West to California and located in Sacramento County, on the Freeport road; and later, in 1898, he purchased his present ranch of fifteen acres in the Fruitridge section of the county. Here, in 1899, he built a fine residence; and he has otherwise improved his ranch, setting out an orchard and vineyard, and through unceasing industry has now become independent. Mrs. Carr passed away at the family home; and some time after his wife's death, Mr. Carr went to New Hampshire to visit his daughter, and while there was married the third time, to Miss Emily Frances Door, born in New Hampshire, and a daughter of Stephen D. and Melvina Frances (Staples) Door, both natives of New Hampshire and well-to-do farmers of that state. Stephen D. Door was supervisor of Milton Township, N. H., for many years. Nineteen years ago Mr. Carr returned to Sacramento. He has since resided on his home place at Fruitridge, and is now contemplating subdividing his ranch into acre lots, making a desirable investment for home-builders in this section of Sacramento County. In politics, Mr. Carr aligns himself with the Democrats.



**ROBERT PORTER.**—Among the well-known native sons of Sacramento County is Robert Porter, who has long been successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits; he is now the proprietor of the Point Lookout Ranch, consisting of twenty acres, located eighteen miles northeast of Sacramento and three miles southeast of Roseville. He was born on his father's ranch in 1875, a son of Henry S. and Amelia (Brown) Porter, both natives of Ireland and both now deceased. Robert Porter had the advantage of a good education in the public schools of Sacramento County and from early manhood was associated with his father in ranching. At twenty years of age he became superintendent for Hall, Luhrs & Company on their extensive ranch located at Orangevale, and was occupied until 1906 in that capacity. Then he returned to the home ranch to be with his parents, remaining there until 1911, when the parents removed to the E. C. Bedell ranch near Roseville, where they made their home until they passed away.

On October 23, 1911, Mr. Porter was married to Miss Maude A. Chapman, a graduate of Wesley Hospital. Mrs. Porter passed away in 1918, and on June 4, 1919, Mr. Porter was married to Miss Pearl Simpson, a graduate nurse of White Hospital in Sacramento. Mrs. Porter is a daughter of the late Dr. William Simpson, a prominent physician and surgeon. She was born in Florida and grew to young womanhood there. She came West in 1911, and was graduated from White's Hospital in 1916. Mrs. Porter specializes in surgical cases, and is very successful in her profession. She is an active member of the Rose Chapter of the Eastern Star, at Roseville. Mr. Porter is past president of Granite Parlor No. 83, N. S. G. W., in Folsom City, and is also a member of the local farm bureau. The ranch home of Mr. and Mrs. Porter is highly improved with all modern equipment, and is highly productive.

**JAMES BYRON ROWRAY.**—Since 1918 James Byron Rowray has served in a creditable and able manner as general manager of the Sacramento-Northern Railroad. His birth occurred in Jerseyville, Ill., on November 7, 1873, his parents being James B. and Margaret (Pittenger) Rowray. James Byron Rowray acquired his education in the grammar and high schools of his native city and when he had laid aside his textbooks began his independent career as a telegraph operator with the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Railroad, following this occupation for three years, when he took up the duties of station agent and dispatcher, which he followed for two years. On February 1, 1897, he resigned to come to California, where he became ticket agent with the Pacific Electric Railroad at Pasadena; two years later he became dispatcher for the same company and in 1901 became train-master. In March, 1902, he was made superintendent of the suburban lines in Los Angeles; in February, 1904, he became superintendent of the inter-urban electric lines in Los Angeles, a position he occupied until 1911, when he removed to Sacramento and on May 1 of the same year entered upon his duties as superintendent of the Sacramento-Northern Railroad, occupying that position until July, 1918, when he was made general manager of this company.

The marriage of Mr. Rowray occurred in Pasadena in 1901 and united him with Miss Agnes Petrie, a native of Eldorado, Kans., who came to California in 1890. Fraternally Mr. Rowray is a thirty-second-

degree Mason and a member of the Shrine; he is a charter and life member of B. P. O. Elks Lodge No. 672 in Pasadena; in Sacramento he is a member of the Sutter and Del Paso Clubs. He gives his political allegiance to the Republican party.

**JAMES LOUIS KERCHEVAL.**—Fortunate is the community that numbers among its citizens such a sturdy, far-sighted and highly esteemed public official as was James Louis Kercheval, born August 13, 1858, on Grand Island, the son of Reuben and Margaret Kercheval. Mr. Kercheval obtained his early education in the Onisbo grammar school, and the California Military Academy at Oakland, and began to shift for himself when he was eighteen years of age. In 1876 he became a clerk on the Sacramento River boat "Old Pioneer." He worked on the Sacramento River for eight years and for the California Transportation Company for seven years, and also for the Stockton Line. He served on the "J. D. Peters," running to Stockton. In 1889, on his inheritance of fifty-seven acres from his father, he came to Walnut Grove, where he thereafter made his residence. His father, Reuben Kercheval, who was at one time a member of the legislature, spent years of his life endeavoring to reclaim the property. Untiringly, he built up levee after levee, which as often would be washed away. On the erection of the dredger levee, however, the land was finally brought to its present stage of development. Although the land was at first all laid out as an orchard, James Louis Kercheval recently began taking out some of the orchard and planting the land to asparagus. When he received the property, there were no buildings on it, and he erected a fine house and barn and the other needed farm buildings.

Mr. Kercheval performed many official duties, besides managing his farm. He served as deputy county assessor for fifteen years, first under Thomas H. Burkee and later under A. J. Kay; and in this capacity he made a commendable record. From 1908 on, he was the secretary of Reclamation District No. 3, of Grand Island, which district embraces approximately 16,500 acres of land. For seventeen years he acted as trustee of the Walnut Grove school district. He was a member of the Elks, in Sacramento; a past grand of the Odd Fellows, in San Francisco; and a member of the Encampment and Canton in Sacramento, and of the Rebekahs, in Isleton.

Since the date of the interview from which this biography was written, Mr. Kercheval was called to the Great Beyond, on March 25, 1923. He is survived by his widow and a daughter by his former marriage, Josephine, now Mrs. George H. Thomas, Jr., of San Mateo. Mrs. Kercheval was in maidenhood Hazel Nurse. She was born in Capay, Yolo County; and in that county her marriage took place on January 23, 1920. She is a daughter of Mack C. Nurse, a native of Ohio, who crossed the plains in an ox-team train with his parents in pioneer days. Here he afterwards married Miss Jennie Clark, who was born in Yolo County, a daughter of Columbus Clark, one of that county's earliest pioneers. Mr. and Mrs. Nurse are now deceased. They had a family of seven children: Arthur, of Capay; Maude, Mrs. Hogeboom, of San Francisco; Wade, of Capay; Mabel, Mrs. Lovgren, of Sacramento; Hazel, Mrs. Kercheval; Ethel, Mrs. Wait, of Sacramento; and Archie, who lives in Tracy. By a former marriage, Mrs. Kercheval had three children: Mae, Harvey (deceased June 23,



*J. H. Henderson*



*Theresa D. Henderson*











J N Francis  
Lillian N Francis.

1923), and June Denning. Since her late husband's death, Mrs. Kercheval is assuming the management of his affairs and carrying out, as far as she is able, his plans and ambitions for the ranch.

**DAVID A. WILLIAMSON.**—For many years of his life identified with the lumber business, David A. Williamson has for some years been the manager of the T. S. Ferguson Lumber Company, one of the principal business firms of Galt. A native of Indiana, he was born in Whiteside County, January 21, 1858. His parents, John and Amanda Williamson, were both natives of New York, the father being a physician. The Williamson family are of Holland descent, settling many years ago in New York, where many members have attained prominence. One of them, D. D. Williamson, was elected to the office of comptroller of New York City during the early part of the nineteenth century and was thereafter elected to this office for thirty terms without opposition, a tribute to his ability and the place he occupied in the confidence of the people. He was one of the founders and the first president of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, holding this office for many years. Another member of the family whose talent won prominence for her was Miss Mary Williamson, a sister of the subject of this sketch, her death occurring recently at Berkeley, Cal. She was an artist with the needle and a designer whose work took the grand prize at a number of world expositions.

John Williamson came to Indiana in its early, frontier days and practiced medicine in the vicinity of Lafayette for a number of years. He died there at the age of seventy-six, his wife living to be eighty-one. One of a family of eight children, three of whom are living, David A. Williamson attended the Lafayette schools, and at sixteen he went to work in the lumber business, and thus he was steadily engaged until in 1886, when he went into this business for himself in Indianapolis, Ind. He met with success and continued there for the next seven years, but as with thousands of others, the panic of 1893 ruined his business. He then became a bookkeeper for a wholesale meat establishment and was with them for three years, then went to New York, where he worked in a similar capacity for a year, when he became the western representative of the National Provisioner, having its headquarters in Chicago for a year. Next he went to Toledo, Ohio, and spent a year in the lumber business and then came to Berkeley, Cal., in 1902, where for two years he was associated with Henry W. Taylor. He then engaged in contracting in Berkeley and from there went to Wilcox, Glenn County, where he continued in the building business. In the fall of 1917 he came to Galt and here he became manager of the T. S. Ferguson Lumber Company.

In Lafayette, Ind., September 7, 1887, Mr. Williamson was married to Miss Sally Ayers Ford, born at that place, the daughter of William and Lida (Ayers) Ford, her education being completed at Purdue University. Mr. and Mrs. Williamson have three children: Genevieve is the wife of Dr. Harms of Galt; Bartlett R. is a berry-basket manufacturer at San Francisco; John A. resides at Sacramento. Mr. Williamson is a member of the Masonic Lodge at Galt and both he and his wife are members of the Eastern Star; he belongs to the Sacramento division of the National Lumbermen's Association known as the

"Hoo-Hoos" and is the oldest member of the order on the Pacific Coast. He is a past master of the Grange and is now clerk of the board of trustees of Galt union high school district.

**JEROME NICHOLAS FRANCIS.**—Born on a farm situated on Sutter Island, Sacramento County, January 19, 1867, Jerome Nicholas Francis is a son of Nicholas and Mary (Comer) Francis, among the earliest settlers of that locality. The father was born in Alsace-Lorraine, and the mother was a native of Ireland. Nicholas Francis brought his wife to Sacramento County in 1857, and for three years ran a livery stable and feed yard on J Street, Sacramento. Then he invested his savings in 160 acres on Sutter Island, and began its development; but owing to its being swampy land the flood of 1862 destroyed all his improvements. He then sold this farm and removed to Rio Vista, where he purchased 160 acres of land; and there he continued to farm until his death at the age of seventy-nine. His wife passed away in her thirty-sixth year. They were the parents of seven children: Jerome Nicholas, of this sketch; Anna, Mrs. Joy of Dixon; Thomas and Mary, both deceased; Coroline, Mrs. J. W. Crone of Sacramento; Barbara, deceased; and Mrs. Elizabeth Blackwell, also of Sacramento.

Jerome Nicholas Francis received a good education in the public schools, and at the age of twelve years he began to make his own way. He worked for two years in the Rio Vista livery stable, receiving fifteen dollars per month for his work; at the age of fourteen he took a job at driving a header team, and received \$1.25 a day; he then took up ranch work at Isleton, where he remained for five years. Later, when he returned to the delta section of Sacramento County, he began his work among fruit trees, and as the years went by he became an expert in budding and grafting seedling fruit trees; this he followed until 1885, when he became superintendent of a large ranch for Trask & Meyers in the Pierson district. He then ran a nursery on Grand Island, and later one at Courtland, raising trees, and also budded trees for orchardists and took contracts to prune and graft orchards.

On August 1, 1889, Mr. Francis was married to Miss Margaret McCarthy, born in San Francisco, a daughter of John and Hannah McCarthy. John McCarthy settled on 160 acres above Isleton in 1867. Mr. and Mrs. McCarthy were the parents of five children, all now deceased with the exception of one son, John C., who resides in Stockton. Both Mr. and Mrs. McCarthy are also deceased. After his marriage, Mr. Francis went to Shasta County, where he superintended a ranch for four years; then he removed to San Joaquin County and was superintendent of a ranch below French Camp for three years. Returning to Sacramento County, he became superintendent of the lower delta road district, having about 125 miles of road to look after. Mr. Francis had, during the years, accumulated considerable money, but owing to the critical illness of his wife he spent the greater part of it for medical aid. He was unable, however, to save her life, and she died in 1909. In 1913 Mr. Francis was married the second time, in San Francisco, to Miss Lillian Huntley, a native of Boston, Mass., and a daughter of David and Fannie (Richards) Huntley, natives of Vermont and New Salem, Mass., respectively. Her father was a traveling salesman, and died in Massachusetts. Mrs. Francis was educated at the New Salem Academy, and then trained at the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, where she was



graduated. Coming to San Francisco in 1904, she practiced her profession in that city until her marriage. Mr. Francis purchased a thirty-four-acre ranch on the Sacramento River. He and his wife have made all the improvements, building their home and other farm buildings, setting out the orchards, and making the needed changes to bring the ranch to a high state of productivity. Mrs. Francis, under her husband's instruction, learned to bud the trees, and is now considered as expert as anyone at budding. She enjoys the work greatly. They have ten acres in orchard, five acres being in pear trees. Mr. and Mrs. Francis have an adopted boy, Richard Francis. In politics, they are Republicans.

**FRED GIER FAWCETT.**—A well-known contractor and builder of Galt, who is also successfully engaged in ranching, is Fred Gier Fawcett, who after many years spent away from his native state is again located close to the place of his birth. He was born at Liberty, San Joaquin County, just across the line from Galt, November 21, 1864, the son of George and Harriet (Gier) Fawcett. The father, who was a native of England, first resided in Ohio on coming to the United States, later going to Illinois, and during the gold rush he came to California, making the journey across the plains in an ox-team train. He first settled in Sacramento County near Galt but later purchased property at Liberty, San Joaquin County, and removed there. He then went to Colfax, Nev., where for three years he was the proprietor of a sawmill, and after selling out there he went to Nebraska, where he lived until his death. It was while the family were living at Colfax that Mrs. Fawcett passed away, when only twenty-eight years of age, leaving two small children, Fred Gier, of this sketch, and his sister, Ora. His sister was sent to the home of relatives in Ohio, while Fred went to live in Iowa, being reared and educated at Wyoming, Jones County, and there he also learned the carpenter trade.

In 1889 he returned to California, settling at Stockton, where he worked at his trade for five years. He then went to Tuolumne County, where he engaged in carpenter work for a few years and in 1898 he came to Galt, where after working for others for a time, he established himself as a building contractor; and he has ever since been successfully engaged in this line. On June 10, 1891, at Stockton, Mr. Fawcett was married to Miss Weltha Hawley, born at Tecumseh, Nebr., the daughter of R. A. and Elizabeth Hawley; both parents are still living at Stockton and have passed the ripe old age of eighty. The Hawley family came to Stockton from Nebraska about twenty-eight years ago, and Mr. Hawley for a number of years had a store and potato-chip factory on Main Street. Mrs. Fawcett is one of a family of nine children, six of whom are living.

Mr. and Mrs. Fawcett are the parents of seven children: Harry Gier of Los Angeles; Robert of Galt; Fred of San Francisco; and Margaret, Gertrude, William and Richard of Galt. Mr. Fawcett is a Republican in his political views and is prominent in the ranks of the Odd Fellows, being a past grand of the Galt Lodge, while Mrs. Fawcett is a past noble grand of the Rebekahs. Nine years ago Mr. Fawcett erected the comfortable residence in Galt where they have since made their home, and he also owns and operates a good ranch of sixty acres one mile from Galt on Dry Creek.

**JAMES PELLANDINI.**—An experienced dairyman who has met with good success since coming to the Galt district is James Pellandini, a native of Switzerland, born at Arbedo, Canton Ticino, October 3, 1874. His parents were Fulgenzio and Angelino Pellandini, both natives of that country, where the father passed away at the age of fifty-eight, while the mother still makes her home there. They were the parents of ten children: Cecil, James, Mary, Elizabeth, Peter, Louis, Joseph, Josephine, Maggie, and Germano.

Educated in the schools of his native canton, James Pellandini made his way to the United States in 1892. After a short time at San Francisco, he went to Livermore and for one season worked in a large winery. He then went to Olema, Marin County, where he was employed on a large dairy ranch, and thereafter spent five years at Santa Maria, Santa Barbara County. After three years in Plumas County in the same line of work, he was for two years on a dairy ranch at San Bruno, and from there came to Galt, running the old Gates ranch on shares for three years. He then started in the dairy business for himself, leasing the Thomas ranch of 700 acres four miles northwest of Galt; and here he still makes his home, having a fine dairy of 120 cows and prospering steadily, so that he has been enabled to purchase a ranch of 330 acres on the Lincoln Highway at Arno.

On December 8, 1903, at San Francisco, Mr. Pellandini was united in marriage with Miss Rosie Raggembos, born in the same village in Switzerland as her husband. Her parents were Gottard and Angeline (Pellandini) Raggembos, her father being an official of one of the Swiss railways. He passed away at the age of eighty, but Mrs. Raggembos is still living in Switzerland, the mother of three children, Lucy, Pierre and Mrs. Angeline Pellandini. Mr. and Mrs. Pellandini have had eight children: James, who died when ten years old; Julius, Albert, Angeline, Lilly, and Ida; Minnie, now deceased; and William. Mr. Pellandini is a Republican in his political affiliations. Fraternally, he is a member of the Odd Fellows, at Galt.

**ALBERT W. WRIGHT.**—The son of one of Sacramento County's earliest pioneers, Albert W. Wright has himself been a resident of this county since 1853, contributing his share to the development that has taken place here in the intervening years. A native of Illinois, he was born in Will County, April 25, 1849, the son of Willis and Angeline (Van Amberg) Wright, both parents being natives of Vermont. The father came to Illinois in the frontier days and was a pioneer farmer there, and also engaged in carpentering. In 1852 he started across the plains and after a long journey of six weary months, reached California in 1853. He settled near the present site of Galt when it was in wild, uncultivated state, with elk, deer and bear in the timbered regions, and established himself in ranching and in the stock business, and had hundreds of acres in Sacramento County and in the mountains. He lived to be seventy-three years old, Mrs. Wright passing away before him, the mother of seven children: Frederick, living at Galt; Albert W., of this sketch; James C., Eva and Frank Milton, deceased; and Edward E. and Hattie M., also residing at Galt.

Albert W. Wright attended the old Dry Creek school in the "Pocket" and until he was twenty-six remained on the home place, assisting his father in



*Mr. and Mrs. James Pellandini*





the dairy business. Starting out in harvesting, he later leased land and engaged in grain farming, and for a time was in the general merchandise business at Galt. After two more years of ranching he went into the well-boring business and has so been engaged for the past forty years, drilling wells for domestic use and having both a hand and power rig for this purpose.

Mr. Wright's first marriage united him with Miss Mary Goodyear, a native of Benicia, Cal., and a distant relative of the famous rubber manufacturers of that name. She lived but a short time after their marriage, and in 1882 Mr. Wright was married to Miss Alice M. Somers, the daughter of Daniel B. and Eliza A. (Arnold) Somers, the father an early settler here, who was extensively engaged in ranching. Mr. Wright is a Republican in politics and a staunch friend of education, having served on the school board of Galt for the past twelve years, and was a trustee at the time the old school was moved and the new one built. For forty-five years he has been a member of the I. O. O. F., and is a member of Elk Grove Encampment and past chief patriarch. With his wife he is a member of the Rebekahs, Mrs. Wright being a past noble grand of the Galt Lodge, and she was also a charter member and the first president of the Native Daughters of the Golden West at Galt. They reside in their comfortable home at Galt and Mr. Wright is also the owner of other property here.

**W. W. HINSEY.**—The name of W. W. Hinsey is well-known throughout the Sacramento Valley in connection with the fruit industry, and his progressive spirit and executive powers have had a stimulating effect upon business activity and growth in general. A native of Iowa, he was born at Dahlonga in 1862. His opportunities for attending school were very limited, as he early began providing for his own livelihood. As a boy he worked for the Ottumwa Starch Company, and won promotion to the position of shipping clerk, leaving their employ to accept a more advantageous offer from the general mercantile firm of W. A. Jordan & Sons. Twelve months later he started for the Pacific Coast, California being his destination. He arrived in Elsinore, San Diego County, at a time when the entire West was suffering from business depression, many industries being closed down; and in search of an opening he drifted up to northern California. He came to the Fair Oaks colony in 1898, about two years after it was established, and has since been identified with its development, with the exception of four seasons which he spent in Placer County with George D. Kellogg, of Newcastle. He has operated a number of small ranches in Fair Oaks, and in 1910 completed a beautiful home, which is situated on a tract of one and a half acres. His attention, however, has been chiefly given to his duties as secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Fair Oaks Fruit Company, which he has made one of the leading concerns of the kind in the state, displaying initiative, enterprise, keen sagacity and notable executive ability in directing its affairs. Mr. Hinsey has made a close study of the business in which he is engaged, and has contributed many interesting and valuable articles on horticulture and fruit-raising to local papers and farm journals, being recognized as an authority in this field.

Mr. Hinsey is married, and is the father of six sons, viz.: Charles M., a veteran of the World War; George L., a resident of La Moine, Shasta County, Cal.; Walter Blaine, an accomplished musician; Donald M., who also enlisted in his country's cause in the war against German autocracy; Philip H., who spent six months with the United States Army in Siberia; and Ralph, in high school.

Mr. Hinsey is keenly interested in radiography and has a complete receiving outfit at his home. He gives his political support to the Republican party. He has served as school trustee and as a member of the church control board, and has done everything within his power to exploit the resources and promote the welfare of his community. He was one of the organizers of the Fair Oaks Chamber of Commerce, of which he became the first president, serving for some years on its board of directors; and he is also a member of the Fair Oaks Civic Club and chairman of the committee on the Plaza and Auditorium building program. From early boyhood he has furnished a correct solution to the difficult problem of self-support and has demonstrated the fact that prosperity is ambition's answer. His breadth of view has enabled him to recognize opportunities not only for his own advancement but also for the development of his community, and his loyalty and public spirit have prompted him to utilize the latter as quickly and as effectively as the former.

**FAIR OAKS FRUIT COMPANY.**—Richly endowed by nature with fertility of soil, an abundance of water and salubrity of climate, Sacramento County has become famous for the production of citrus and deciduous fruits; and one of the leading agencies for the marketing of this commodity is the Fair Oaks Fruit Company. On February 25, 1901, a local co-operative association was formed under the name of the Fair Oaks Fruit Association, which ceased to function owing to the non-payment of assessments; and on November 2, 1902, the Fair Oaks Fruit Company was incorporated with an authorized capital of \$25,000. It paid the debts of the old association, taking over its plant, which comprised a one-story building 30 by 50 feet in dimensions. The company now owns a large modern plant, supplied with steam equipment for sterilizing purposes and operated by electric and water power. The buildings now erected, not including the almond-bleaching warehouse, cover 44,000 square feet.

The olive-oil mill, which produces the San Juan brand of oil, is of reinforced concrete, and in it are installed the latest and most-improved types of machinery and equipment for work of this character. It has a capacity for crushing fifteen tons of raw olives daily, and particular attention is paid to sanitation, the oil being carefully protected at every stage in the process of manufacture. It is conducted through pipes to the settling vats, which are thoroughly coated with paraffine, and fitted with siphons so that the water is carried out, thus preventing the overflow of the oil. It is then sent by pipe-line to the curing cellar, where it precipitates matter held in suspension, and is next pumped to the filtering machine, supplied with fiber discs, afterward passing into a closed tank, from which it is weighed into cans and is then ready for the market. The oil is obtained from the flesh of ripe olives of choice and carefully selected varieties, and this careful selection



accounts for the fine flavor and popularity of the San Juan brand. The processing houses have been doubled this year, and will again be doubled next year to meet the demands of the new orchards and increase in crops. The orange house, with facilities for packing three carloads daily, is frequently taxed beyond its capacity; and the almond house adjoining, with its 5,000 feet of floor space, is used as a temporary storeroom.

The rush of crops commences in the latter part of August with almonds, and in 1922 about 200 tons were marketed through the Almond Exchange. This commodity is followed quickly by olives for shipment fresh and for canning, and at this time there are available for such purposes over 100,000 gallons. Before the processing of olives is over, the oranges are ready, all being usually shipped before the end of the year. Oil-making ends the busy season, generally in February or March. Approximately sixty people are employed in caring for the different crops. Local labor is used, and the earnings of the company as well as the wages of its employees are spent at home. This means much to Fair Oaks, and the industry is also of substantial benefit to Sacramento City and County. During the twenty years of its existence, the enterprise has enjoyed a continuous growth, and the little frame building valued at \$1,000 has been replaced by a substantial, well-equipped plant worth in the neighborhood of \$150,000. The success now attending the activities of the company is directly due to the untiring efforts and administrative powers of W. W. Hinsey, secretary, treasurer, general manager and moving spirit of the enterprise.

**LAWRENCE B. KIERNAN.**—Among the conscientious and capable employees of the city of Sacramento Lawrence B. Kiernan has for the past nine years served in the capacity of superintendent of South Side Park. He is well known and highly esteemed by all who know him and the patrons of the South Side Park appreciate his efforts in the improvement of this pleasure resort. A native son of California, he was born in Sacramento January 21, 1883, a son of John and Mollie (Shields) Kiernan. John Kiernan has spent the greater part of his lifetime in newspaper work and is still active along that line. Both parents are still living.

Lawrence B. Kiernan was educated in the public schools of Sacramento and at the age of sixteen learned the boiler-maker's trade, which he followed for fourteen years; following this he was employed as a detective by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, and one year was spent in the employ of the Ebner Hotel in Sacramento. On October 14, 1914, he was appointed by the late E. J. Carragher, late commissioner of education, as superintendent of the South Side Park, a position he has filled to the entire satisfaction of the city, and through his efforts this park has become one of the most beautiful in the city of Sacramento.

Mr. Kiernan's marriage, May 31, 1918, united him with Miss Florence Laverone, a native of Santa Rosa, Cal. He gives his political allegiance to the Republican party and fraternally is connected with the B. P. O. Elks, the Eagles and the Sacramento Parlor, No. 3, N. S. G. W.

**FRANK J. NEWMAN.**—A wide-awake man quite representative of the leaders in the development of the automobile industry in Sacramento County is Frank J. Newman, the proprietor of the Folsom Garage, on Sutter Street, Folsom City, the authorized Ford and Fordson headquarters in that locality. As the manager of one of the oldest garages owned by an individual in the county, he wields an enviable influence among motor men; and those who know him need not be told that his influence is always for progress and the public good.

He was born at Winnemucca, Nev., on February 1, 1883, and accompanied his parents, Julius and Pauline Newman, to Winters, Cal., in 1885, just when the Golden State was awakening to its great "boom." His father was an expert shoe- and harness-maker, and when he passed away, in 1908, at the early age of forty-nine, he left behind a record for usefulness and practical accomplishment which could not fail to increase the regret of those who knew him that he had not been permitted to live and work longer. Mrs. Newman, the center of a circle of devoted friends, is now a resident of Dixon, in Solano County. The worthy couple had four sons and two daughters, and among these it has been the privilege of Frank Newman to minister to the main support of his mother for years, giving her every care and attention. A brother, Charles F., a resident of Sacramento, is also an expert in automobile mechanics, and is in charge of the garage at the Globe Mills in the capital city.

Leaving home at the early age of sixteen, Frank Newman went to San Francisco, where he entered the employ of the machine shop at the Union Iron Works, spending four years in his apprenticeship; he commenced at four dollars per week, and gradually worked up. Afterwards he worked for a short time as a journeyman, and in 1906 came into the shop at Natoma for the Natomas Company of California, to do general machine and auto-repair work; and although the automobile was yet in its infancy, he awoke to the understanding that if he was to make good for somebody in this line, that somebody ought to be himself. Hence, he made a start, with a partner; and by working very hard they maintained an auto stage line from Folsom City to the capital, and in 1910 opened the present garage.

Mr. Newman has been identified in various interesting ways with the development of automobiling in northern California, owning one of the original four-cylinder Reo motor cars, which, after it had traveled some 365,000 miles in stage service in this county, was much commented upon in articles accompanied by the usual illustrations. Some of these well-written tributes appeared in the *Scientific American* in 1914, and the following year in the *Popular Mechanics* magazine. In 1916 Mr. Newman effected the dissolution of the partnership by buying out his colleague's interests; and as the garage business was becoming the more important factor, he gave up staging and devoted himself exclusively to the wants of the motorist. In that same year, 1916, he added the Ford to his agency list, and he has been very successful in the disposal of many of these popular vehicles, doing well also with the later product, the wonder-working Fordson.

Twice Mr. Newman was able to enlarge his garage, making over into a workshop what was formerly a hotel; and such has been his success in salesmanship that he holds the record for contracts effected at both the highest and the lowest levels. On the morning of



*F. J. Newman*





March 13, 1923, the garage was completely destroyed by fire. A new garage, with twice the former capacity, has been built, and will be occupied in June, 1923.

Socially, Mr. Newman is popular, being a familiar figure in Granite Lodge, No. 63, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a Republican in matters of national political moment, and believes in wise legislation, designed to steady and foster industry and commerce. First, last and always, he is a good fellow, and one of the reasons for his ever-increasing patronage is this, that he looks upon every customer as another good fellow, and tries to hand him out a square deal.

**WILLIAM P. DWYER.**—A well-known citizen of Sacramento, and the representative of a pioneer family, is William P. Dwyer, president of the Sacramento Transportation Company, which has grown and flourished under his management. Sacramento is his birthplace, where he was born on October 30, 1876, a son of Captain Thomas and Ellen (Flanagan) Dwyer, both natives of Ireland. Thomas Dwyer was born in 1831, and was endowed with a spirit of enterprise; and when, in 1848, some acquaintances tried to persuade him to go with them to the New World, he readily consented. He came to Toronto, Canada, in all the vigor of his young manhood, and there commenced the battle of life. He engaged in the lumber trade, working at that during the winter, and on a farm during the summer. In 1852 he came to the United States, going to Ohio; and there he obtained his first contract work, the getting out of a certain number of railroad ties. After this he went to Lake County, Ill., and again worked on farms in the summer, going to the pine woods of Wisconsin in the winter, where sometimes for six weeks continuously the sun never melted the snow from the sides of the trees nor from the roof of his shanty.

In 1859, during the Pike's Peak excitement, in company with a party of friends, Thomas Dwyer started for the gold diggings; on reaching the Missouri River at Council Bluffs, they learned that the Pike's Peak gold excitement was a humbug, and some of the party turned back; but Thomas Dwyer and his partner struck out boldly for California, the land of gold and sunshine. They came with ox teams, and after a journey of five months arrived in Susanville on September 3, 1859. He spent a year in the mines of Shasta County, and went to Chico during the following summer and ran a thrashing-machine in Butte and Colusa Counties. When the season's farm work was over, he bought some timber-land on the Sacramento River in Colusa County, and commenced cutting the wood; he got together about 2,500 cords, taking in a partner to share the expense, bought a wood barge, and brought the wood down to Sacramento, where he could dispose of it to the schooners in the river. This was the origin of what is today known as the Sacramento Transportation Company. He afterward bought a small steamer to tow his barges. About this time, in 1866, J. H. Roberts, H. L. Miller, Michael Rigney, N. McNear, and C. Clots were added to the firm, which was then known as the Sacramento Wood Company. In 1879 the name was changed to the Sacramento Transportation Company, and the firm was incorporated under the laws of the state.

Notwithstanding the California Steam Navigation Company was running in opposition to them, their

business steadily grew from year to year. Increased towing facilities being required, the "Verona" was added to their fleet in 1873; the "San Joaquin No. 2," in 1877; the "San Joaquin No. 4," in 1882; the "Governor Dana," "Dover," and "Flora," in 1883; and in 1889 another steamer was added. At that time the company operated a fleet of twenty barges, which have been added to from time to time to accommodate their fast-growing trade.

In 1881 the company engaged in the manufacture of brick, erecting kilns on the Riverside road, five miles below Sacramento, where they used the most-approved appliances. In 1888 a new patent system was introduced, called the continuous kiln, with a capacity of 60,000 brick per diem; they also had in operation four Quaker brick machines, with a capacity of 140,000 daily.

In 1868 Thomas Dwyer was married to Ellen Flanagan; and they had five children: Francis Thomas, Mary Ellen (Mrs. Robert T. Devlin), John Jeffrey, William Patrick, of this sketch, and Thomas Edward. Mr. Dwyer died in 1890, and Mrs. Dwyer in 1896.

William P. Dwyer obtained his education in the Brothers' College and at St. Mary's in Oakland, graduating with the class of 1891. When he reached young manhood he was taught the transportation business, so that when his father passed away it was an easy matter for him to continue the business along the lines inaugurated by his father. In 1923 the plant was remodeled and the most modern equipment was installed to replace the old, the capacity being increased to 30,000,000 brick annually. All hand work is eliminated, and a superior product is manufactured; the plant runs continuously, the year round.

William P. Dwyer was united in marriage in San Francisco with Miss Ethel Clare, a native of that city; and they are the parents of four sons: William Patrick, Jr., Thomas Robert, Richard Collins, and Peter Guilford. Mr. Dwyer is a Republican in politics; and fraternally he is a member of the Elks, the Sutter and Del Paso Country Clubs of Sacramento, and the Family Club of San Francisco. He has contributed in a large measure to the upbuilding and improvement of the part of the county in which he makes his home, for he belongs to that class of representative American men who, while promoting their individual progress and success, also contribute substantially to the general prosperity.

**ROBERT L. UPHAM.**—A most interesting representative of an old pioneer family is Robert L. Upham, the rancher of Sherman Island, who has 180 acres of about as rich and choice farm land there as may be found anywhere in Sacramento County. He is prominent as a Republican, and also as a member of both the Knights of Pythias, of Rio Vista, and the Eagles, of the same place, enjoying a popularity in those fraternal orders such as must always come to the man who accords honor and fraternity to others. He was born on the Upham Ranch, on Sherman Island, on July 6, 1880, the son of Lorenzo M. and Elizabeth (Brown) Upham, highly-esteemed farmer-folk of Sherman Island who owned and operated some 500 acres and had six children, among whom our subject was the second in the order of birth. Mary Elizabeth, Mrs. Fraser of Rio Vista, was older; and Clarence Irwin, in Hayward, deceased, Celeste, and Lester, of Portland, and an



infant, were younger. Robert went to the Rio Vista schools, as well as to the schools in Collinsville and in San Francisco, where he attended the Lincoln School, and in Santa Clara; and when fifteen years old he began to make his own way in the world. He worked on the dredger of the San Joaquin and Sacramento River delta island levee, which took about fifteen years to build, rising to a position of leverman operating the dredger, and then for a couple of years was superintendent of the Rio Vista water-works. His father had sold his farm on Sherman Island to a Mr. Ober, and in 1916 Robert L. and his sister, Mrs. Fraser, bought back from Mr. Ober 180 acres of the old home place. This ranch has until recently been devoted to the raising of alfalfa, and also vegetables, but Mr. Upham is putting it into asparagus.

Mr. Upham was married at Rio Vista to Mrs. Emma Elizabeth (Nevin) Jose, the ceremony occurring on December 9, 1911. An accomplished lady, she was born at Rio Vista, the daughter of Joseph and Emma (Joy) Nevin, the former a native of County Antrim, Ireland, the latter of Deptford, County Kent, England. Her parents were married abroad, and came out to California in 1868, where Mr. Nevin busied himself at his trade as a carpenter. Mrs. Nevin passed away at thirty years of age; while Mr. Nevin lived to be fifty-three. They had four children: John, who is in Ukiah; Jennie, deceased; Emma E., Mrs. Upham; and William, who also is deceased. Mrs. Upham went to the Rio Vista grammar school, and she is now a past most excellent chief of the Pythian Sisters' Lodge at Rio Vista.

**CLARENCE B. CUNNINGHAM.**—A very popular representative of one of the greatest industrial organizations in California, controlling important commercial and financial interests in Sacramento County, is Clarence B. Cunningham, the efficient district manager of the Earl Fruit Company, from 1891 to 1922. He is a native of the state of Massachusetts, and was born there on March 26, 1871. His father was Richard Cunningham, of Nova Scotia, and he married Miss Carrie A. Whitman, of the same picturesque country along the Atlantic.

Clarence B. Cunningham attended the public schools of the East, and in 1891 came out to California and joined the Earl Fruit Company, and located at Riverside. In 1896, however, he was transferred to Mills Station, where he now resides. He married a daughter of Joseph Studarus, an old settler of Mills Station, and so identified himself with a California family; and he is at present building his new home on the Fair Oaks road.

Mr. Cunningham introduced the Chester White hog into California, and for ten years was president of the State Swine Breeders' Association. During the war, he served on Merritt's staff, and was one of three "dollar a year" men of the federal livestock commission. However, because of his work for the government, his health broke down. He is very much interested in the development of Sacramento County, and for years experimented with grapes, which he received from the United States department of agriculture, and he has come to enjoy the distinction of adding no less than five commercial varieties to the products of the state, an accomplishment of much practical value.

Mr. Cunningham married Agnes Barbara Studarus,

November 14, 1904, at the residence of Joseph Studarus, her father. Mr. Cunningham is a member of the Kiwanis Club, Sutter Club, and Del Paso Country Club, all of Sacramento. He likes baseball, fishing and out-of-door life generally.

**DONALD MCCLAIN.**—A popular young business man, and enterprising, progressive citizen, was the late Donald McClain, a native son proud of his association with this great commonwealth. Born near Franklin, Sacramento County, November 4, 1884, he was a son of Frank McClain, a rancher of that vicinity. Donald McClain attended the public school at Franklin as well as at Elk Grove, and after being graduated from the latter he entered Atkinson's Business College in Sacramento, where he pursued the regular course, and was duly graduated. He then entered the office of the secretary of state, Charles F. Curry, where he spent several years in pleasant and profitable employment. Resigning his position, he spent four years as assistant in the city auditor's office under Fred Carey; and on the consolidation of the city assessor's and city auditor's offices under one head, he served in the same capacity under Ed. Haynes. His fidelity, and the increasing value of his experience were much appreciated, and he continued in his position for a further period of eight years, making twelve years of service in the city hall. He then resigned to take up farming at Walnut Grove, being interested with his aunt, Mrs. Sol Runyon, and his brother Harry, as owners and operators of the Point ranch on Andrus Island, devoted to the raising of fruit and asparagus.

Mr. McClain was married in Sacramento on August 10, 1911, to Miss Bertha L. Russell. She was born at Lakeview, Lake County, Ore., a daughter of Robert and Josie (Chatfield) Russell, native son and daughter of California and both representatives of pioneer families. Robert Russell was a lumber manufacturer, a member of the Russell Lumber Company, and was also a farmer and stockman in southern Oregon. Mrs. McClain was the oldest of their three children, and received her education in the Sacramento schools. Mr. McClain was greatly interested in the civic and social affairs of the county. He was secretary of the Farmers' Protective Association, and was also one of the organizers and the secretary of the California Asparagus Growers' Association, working zealously and filling the office until the association was well established, when he resigned a short time before he was called away. He was also secretary of Andrus Island Reclamation District until the time of his passing. He was not permitted long to enjoy the fruits of his labors, for he was called from the scene of his constructive efforts on February 4, 1923, at thirty-eight years of age, deeply mourned by his family and friends.

Mr. McClain was a prominent Mason, being a past master of Tehama Lodge, F. & A. M., of Sacramento, and was also a Knight Templar and a thirty-second-degree Scottish Rite Mason, as well as a charter member of Ben Ali Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, in the same city; and with his wife he was a member of Onisbo Chapter, O. E. S., of Courtland, of which he was a past patron and Mrs. McClain a past matron. Mr. McClain was also a popular member of Sunset Parlor, N. S. G. W., and of the Rotary Club in the capital city. In national politics, he was a Republican.



*Donald M. Elwin*











Geo W Hack  
Berdenia F Hack.

**GEORGE W. HACK.**—Among the oldest settlers now living in Sacramento County, George W. Hack is well and favorably known and highly respected. He was born in Canastota, N. Y., April 25, 1846, a son of George and Mary Ann (Jenkinson) Hack, born in England, who came to New York on their honeymoon and for a time followed farming in Canastota. Afterwards they removed to Calhoun County, Mich., settling near Albion, and continued to reside there until 1852, when he crossed the plains to California. In 1855 the mother and three children came via Panama and joined him on his ranch, just south of Freeport on the Sacramento River. Here they improved a farm and resided until their death, the father at eighty-four and mother at sixty-two years. Three of their children were born in the East and four in California, making a family of seven children, as follows: George W., the subject of this interesting review; John T., who died at Freeport; Annie E., Mrs. Carrington, who died in Sacramento; N. D., on a part of the old home; Mary Ann, Mrs. John Oswill of Contra Costa County; Emma, Mrs. George Landis of Sacramento; and Charles J., who died near Freeport.

George W. Hack, while yet a young lad, came out with the family to California via the Isthmus of Panama. Living on the farm, he attended school in the Union district, two miles away, the distance being covered by walking morning and evening. From a boy he assisted his father till twenty-two years of age. Meantime his father had purchased a ranch on the lower Stockton road, which George W. Hack farmed.

The marriage of Mr. Hack occurred near Antelope, November 24, 1868, when he was united with Miss Verdenia Frances Keys, a native of this county. Her father, William Keys, was a pioneer who crossed the plains and arrived in 1850. He had started from the East in 1848, but was obliged to stop over at Salt Lake. He first engaged in farming near Freeport, and then at Antelope, residing there until his death; his widow survived him, passing away at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hack.

After his marriage, Mr. Hack continued farming on the lower Stockton road. In 1878 he bought the farm adjoining, and so acquired 515 acres; but later he disposed of 150 acres, and now owns 365 acres, which he devotes to the raising of grain, hay and stock, being one of the thrifty ranchers of the district.

The union of Mr. and Mrs. Hack was blessed with one child, Clara, who became the wife of Dewitt S. Slawson. She passed away in 1916, leaving five children, who now make their home with their grandparents. Lulu assists in presiding over the Hack household; Ethel, Mable and Maude are teachers; while the youngest, Amy, is in the Junior High School at Sacramento.

In May, 1901, Mr. Hack took a prominent part in the organization of the Sacramento County Patrons & Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, being elected a member of the first board of directors. On the organization of the board, he was elected president of the company; and he has since filled that position to the entire satisfaction of the patrons. He has given much time to its interests, and it is now a large and successful institution, with a membership of 925 and more than \$2,000,000 of insurance. He has been a member of the County Grange for forty-eight years,

and is a past master of the Subordinate Grange and the County Grange. As a member of the organization, he was the author of the preamble and resolution proposing to bond the county for the purpose of building good roads, which was subsequently approved by the people, resulting in the building of approximately 175 miles of first-class permanent improved highway, now one of the most valuable assets of the citizens of the county.

Interested in the cause of education, Mr. Hack served as trustee of Pacific school district for many years. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hack have been prominent and active in the Pacific Methodist Episcopal Church from its organization, and he has been a member of the official board and a class leader for many years. He is a strong temperance man, and was an active worker for the passing of the Eighteenth Amendment. Mr. Hack has been a witness of and taken a part in the remarkable transformation wrought in this county, whereby it has been changed from a wild and primitive state to a garden-spot of fertile farms and orchards. He is optimistic, and looks forward to still greater development of this wonderful valley, with its remarkable resources of soil, water and climate. In national politics, Mr. Hack is a Republican, being a strong believer in the principle of protection for national industries.

**NATHAN D. HACK.**—A very enterprising and public-spirited citizen, a native son of Sacramento County, is Nathan D. Hack, who was born at Freeport, September 23, 1856. His father, George Hack, Sr., is mentioned above, in the sketch of George W. Hack. Nathan Hack, better known as Dock Hack, was reared on the farm at Freeport, the same place on which he was born and which he now owns. He received a good education in the public school in Freeport, which was supplemented with a course at Atkinson's Business College in Sacramento, after which he took up farming with his father. This partnership was continued until his sire's death, after which Dock Hack came into possession of 100 acres of the old home place and there continued farming.

Meantime, Mr. Hack had married in Sacramento, on January 3, 1881, being there united with Miss Lavina Kirtlan, who was born at Jenny Lind, Calaveras County. Her father, Thomas Kirtlan, a native of England, was brought by his parents when an infant in arms across the ocean to the land of the Stars and Stripes, and was reared at Salem, Ohio, where he learned the blacksmith's trade under an uncle. When nineteen years of age he came to California via Panama, in the pioneer gold days, and ran a blacksmith shop in the mining camp of Jenny Lind, continuing there until 1869, when he moved to the capital city. There he conducted a blacksmith shop on Twelfth and K Streets until he located at Freeport, where he purchased the blacksmith shop in partnership with Mr. Lee, which they conducted under the firm name of Kirtlan & Lee until the death of Mr. Lee. Selling out, he then removed to Diamond Spring, where he followed the same business for a period of eight years. He then went to Capay Valley, Yolo County, and there ran a shop until he retired to Oak Park, in the capital city. Here he resided until his death in 1914, a man who was favorably and well known all over this part of California. Mrs. Hack's mother was in maidenhood Narcissis Tucker, a native of Louisiana, who crossed the plains



to California in an ox-team train in the early days, and here met and married Mr. Kirtlan. She passed away in Capay, in 1910. Nine children were born to this pioneer couple: Lavina, Mrs. Hack; Mary Allie, Mrs. Stiners, who died in San Francisco; Frank, living in Sacramento; Fred, of Freeport; Mrs. Lizzie Black, of Glendale; Elmer, at Courtland; Arthur, who died at Diamond Spring; Mrs. Maggie Foster, living in Oak Park; and Clarence, who lives in Visalia. Lavina Kirtlan was educated in the public school at Freeport, thus being a schoolmate of Dock Hack, who afterwards became her husband. Their union has proved a happy one, and has been blessed with five children: Hazel, the wife of R. B. Forsyth, a rancher in the Ray district, San Joaquin County; Mrs. Pearl York, of Sacramento; Nathan D., Jr., of Live Oak; Mrs. Blanche Stokes, of Stockton; and Mrs. Mabel Crawford, of Freeport.

Mr. and Mrs. Hack have been actively engaged in farming, devoting their ranch to dairying and the raising of beans and grain; and there they reared and educated their children, who are now nicely located in homes of their own and are highly respected citizens in their various communities. Mr. Hack is a member of Eldorado Lodge No. 8, I. O. O. F., Sacramento; and for many years Mr. and Mrs. Hack were members of the Grange. He was a school trustee for twenty years, and has served as a member of the grand jury. He has always been fond of the great out-of-doors, his hobby being baseball. In religious views, Mr. and Mrs. Hack are both of the Methodist faith; while politically they are Republicans.

**S. HENRY LETTNER.**—Posterity will ever honor, as his contemporaries always highly esteemed him, the late S. Henry Lettner, one of the sturdiest and most progressive of the early pioneers of Sacramento County. He was a native of Germany, and after he came to America as a boy of twelve years he lived in Washington, D. C., until in 1847, when he went with a party to Mexico, and was a soldier in the Mexican War, as a sergeant. Then, while still very young, he crossed into California, in 1848. As a youth of only nineteen, he went into the mines at Coloma, and while in Sacramento he lived for a time at Sutter's Fort. In 1849 he located in Yolo County, and bought a Mexican land grant three miles east of Davis. He farmed to grain for many years, and built barns, etc., and in 1862 he erected a brick house, which is still standing. This ranch was sold by him in the seventies.

In 1854, Mr. Lettner returned to Europe and married Louise Glöckler, a native of Carlsruhe, bringing her out to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama. Their three children were born in California. Only one of the family is now living, Lena, now Mrs. P. C. Drescher, of 1423 H Street, Sacramento. The other children were Louise, who died in early youth, and Fannie, who became the wife of Maj. Wm. Kopp, residing in Germany until her death.

Mr. and Mrs. Lettner were splendid examples of the heroic, thrifty, and progressive pioneers, who not only encountered many obstacles and experienced losses, but endured hardships both for the sake of their own kin and descendants and the benefit of all who might come after them. Mr. Lettner was a Mason and a Knight Templar, and he was also a member of the Society of California Pioneers.

**HENRY MERRITT RICH.**—Sacramento is fortunate in having efficient and experienced men at the head of the many projects put forward to advance its natural resources and promote the prosperity that is rapidly spreading throughout the entire valley. Among these must be mentioned Henry Merritt Rich, in charge of the United States Engineer's office in the city. Practically a self-made man, he has attained to this position so early in life through native ability along engineering lines, augmented by studious application and the determination and force of character necessary to success in all walks of life. Mr. Rich is a native of Wheatland, Yuba County, born August 14, 1889, and a son of William Nicholas and Priscilla (Best) Rich, both of whom are still living, at the good age of seventy-five years, having celebrated their Golden Wedding in June, 1920. They were born in Iowa, and came to California in 1887, settling first in Sutter County, ten miles west of Yuba City, and later moving to Wheatland, Yuba County, where they still reside.

Henry Merritt Rich attended the Wheatland grammar and high schools, graduating from the former in 1903, and from the latter in 1907. Upon completion of his high-school course he went to Oakland and there worked as a mechanic in a garage until February, 1909. In May, 1909, he entered the Vander Nailen Engineering School of Oakland; and from that date until August, 1910, fifteen months of continuous school, he devoted his entire time to the studies necessary to fit himself for his chosen profession.

After completing the engineering course, Mr. Rich began work for the United States Land Office, surveying in Glenn, Tehama, and Mendocino Counties, sectionizing government land. In May, 1912, he entered the United States Engineer's office in Sacramento, his duties consisting in the surveying of the Sacramento River in 1912; and in 1913-1914 he was on the complete survey of the San Joaquin River from Herndon, near Fresno, to Stockton; in 1916 he was on the Sacramento, surveying and also in charge of wing-dam construction and repair; and in 1917 he was in charge of the United States snag boat on the Sacramento, until September, 1917. That year he entered the U. S. Army as lieutenant, and served in that capacity in the Engineers until December, 1918, though, to his disappointment, he did not get overseas. After finishing his military service, he worked at various jobs with the Sacramento office until August, 1919, when he was put in charge of engineering for the Sacramento District, which position he still holds (1923); and his practical experience in the work necessary for this particular district has been of inestimable value to him in carrying on the affairs of his office.

The marriage of Mr. Rich occurred in Sacramento, June 8, 1921, and united him with Mary Loretta Blackmer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Blackmer, of Sutter County, where the mother still resides, one mile below Meridian; the father was drowned in the overflow during the winter of 1903. Mrs. Rich was born and reared at the home place near Meridian. Fraternally, Mr. Rich is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, and a Shriner. He is a member of the American Association of Engineers, and politically is a Republican, actively interested in all civic affairs, and particularly in all measures for the development of this section and the broadening of the social and economic life of the community.



*Henry M. Rick*











*James F. Coffey*

**CORNELIA DOUGLAS PROVINES.**—Prominent among the efficient librarians for whom California of recent years has come to be known in the library world is Miss Cornelia Douglas Provines, librarian of the Sacramento County free library. Well-read and well-traveled, and therefore well-posted, she is a graceful and interesting conversationalist and easily impresses one with her fitness for such a post of varied possible service to the public at large, and especially to that considerable number desiring some mental stimulus.

She was born at St. Louis, Mo., the daughter of Alexander Provines, also a native of that city, and the granddaughter of William Provines, who was born at Londonderry, Ireland, and was a descendant of a Huguenot family originally driven from France at the time of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. This grandfather William was a graduate in medicine of the famed University of Edinburgh, then as now one of the greatest medical schools in all Europe, and also a graduate of the University of Glasgow, and he applied for a commission as surgeon in the French navy under Napoleon. He did not wait for it, however, but concluded instead to come to the United States; and having arrived here, located in Kentucky. There he received the desired-for commission; but he had established himself this side of the ocean, and so never made use of the honor.

He was married in Kentucky to Miss Mary Brook, a native of Scotland, and after practicing medicine for a while in the Blue Grass State, he went north and located in St. Louis. Later he removed to Columbia, Mo., where he was prominent in the University of Missouri, and where he also practiced medicine and was distinguished as a fine physician and surgeon, and a leader in Presbyterian circles. The father of our subject graduated from that university, and then became a merchant in St. Louis. He was a wholesaler in coffee and tea, and known throughout the Mississippi Valley.

About 1882 he brought his family to California and located for a while in Sonoma County, near Cloverdale, where he had a farm; and then he took to ranching near Healdsburg, at which place he passed away in 1909. He had married Miss Cornelia Douglas Bissell, a native of St. Louis and the daughter of Captain Louis Bissell, who was born in New York of an English family, founded in New Amsterdam, N. Y., in 1615 by John Bissell. Captain Bissell, after graduating from West Point, served in the United States Army in the War of 1812; and three years later he retired and located at St. Louis, where he became a large planter, owning a farm now in the city of St. Louis, which he sold to help establish a city waterworks. His second marriage was to Mary Douglas, a native of St. Louis and also a member of an old St. Louis family. Five girls and three boys, all living, made up the Provines family.

Miss Cornelia Douglas Provines was educated at the St. Louis Collegiate Institute and in the collegiate department at Stewart Hall, in Virginia, after which she returned to California and served as librarian of the Healdsburg public library. Desiring to still better equip herself for that important field of professional activity, she took a course at the University of California, making library work her specialty, and then put in three years at the Stanford University library. Next she served in the state library at Sacramento,

and during that time attended the State Library Training School. For six months she was librarian in historic San Luis Obispo; then she resigned to accept the position as librarian of the McHenry Public Library at Modesto, as well as county librarian of Stanislaus County, a position she assumed in July, 1911, continuing until December 30, 1919, when she resigned to accept her present position as county librarian of Sacramento County, the responsibilities of which she assumed on January 5, 1920. Through her experience and efforts she has built up the library, making it one of the best of its size in the state; while she has come forward into leadership and influence as a member of the California Library Association.

**JAMES FRANCIS GAFFNEY.**—Another distinguished representative of the Bar of northern California is James Francis Gaffney, whose offices are in the Ochsner Building, in Sacramento. He came from the Prairie State, which has given to the Pacific Coast so many of its best citizens, having been born at Quincy, Ill., on January 23, 1886. His father and mother, James F. and Louise Gaffney, both natives of the same town of Quincy, came to California in 1893. The elder Gaffney purchased a ranch near San Bernardino, where he continued ranching a few years; but he was soon drawn back into railroading, which he had followed for many years in the East, again entering the employ of the Santa Fe Railroad with whom he had been while in Chicago, Ill. He ran out of Los Angeles as conductor, for many years, later becoming division superintendent. He is now division superintendent for the Southern Railway at Columbia, S. C.

James Francis Gaffney, our subject, enjoyed the educational advantages of both the grammar and the high schools of Los Angeles. After graduating from the high school, he went to Needles for a short time, and thence to Chicago, where he took a two years' course in Bryant & Stratton's Business College. Thereafter, for a time, he was engaged as a salesman in El Paso, Texas, and in Old Mexico.

In 1912, Mr. Gaffney came north to San Francisco; and on the 13th of June, of the following year, he was installed as manager for the Holland & Funk Company, in one of a chain of their stores. When this company went out of business, Mr. Gaffney joined Lavenson's Company, in Sacramento, with whom he remained for three years. Meantime, he was studying law privately, and on October 1, 1918, he took the Bar examination and was admitted to practice in the courts of California. He has been practicing law for himself ever since, and has been unusually successful. Always public-spirited, he has sought to do what he could to improve civic conditions, and has accomplished much in that direction. As a Republican, he has been a candidate for the city council.

Mr. Gaffney married Miss Helen Mary Sparr of Chicago, the ceremony taking place at St. Louis, Mo.; and the talented lady shares his popularity in the circles of the Elks, and of the Chamber of Commerce and the County and State Bar Associations, of which organizations he is a member. Mr. Gaffney has also reached the fourth degree in the Knights of Columbus. Both he and his wife enjoy outdoor



life, and in this respect have found their residence in Sacramento County particularly delightful. They are loyal citizens of the county, always eager to forward the interests of this favored portion of the state.

**HAROLD S. KIERNAN.**—For the past twelve years Harold S. Kiernan has held the position of private secretary to R. A. Herold, and since July, 1921, has occupied the position of councilman in Sacramento and can always be counted upon to support any measure for the advancement and progress of his native city. His birth occurred in Sacramento, November 6, 1886, and he is a son of J. H. and Mollie (Shields) Kiernan, early settlers in Sacramento, and both still residing there.

Harold S. Kiernan began his education in the public schools of the capital city and after completing the high school course read law in private offices; following this he took up secretarial work and for twelve years consecutively he has satisfactorily filled the position of private secretary to Mr. Herold. Mr. Kiernan was a member of the park board of the city of Sacramento at the time of his election in July, 1921, to the position of councilman and keeps in close touch with the development and advancement of Sacramento and surrounding country. Fraternally Mr. Kiernan is a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West, the Knights of Columbus, third degree, and the Eagles, and his political allegiance is given to the Republican party.

**FREDERICK W. WING.**—A leader among Galt's progressive business men, Frederick W. Wing has done much to mould public opinion through the columns of his live weekly paper, the "Galt Herald." He was born in Syracuse, N. Y., August 24, 1886, the son of Abel and Anna (Ripley) Wing, both natives of the Empire State. The father, who was for many years a well-known undertaker, is now deceased and Mrs. Wing now makes her home in Calgary, Canada. They were the parents of nine children, five sons and four daughters, and seven of the family are still living.

Although not favored with great opportunities for an education, Frederick W. Wing did not allow this to handicap him, but by vigilant night work and constant study he acquired a broad foundation that has been the basis of his success in the journalistic world. At the age of thirteen he started to learn the printing business, working for some time at Fayetteville, N. Y., and then going to Courtland, N. Y., where he worked on the "Courtland News." From there he went to Buffalo, N. Y., and then to Chicago, Ill., where he worked on the "Examiner" for some time. He then traveled extensively, doing newspaper work all over the United States and Canada, adding to his store of knowledge and gaining an invaluable experience. For three years he lived in Fargo, N. D., where he was business manager of the "Fargo Daily News," and on coming to Galt in 1920 he purchased the "Galt Herald" from William Botzbach; and he has built up a splendid weekly paper with a subscription list of 1,150, and steadily growing. Mr. Wing has been selected by the California Transit Company as manager of the stage depot, which through his efforts has been moved from its location on the highway to the Sawyer block in the business district of Galt.

Progressive and public-spirited, Mr. Wing organized and conducted the Galt "Booster" trip in 1921 and had twenty-five automobile loads of people who traveled over Sacramento and San Joaquin Counties, advertising the advantages that Galt has to offer; in 1922 forty car loads made the trip and much interest was evinced by the local people in this excellent publicity. Mr. Wing also started the movement through the columns of his paper that eventually defeated the late county charter. He organized and conducted mass meetings in various parts of the county, debating with the proponents of the charter, and the sentiment against it grew until the final election showed his efforts successful.

At Terre Haute, Ind., August 11, 1907, Mr. Wing was married to Miss Emily S. Walter, born at Amherst, Ohio, the daughter of Waldemar Alexander and Selma (Gundert) Walter. Her father, who was a Presbyterian minister, is now deceased and her mother makes her home at Ann Arbor, Mich. Mr. Wing is president of the Galt Chamber of Commerce and he is giving his best efforts and time to constructive measures that will make for the progress of his adopted city.

**HENRY FINNIGAN.**—Another man of affairs in Sacramento who has "done his bit" in helping to put the city and the county of Sacramento in the front rank in the industrial development of California, is Henry Finnigan, of the enterprising firm of Herndon & Finnigan, general contractors, whose headquarters are at 1814 Seventeenth Street, Sacramento. He was born in Nicolaus, Cal., on August 2, 1885, the son of James and Annie (Carney) Finnigan, the former a sturdy pioneer of 1871, who in that year came out to the young state and established himself as one of the ablest plasterers here. He was called upon to plaster most of the early business blocks. He passed away in 1914, and the following year his devoted wife also breathed her last.

After pursuing his studies in the grammar school courses, Henry Finnigan learned the brick-mason's trade, and for ten years worked for Mr. Herndon. For a time Mr. Herndon was away, and Mr. Finnigan took over the business; but when Mr. Herndon returned, the two men formed the partnership that has since become widely known, and together undertook general contracting. Some idea of their years of activity and accomplishment may be gathered from the interesting life-story of Mr. Herndon, printed elsewhere in this book. Mr. Finnigan is a Democrat, and looks to the Democratic party to remedy, by wise legislation, many of the ills in the industrial and commercial world.

At San Francisco, on September 25, 1915, Mr. Finnigan was married to Miss Dora E. Congdon, of Sacramento, who was born in Brainard, Minn., but was educated in Sacramento. Mr. Finnigan belongs to Sacramento Lodge No. 6 of the Elks, and Sacramento Parlor of the Native Sons, formerly having been a charter member of Guadalupe Parlor, in San Francisco. He is also a member of the Master Builders' Association and the Builders' Exchange, in the capital city. He is especially fond of hunting, fishing and outdoor life in general, is public-spirited to a large degree, and is very much interested in the history of his native state.



*Henry Finnigan*











John Kammerer  
Eva M. Kammerer

**RAYMOND E. BRODER.**—A California freeholder whose enviable position affords him an inestimable and far-reaching influence, which he never fails to exert for the public good, is Raymond E. Broder, one of the representative citizens of Folsom City. He is half-owner of the old Jacob Broder homestead on the Natoma Valley road to Coloma, about twenty-six miles east of Sacramento City, where he was born on December 2, 1895, the youngest child of Jacob and Mary (Studarus) Broder. The father was born in Sargass, Switzerland, on February 22, 1833, and died at Hayward on December 9, 1917. The mother first saw the light in West Virginia on July 31, 1851, and was brought by her parents across the great plains to California when she was a little girl only two years old. She died on May 3, 1922, at Krull Hospital, Sacramento, survived by seven children. May, who was born on November 3, 1870, is now Mrs. Quinn of Oakland; Frances, who entered the family on October 31, 1873, is at home in San Jose, where she is now Mrs. Hopkins; Joseph, who was born on December 17, 1877, lives in San Francisco; Irene is Mrs. Medau of San Lorenzo, and she was born on September 3, 1880; Walter was born on June 7, 1883, and lives in Oakland; Edith, who was born on September 20, 1885, is Mrs. Meininger, of Hayward; and Raymond E. is the subject of our review. A brother, Jacob, Jr., who was born on July 9, 1875, was accidentally killed at the railroad crossing at Folsom City on January 16, 1908.

The senior Jacob Broder followed to California his brother, Oswald, who had come out here as a gold hunter, in 1849, and had built one of the first cabins at Mormon Island, in Sacramento County. Later, disposing of this by sale, he bought land in Natoma Valley, where, in 1864, he erected the first house, since destroyed by fire. Jacob came into California and started in a small way as a placer miner; then he began to buy land, and he added to his original purchase, from time to time, until his estate consisted in part of 1,080 acres of choice farm area, in what was known as Natoma Valley, together with a desirable ranch of 140 acres near Mills Station, at the Kinney schoolhouse. His life was a very active and busy one, and many stories were connected with it. The Studarus family, on the other hand, arrived in California in 1853, having crossed the great plains with ox-teams, and for a few months they conducted a public house at Mud Springs. Later, they settled near Perkins, where they took up farming.

Mr. and Mrs. Broder reared their family at Natoma Valley, where Oswald Broder had one of the earliest vineyards in the state and made choice California wines which were sent to the mines and sold at high prices; and the father, Jacob Broder, served as a trustee of Mormon Island school, to which our subject was sent, preparatory to his going to the public school at Oakland. Up to 1908, Raymond had not embarked upon farming; but the death of his father in that year led him to take up the work where the old gentleman had left off. Since then he has made the ranch-house his home, caring for his aged mother in her declining years until her death May 3, 1922. The valuable estate has passed into his hands and into his brother's, share and share alike. Jacob, Jr., was for a short time a retail merchant of meats at Folsom City, and had established his well-appointed shop about a year and a half before his

death; he was a very likable young man, and had a host of friends who mourned his passing.

In 1922, Mr. Broder began to develop an orchard, of forty-five acres of pear-trees and vineyard. The balance of the ranch is farmed to stock and grain and hay. Irrigation is carried on in the orchard by water leading from the Natoma ditch which traverses the ranch. The spacious home on the Broder hill is remarkable from the fact that the stone-work was laid over forty years ago, and recently, in 1917, a complete remodeling of the interior has taken place, making the home place a most comfortable residence. Mr. Broder is popular in social and fraternal circles, and is a live wire in the Natoma lodge of Masons.

**JOHN KAMMERER.**—A man of splendid judgment and keen business ability is John Kammerer, successful rancher and viticulturist, a native of the southern part of Russia, born near Neidorf in the Odessa district, November 7, 1870. His grandfather Jacob Kammerer was born in Württemberg, Germany, and was among the early settlers who came from Germany and located at Neidorf. The father of our subject was named Eberhardt and was a successful farmer. He was married three times, the last time to Margaret Long, who was John Kammerer's mother. The father passed away in 1884 at the age of seventy-eight, his widow surviving him until 1893. He had a very large family, there being children born of each marriage. The last union was blessed with twelve children, seven of whom grew up, John being the fifth from the oldest of these.

John Kammerer was reared on the farm and was early set to work, learning habits of industry and frugality, as was necessary in that country. When he was fourteen years of age, his father died; and after that he worked out on farms until he was twenty-one years of age, when he responded to the call to military service and served in the army from 1891 to 1895. During this time he was stationed at Bender and learned the shoemaker's trade and also studied and learned to read and speak the Russian language. He became an expert rifleman, and during his service made a record as a rifle shot for which he was given a first medal as a prize for proficiency.

Soon after his discharge from military service, Mr. Kammerer was married, on November 21, 1895, being united with Miss Eva Maria Lippert, who was also a native of Russia, born August 24, 1874, a daughter of Jacob and Christina (Schlipp) Lippert, the former a cabinet-maker, who ran a furniture factory, where he continued in business until his death in 1918, at the age of seventy-seven years. His wife had preceded him many years before, dying at the age of forty-seven years. They had a family of fifteen children, of whom Mrs. Kammerer is the sixth in order of birth. She was educated in the public schools in the vicinity of her home. After his marriage, Mr. Kammerer followed his trade for some time. He had become deeply interested in the Land of the Stars and Stripes, however, on account of the good reports that came to him through friends, as well as through the newspapers; and wishing to get away from the oppression of Russian militarism, he decided to cast in his lot with the United States. So in April, 1898, he arrived in North Dakota with his wife and two children, having \$300 in his possession



after paying their passage. Soon afterwards, he homesteaded 160 acres in McLean County, which he improved, fulfilling the requirements of the law, and obtained title to the property. Later he added forty acres of land to it; and this homestead he operated until 1907, when he sold to come to California.

That year he had made a trip to the Pacific Coast to look over the country, and liked it so well that he was satisfied to move. He brought with him \$9,000 when he located in Sacramento County, in 1907; and here he purchased 168 acres two miles east of Franklin, which he improved. He installed three different pumping-plants, set out a fifty-four-acre vineyard, and also engaged in dairying and raising alfalfa, success crowning his efforts. In 1918 he purchased the old William Bradford ranch near Bruceville, whither he moved his family and where he now lives; while his old ranch is now operated by his son David. On the Bradford ranch he has 110 acres of vineyard in full bearing, and all in shipping grapes, making a very valuable property, to the operating of which he gives all of his attention, the place being irrigated by five pumping-plants. He is a member of the Elk Grove Vineyard Association and the Florin Fruit Growers' Association, and a stockholder of the King Tire & Rubber Company in Oakland, and the Bradford Telephone Line, of which he is a trustee.

Mr. and Mrs. Kammerer have had eleven children: Mrs. Eva Waits, of Franklin; Mrs. Catherine Weigum, of Victor; John, who is farming a part of Mr. Kammerer's ranch; David, who is running the old home place; Benjamin, assisting his father; Gotlieb, attending high school; Rheinhold, deceased in infancy; Theodore and Tobias, twins; and Edwin Gustaf and Fredrick, twins, the latter deceased.

On November 21, 1920, Mr. and Mrs. Kammerer celebrated their silver wedding at their residence, when over 100 of their friends gathered to make the evening pleasant. In 1922 Mr. Kammerer and his wife made a trip to the Dakotas, and also throughout the East, visiting the larger cities and various points of interest.

Mr. and Mrs. Kammerer were one of the three families that founded and built the Baptist Church at Franklin, the other families being those of Fred and Phillip Kammerer; and it is now a prosperous and large congregation. Mr. John Kammerer was a trustee of the church for many years, and the Sunday school superintendent as well.

As soon as Mr. Kammerer had been in this country the required time, he became a citizen of the United States. He is very loyal to his adopted country, and proud and happy in the thought that he had the good fortune to cast in his lot with the land of sunshine and flowers. He and his estimable wife and helpmate are enterprising and progressive, and give of their time and means, as far as they are able, to worthy objects that have for their aim the building up of the community and the enhancing of the comfort and happiness of its people.

**FRED FEIL.**—The successful manager of the Superior Feed Company, located on Stockton Boulevard is Fred Feil, who is also a part owner in this thriving business. He was born in Adams County, Illinois, August 9, 1881, a son of August and Agnes (Bassett) Feil. Fred Feil received his education in the grammar and high schools of his native county; when he was fourteen years of age he had the mis-

fortune to lose his mother. He engaged in farming and also learned the carpenter's trade.

While residing in Illinois, Mr. Feil was united in marriage with Miss Eva Bliven, also a native of Illinois, and they are the parents of six children: Myrtle, Otis, Elvis, Katherine, Evan, and Loren. In 1905 Mr. Feil brought his family to California and located in Sacramento; and five years ago he became associated with the Superior Feed Company and for the past three years has been the capable manager as well as part owner of the company. While Mr. Feil believes in the principles of the Republican party, he does not restrict his vote, but supports the candidate best suited to perform the duties of the office which he seeks.

**PETER L. OLSON.**—Peculiar interest always attaches to the life-history of the American of foreign birth who, identifying himself with his adopted country, loyally takes up arms in defence of its institutions. Such is the life-history of Peter L. Olson, a Spanish-American War veteran, who for years served his country in camp and field. He is a native son of Sweden, born in the city of Helsingborg, on August 1, 1872. His father was a well-known Swedish contractor and builder. Both parents passed away in the old country and were laid away to rest in a quiet, favorite spot. Peter L. Olson was the oldest of their nine children. He was reared in his native city in Sweden, and there attended the excellent schools for which that country is noted. In May, 1888, he emigrated to America and located at Manchester, Iowa. Although educated in the schools of Sweden, he here attended the public day schools at Delaware, Iowa, the evening schools in Dubuque, Iowa, and later the army school in Augusta, Ga. He came to have a great love for the land of the Stars and Stripes, and in 1894 he became an American citizen. For several years he was employed at railroading in Minnesota and Illinois. In 1897 he enlisted in the United States Army, in the Hospital Corps, being stationed at Augusta, Ga., and also served in Cuba. At the end of three years he was honorably discharged at Augusta, and the same day he reenlisted in the same corps. He was sent on the hospital ship "Relief" through the Mediterranean Sea and Suez Canal to Manila, P. I., where he took part in subduing the Filipino insurrection. Afterwards he served on transports between Manila and United States ports, making nine trips across the Pacific, and one round trip from Manila to New York. He also served on the "Relief" on its trip to Taku, China, at the time of the Boxer War, in 1900. On being returned to the United States he landed at San Francisco and was sent to Fort Snelling and later to Fort Keogh, Mont.; and while there his second enlistment expired. On being mustered out he immediately reenlisted and obtained a furlough of four months, with permission to go beyond the seas. He made a trip to his old home in Sweden, where he spent a pleasant time visiting his relatives and friends, and on his return he again reported for duty. He had been given permission to report to any post in New York harbor. Thus it came to pass that he reported for duty at Governor's Island, and later he was stationed for eight months at the Statue of Liberty, a very instructive and agreeable experience. Thence he was transferred to Fisher's Island, where he served the balance of his third enlistment, being mustered out on Feb-



*Peter L. Olson*





ruary 12, 1905. During his eight years of service in the United States Army he had traveled much and circumnavigated the globe twice, gaining useful experience and imbibing much general knowledge which has since served him in good stead. He served as a non-commissioned officer, and also studied at the government school for nurses and pharmacists.

On settling down to civil life, Mr. Olson was married in New York City, in 1905, to Miss Signe G. Johnson, of that city. She was a womanly woman, and their union has proved a happy one; and their home at 3158 C Street is the scene of cordial hospitality. After his marriage, Mr. Olson immediately took up his residence in Sacramento. He was for one year in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad shops, and then for a period of six years was in the freight depot of the same company. He then entered the employ of the city of Sacramento in the cemetery department, and there continued efficiently until 1920, when he resigned to accept his present position as superintendent of the Masonic Lawn Cemetery, which had then just been started. Mr. Olson has since planted the trees and shrubbery, and completed the many improvements that make the Masonic Lawn Cemetery one of the most beautiful cemeteries in the capital city, and one in which the citizens, as well as himself, take much pride.

Mr. Olson was made a Mason in Tehama Lodge No. 3, F. & A. M., Sacramento; and he is also a Scottish Rite Mason. He is a past commander of J. Holland Laidler Camp No. 5, United Spanish War Veterans; while Mrs. Olson is a member of Cynthia Moore Auxiliary, the United Spanish War Veterans, as well as of the Eastern Star. Both are members of Zion Lutheran Church in Sacramento, of which Mr. Olson is secretary and trustee. Mr. Olson has been a close observer and is well-read and well-posted; and it is a pleasure to visit and converse with him and his interesting wife.

**JOSEPH BUSHART.**—A pioneer of the Carmichael district, Joseph Bushart has probably done more development work here than any other of its residents, as he was the first member of this colony to purchase land and settle here, in 1910. A native of Germany, he was born in Württemberg, March 24, 1857. He received a good education in the public schools and then entered the lumber camps of his native country as a mill hand, continuing until he was twenty-one, when he entered the German army. After three years he was given his honorable discharge, and he immediately set out for the United States, arriving in New York in April, 1881.

Here Mr. Bushart went to work for the packing-house of D. J. Keefe, and two years later was put in complete charge of the pickling and curing department of the large Brooklyn plant of this concern. He remained with them for twenty-five years, becoming one of their most capable and trustworthy employees, and seeing the capacity of the plant more than doubled. When the plant was acquired by Swift & Company, Mr. Bushart remained with them for five years longer, and it was with a marked degree of reluctance that his resignation was accepted when he decided to take up his residence in California. On arriving here he purchased land in the Carmichael district and immediately set to work to develop it to orchard. He not only has been an eye-

witness to the transformation of this region, formerly a wild pasture and stubble-field, but has done much contract development work for others in setting out orchards, and now after eight or ten years they are ready to locate on their properties, which in the meantime have been given such excellent care by Mr. Bushart.

In New York, in 1891, Mr. Bushart was married to Miss Bertha Strickland, also a native of Germany, who became acquainted with her future husband while on a visit to her sister in New York. One daughter was born to them, Augusta, who married E. W. Jones; her husband passed away in July, 1921, survived by five children: Beberle, Robert, Wendell, Hazel and Alma. Mrs. Bushart passed away in 1913 at their home at Carmichael, and her loss was deeply felt by her family and the whole community. Mr. Bushart received his United States citizenship papers in New York in 1891, and has ever since been a staunch citizen of his adopted country. He has for many years been a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

**HARRY DEWEY.**—Many life histories prove the fact it is under the pressure of necessity and the stimulus of adversity that the best and strongest in the individual are brought out and developed. The truth of this statement is forcibly illustrated in the career of Harry Dewey, whose early life was one of hardship and privation, but whose indomitable purpose and untiring effort have enabled him to rise superior to circumstances and take his place with the successful orchardists of Sacramento County.

Mr. Dewey is one of California's native sons. He was born in Grass Valley, Nevada County, August 6, 1864, and at a very early age was left alone in the world, both parents passing away in the sixties. He was the eldest of three sons, and his early childhood was spent in the Protestant Orphans' Home at Sacramento. When a mere lad he was taken from that institution by a pioneer rancher of Placer County, who compelled him to perform tasks far beyond his strength; and in consequence his boyhood was a period of hard and unremitting labor, devoid of every pleasure and pastime of youth. In such an environment he grew to manhood, and subsequently he worked at odd jobs in various parts of the county, accepting any employment that would afford him an honest livelihood. He carefully saved his earnings and at length acquired a capital sufficient to enable him to embark in business on his own account. In 1889 he went to Rocklin, Placer County, where he secured work in the quarries, but abandoned that position as he was unwilling to join the union which was then being formed, for he has never been in sympathy with the methods of organized labor.

In 1889 Mr. Dewey returned to Sacramento County and located on the Heintz farm, which he operated in partnership with Jacob Heintz until the latter's death in 1896. After Mr. Heintz's death he was associated in business with Mrs. Heintz until 1901, when he took over her interest in the ranch. For some years previous to the death of Mr. Heintz, Mr. Dewey engaged in farming on the San Juan grant, cultivating at times as many as 4,000 acres, on which they grew large quantities of wheat, barley and hay; and they also operated extensively on the Haggin grant, contributing in notable measure to the agri-



cultural development of this region. He always has preferred the American type of worker, and was ever just, considerate and tactful in the treatment of his employes, who remained with him from season to season. Since the advent of land-colonization projects, the men who formerly operated large tracts of arid land have gradually withdrawn from this field, and of the 385-acre farm which Mr. Dewey originally owned he now has about 180 acres, having sold some 200 acres. This tract is now known as Citrus Heights No. 1, and seven ranches have been developed by irrigation and the planting of fruit trees. Mr. Dewey's ranch, Oaklawn, is situated twelve miles northeast of Sacramento, in the San Juan belt. In 1912 he began his development work, setting out twenty-five acres to almond trees. By subsequent plantings he now has eighty acres under almond culture, and in blossom time his trees are a beautiful sight, giving promise of bountiful harvests. The marketing problem has been a difficult one for every grower, and since 1910 Mr. Dewey has given much time and thought to its solution. He has an expert knowledge of his occupation, and since 1917 has been a director of the Fair Oaks and Orangevale Almond Association. He is now serving for the third term as president of the organization, which is connected with the State Exchange and is now operating a newly completed modern plant at Fair Oaks. He reads broadly and thinks deeply, and is well-informed on the subject of the cooperative marketing of farm produce.

Mr. Dewey has made business but one phase of his life, and his influence has been a dominant force in community progress and upbuilding. He is a staunch and sympathetic friend of children, whose welfare is close to his heart; and he has worked untiringly to promote educational standards and facilities. He has served as school trustee, and it was largely owing to his efforts that the San Juan High School was erected on the site most advantageous to all in the district. His political support is given to the Republican party, and at various times he has served on the county grand jury. He is prominent in local fraternal circles, being a charter member and past president of Roseville Aerie, No. 1582, of the Order of Eagles, and also an Elk and an Odd Fellow, belonging to Lodge No. 6 in the former organization and to Capital Lodge No. 87, in the latter. He is intensely loyal and patriotic, and at the time of the war against Germany gave liberally of his time and means to further the interests of his country.

In 1888 Mr. Dewey married Miss Bertha Heintz, a daughter of the late Jacob Heintz, and to her helpful cooperation, advice and sympathy he attributes much of his success. Four children blessed their union, but Letha L., the first-born, died in infancy. Harold J., the second in the family, married Miss Gladys Coppin, of Pleasant Grove, Sutter County, Cal., and they have a daughter, Esther Jane. In June, 1918, during the progress of the World War, he enlisted in the United States Army, joining Battery G, Second Heavy Artillery, and was honorably discharged at Fort McArthur, Los Angeles, on December 14, of that year. He is identified with Capital Lodge No. 87, I. O. O. F., and acts as manager of the orchard ranch at Oaklawn, having charge of the

planting of new almond trees. Alta W., the next in order of birth, also resides at home. Joseph H. enlisted for military service in 1918 and was sent to the officers' training school at Camp Fremont. He is now a salesman for a wholesale house in Sacramento. Mr. Dewey is modest and unassuming in manner, but public-spirited and progressive in thought and action. He has constructed his own success and the most envious could not grudge him his prosperity, so worthily has it been won, and so well used.

**GRANT FRANKLIN GILLENWATER.**—That many of the notable industrial establishments in Sacramento prosper in part because of the expert supervision given them, is suggested by the prosperity of the Sacramento Welding & Machine Works, at 1406 J. Street, whose proprietor is Grant Franklin Gillenwater, a gentleman now well-known in the capital city. He was born in historic old Placerville, Eldorado County, on February 9, 1865, the son of Thomas and Mary (Craig) Gillenwater, of an old Southern family descended from Scotch and English forebears, the former a pioneer who came over the great plains in the famous Argonaut year of 1849, and on arriving here went to work in the mines. He was a carpenter by trade, and as such he was in constant demand in the early settler days. He died, however, when his son Grant was a child; and his good wife, whom he had married in Tennessee, is also with him in the Silent Land.

Grant Franklin Gillenwater went back East with his mother to Indiana, and there attended the public schools. The death of his parents when he was a small boy necessitated his early entry into the hard school of experience, and on starting out to make his own way he first worked for three years in a furniture factory. Then he farmed in the East until he was sixteen years of age, when, in 1881, he returned to California, his native state. Arriving in California, he worked on a farm for a while at College City, Colusa County; and then for eight years he was with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, running out of Sacramento, and became a conductor. After that he went north to Oregon, and for eighteen months was with the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, in the train service. He next bought a transfer business in Sacramento, and conducted that for twelve years. During this time he was also engaged in ranching. His farm was located on J and Fifty-third Streets, and he eventually sold it at a good profit. His success was such that he was able, in 1912, to establish his present business of welding and machine work, in which he is assisted by his son, Niles Franklin, who is an expert machinist. They employ eight men, and it is apparently only a question of time when they will be compelled to enlarge their staff. The business is conducted under the firm name of the Sacramento Welding & Machine Works.

In Anderson, on March 9, 1886, Mr. Gillenwater married Miss Nellie Palmer, a popular belle of Pilot Hill, Eldorado County, but born at Coloma, Cal. One son, Niles Franklin, already mentioned, is associated with his father in business. Mr. Gillenwater is a Master Mason, and he also belongs to the Odd Fellows, in which order he is a past grand. He is public-spirited, and has served acceptably as a school trustee.



*G. F. Gillenwater*











*H. D. Kercheval*

**JOHN B. DUFFY.**—A successful vineyardist of Galt whose younger days were spent in Texas riding the range, where he had many interesting experiences in that free, outdoor life, is John B. Duffy, who was born in Cabell County, W. Va., September 21, 1858, the son of Patrick and Martha (Wade) Duffy, the father a native of County Galway, Ireland, while the mother was born in Lynchburg, Va., and reared in Virginia. They were the parents of seven children: Mary, deceased; John B. of this sketch; Ellen, Anna and Dora, deceased; William lives in Texas; Margaret Olive lives at Cincinnati, Ohio. The mother passed away at the age of thirty-six and in 1860 the father removed to Bath County, Ky., where he followed his work as a stone mason and macadamized road builder, and lived to be seventy-eight years old.

John B. Duffy was reared at Bethel, Ky., and when he was nineteen he went to Texas and started out for himself. He became a rider on the cattle range and helped drive the first cattle north into the Panhandle of Texas in 1898. Mr. Duffy made his home at Sherman, Texas, during the greater part of his cowboy life, residing there from 1877 to 1889. Coming to Galt he became interested in the orchard and fruit business and since then he has developed three places. The first was a six-acre place on Frank Street, and after he disposed of this he improved a place of seven and a half acres near Galt. His present holdings consist of seventeen acres one mile southeast of Galt, and this he has partly set to vineyard and has completed a new residence there, with many other improvements.

At Sherman, Texas, August 22, 1880, Mr. Duffy was married to Miss Anna Brown and three children were born to them, Ray, Ruby and Don. On January 24, 1921, his second marriage occurred at Sacramento, when he was united with Mrs. Emma (Covell) Taylor; she is a native of Michigan, but came here with her parents when about fifteen years old, her father engaging in farming near Santa Cruz and Redding. By her first marriage she is the mother of two children, C. W. Taylor and Mrs. Frona Smith of Boise, Idaho. During the World War the former entered the R. O. T. C. at Coos Bay, Ore., and was sent to the University of Oregon for training; he was later transferred to the R. O. T. C. at Camp Pike, Ark., and here he received his discharge in December, 1918. Mr. Duffy is a Democrat in politics and in fraternal life is a member of the Knights of Pythias, being past chancellor of the Galt Lodge; he is a charter member of the local Grange and was one of its officers during its organization. At the time the United States entered the World War, on the 14th day of April, 1917, Mr. Duffy was a member of the 1st Regiment, National Guard of Arizona, and on July 1, 1917, this regiment was mustered into the Federal forces as the 158th Infantry, 40th Division, and he was sent to Naco, Ariz., for border patrol work immediately upon enlistment. In November they were transferred to Camp Kearney for overseas training and on November 25, 1917, Mr. Duffy received his discharge there, not being eligible for overseas service on account of his age; he was a member of the supply company and was a wagoner. He is a member of Smith-Lippi Post of the American Legion at Galt and is its chaplain and historian.

**HOWARD D. KERCHEVAL.**—An orchardist whose scientific, progressive efforts, and eminently interesting and satisfactory results, have contributed to extend the fame of Sacramento County as the garden spot of California, is Howard D. Kercheval, of Grand Island, three miles to the south of Courtland, where he was born on December 22, 1860, the son of Reuben Kercheval, a native of Eaton, Ohio, born December 1, 1820, and his good wife, Margaret White Brodie.

The Kercheval family are traced to France, the family being Huguenots who, at the time of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes by Louis XIV, fled from France, and coming to the New World, settled in Virginia. Members of the family became prominent in colonial days and served in the Revolutionary War. Afterwards members of the family drifted into Kentucky and thence to Ohio, where, as stated, Reuben Kercheval was born; and there he was reared and educated.

As a young man Reuben Kercheval came westward, moving to Joliet, Ill.; and on the discovery of gold in California, he hastened to the new Eldorado, crossing the plains in 1849 in an ox-team train. He set out to try his luck at mining, but did not like the experience and after two and a half hours quit the gold-seeking game. He had an uncle, Armistead Runyon, living on the Sacramento River in Sacramento County; so he came hither, and in January, 1850, he purchased a place on Ryer Island, where he followed the early dry farming. Meantime he had purchased 134 acres at the northeast point on Grand Island for his brother, but this brother turned it back to him. He also had 200 acres adjoining; so he sold his Ryer Island place to Sol Runyon and moved onto his Grand Island ranch in 1855, and this became his home during the rest of his days. He built a residence and began improvements that eventually made the property very valuable. In 1856 he set out an orchard of pears that is still bearing and is probably the oldest on the river. In 1857 he returned to Illinois and at Joliet was married to Margaret White Brodie, a native of Urbana, Ohio, of Scotch and English descent. Returning to his California ranch with his bride, via the Isthmus of Panama, he threw himself into the improvement of his property. Seeing the great need of reclamation of the waste lands, he became one of the pioneers in the great work of reclamation that has resulted in the marvelous agricultural development on the islands in recent years. He served in the assembly of the state legislature during the session of 1873, and voted for Gov. Newton Booth for United States senator. In 1877 he again served in the assembly, displaying marked ability in obtaining needed legislation. He was a Knight Templar and a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason. He passed away on May 5, 1881, aged sixty years, five months and four days; while Mrs. Kercheval, who shared the esteem and good-will accorded her industrious husband by all who knew them, breathed her last on November 17, 1904, at the age of seventy-one. Their family consisted of six children, among whom Howard D. Kercheval was the second in order of birth. James Louis, the eldest, was born in 1858, and died on March 25, 1923, at Walnut Grove. Edward H. S. Kercheval followed Howard, in 1863; he was drowned when six years of age. Mary Josephine was born in 1865, married W. H. Metson, and died in 1911. Hartley, born in 1868, and Gholsden, born in 1875, are also deceased.

Howard Kercheval attended the Onisbo district school. When a young man, he took up steamboating,



entering the service of the California Transportation Company on the Sacramento River, and remaining with that enterprising concern for ten years. He then returned to the home place and engaged in farming; and he has lived there since, owning today 200 acres of the Grand Island Rancho, where his father settled, which is devoted to the raising of pears, plums and peaches. He is at present manager and secretary of the Delta Telephone Company, which was started in a small way after a meeting among neighbors, and which now has some 500 subscribers. The patrons are residents of the entire Sacramento River Delta section, from Sacramento to Rio Vista, and the appraisal of the company is now about \$250,000—a neat sum which speaks for itself in praise of Mr. Kercheval's management. In matters of national political import, Mr. Kercheval is a staunch Republican.

At Sacramento, in July, 1882, Mr. Kercheval was married to Martha Barkley, a native of Newark, N. J., and the daughter of John and Sarah (Merwin) Barkley, who came to California in 1858, by way of the Isthmus of Panama. John Barkley was connected with the hardware firm of Massol-Merwin of Sacramento for many years; he died on the Kercheval ranch in 1891, following his affectionate wife to the grave six years after her demise. They had three children, Minnie, Henry, and Martha. Four children blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Kercheval: Reuben, Elbert, Howard G., and Helen Eugenie. Reuben married Miss Dell Banta, and they have one daughter. Elbert married Miss Elizabeth Finnie, and they have one child, Joan. Howard married Juanita Lauppe, and they are the parents of two children: John Howard and Robert. Helen Eugenie is now Mrs. Wallace, of San Francisco.

Mr. Kercheval is past master of Franklin Lodge No. 143, F. & A. M., at Courtland, and is a member of Sacramento Chapter No. 3, R. A. M.; Sacramento Commandery No. 2, K. T.; and Islam Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, in San Francisco; and he is also a member of Sacramento Lodge No. 6, B. P. O. Elks, and belongs to the Native Sons of the Golden West of Courtland.

**GEORGE C. NEED.**—A large landowner and prosperous dairyman of the Galt district is George C. Need, who has spent all his life in his native county. He was born on July 2, 1873, on the Need ranch northwest of Galt, his parents being George and Sarah (Eiler) Need. The father came with his parents from his birthplace in Bavaria, Germany, to the United States when only four years old. They settled in Indiana; and there Mr. Need engaged in grain- and stock-raising before coming to California, where he became one of Sacramento County's influential ranchers.

George C. Need attended the Grant district school in his boyhood and remained on the old home place until his marriage in December, 1912, to Miss Agnes Wegat, the daughter of August and Mary Wegat, who are represented on another page of this history. In 1914, 474 acres of the home place was set aside for Mr. Need and here he erected a comfortable home and farm buildings and made other improvements and it has since been the family home. Here he is extensively engaged in raising stock, having an average of 100 head of feeding stock, and he also has a fine dairy herd of eighty cows. Mr. Need also has an interest in the Need estate, which comprises some

2,000 acres of land north and west of Galt. Mr. and Mrs. Need are the parents of two sons, George Henry and Lloyd James.

**JOHN WESLEY McCUISTION.**—A hustling Californian of varied enterprise, who did much to place Sacramento on the map, was John Wesley McCuistion, for years the proprietor of the Original California Employment Agency. He was born at Georgetown, in Williamson County, Texas, on August 11, 1851, the son of Noah and Nancy T. (Merguson) McCuistion, worthy pioneers who braved all the inconveniences and dangers of frontier life and came out to California in 1852. They left Texas on March 14, but had the misfortune to miss the caravan they expected to accompany through Mexico, and so were among 150 people to charter a sailing vessel. On the way up, they were becalmed, and their water and provisions ran low, but they met some fishing-boats and got relief. Some of the party got out to walk, and beat the boat into San Diego. Again the boat ran out of provisions, but the party finally reached San Francisco, on August 18, 1852.

Noah McCuistion and his good wife went into the mines in Mariposa County, and for two years he followed mining in various places. He then went to Oakland and became a buyer of stock for Messrs. Miller & Lux. Selling out his place in Oakland, he next went to Martinez, in Contra Costa County; and in 1857 he came into Sonoma County. The year 1859 found him in Mendocino County with a large number of cattle, and there he stayed until the Civil War. In 1861-1862, he was at Tulare, and after that he went to El Monte, near Los Angeles; but he soon had to go to Lower California to get 10,000 head of cattle, and returned to Mendocino County in 1863. There he was disturbed by the Indians, but was rescued by the soldiers. Getting back to Los Angeles, he bought the block of land between Broadway and Hill, and Fifth and Sixth Streets, and located on 160 acres of land at Hollywood, becoming one of the first settlers there. Members of the McCuistion family were prominent in the various walks of life; among them was Edward McCuistion, who for many years served as mayor of Paris, Texas.

John Wesley McCuistion acquired his education largely in a log schoolhouse and in the school of actual experience. When a youth he learned the printer's trade. Instead of working at his trade, however, he peddled jewelry in Lower California, and with the money thus earned he bought thirty-five acres near Downey, after which he hauled freight to San Bernardino. Selling out, he came to Kernville, and next went to Sierra Gorda, where he was in the smelting works for eighteen months. His next move was to Columbus, Nev., and then to Reno; and after that he went east to Cheyenne, Wyo., where he was a scout for the government, remaining in the government service for six years. In 1875, he went to the Black Hills and established the town of Custer; and he freighted in and out of that country, returning to California in 1877. At Sacramento, he joined William Lind; and then he came to San Francisco. He did not stay there long, but went into Mendocino County and located land, which he later sold. He then crossed the border again to Nevada, and farmed there for two years. Later he came to Los Angeles, and then went to New Mexico, where he remained until 1882. He went to Chloride and there engaged in busi-



*J. W. McQuiston*





ness, and then to Grant County, N. M., driving the first wagon into that place; and he took up a town-site and was made postmaster. He also engaged in mining, and sold the Percha Chief Mine for \$36,000. He then went to Kingston and was postmaster there; and after that he was at Hot Springs, Ark. For six years he engaged in the cattle business in Colorado; and next he went to Billings, Mont., where he remained for two years. He bought land in Orange County, Cal., and organized the school district and built a schoolhouse at Talbert. For a year and a half, he sold and bought land at Corona. Disposing of this, he established an employment agency in Los Angeles, and then went to Santa Cruz, where for five years he continued in the business, until 1907, when he came to Sacramento and established the business here. He called it the California Employment Agency, and later on changed the name to the Original California Employment Agency. In the business he was ably assisted by his wife, who kept his books, made the reports, and aided him in every way she could. His offices were in the close vicinity of Second and J Streets, for fifteen years.

In Woodland, in 1912, Mr. McCuistion married Mrs. Margaret T. Averell, a native of Philadelphia, Pa., and the widow of Isaac Seymour Averell, of New York, who was with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company until his death, which occurred in San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. Averell's union was blessed with a son, Edward, who is connected with the United States Shipping Board in San Francisco. He is married and has three sons: Edward A., J. Vincent, and Harrison Tate. Mr. McCuistion had a daughter Teresa, now Mrs. Edgar Cox of Los Angeles, who has a daughter Yvonne. Mrs. McCuistion is a cultured and refined woman of a pleasing personality, and presides gracefully over her home, located at 2931 S Street, Sacramento, the scene of much hospitality and good cheer.

On October 28, 1922, since the interview from which this sketch was prepared, Mr. McCuistion passed away, mourned by his family and many friends. He was one of the best-known men in the county, being known and loved by rich and poor alike. He was especially loved and esteemed by the children, who all called him "Uncle John," and to others throughout the county he was known as "Honest John." In politics, Mr. McCuistion was a Democrat. Of good pioneer stock, he was much interested in the county's historic past, and had full confidence in its promising future. He belonged to the Fraternal Brotherhood, and the Sacramento Pioneers, in whose circles he enjoyed an enviable popularity.

**MRS. LIDA SPARKS BOWMAN WARD.—**

Nothing is more typical of the present generation than the place that women have taken in civic and political life, thus contributing a new and valuable viewpoint to the real democracy of government. Well qualified for the office of justice of the peace of Galt which she is now holding, Mrs. Lida Sparks Bowman Ward has thoroughly demonstrated her especial fitness for her task by the fair and impartial justice she dispenses. She is the daughter of Merritt A. and Mary (Driscoll) Sparks, old-time residents of Galt, the father coming to California in 1875. He was born in Crawford County, Pa., the son of Merritt S. and Angelina (Kettle) Sparks, both natives of New York. When he was nine months old the family

moved to Clay County, Ind., and here and at Bowling Green he received his education and learned the carriage maker's trade, which he followed in Cincinnati, Ohio, St. Louis, Mo., Peoria, Ill., and Crawfordsville, Ind. In 1875 he came to California and for a time was at Sacramento, then went to Dutch Flat, where he followed his trade for a year and a half. In 1878 he came to Galt and for twelve years worked along the line of his trade, but is now retired from active business.

Reared and educated at Galt, Lida Sparks was married on February 5, 1903, to William W. Bowman, who was born at Downey, Los Angeles County, where he was reared by his grandparents, his father and mother having died in his childhood. For the past ten years Mrs. Bowman has been agent for the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company at Galt. Prominent in the social and civic life of the community, she is a member of the Rebekah Lodge and is president of the Women's Civic Improvement Club, to which position she was duly reelected. She is now serving her second term as justice of the peace of Lee Township most capably and to the entire satisfaction of her constituency. She is the mother of two children, Grace Florence and William Merritt.

Grace Florence was married March 15, 1923, to Mr. Frank Elmer Anderson of Galt. Mrs. Bowman was married a second time April 26, 1923, to Mr. La Fayette Ward, prominent rancher and dairyman in the Dry Creek district in San Joaquin County.

**WALTER C. ANDERSON.**—Having spent his entire business career in banking circles, Walter C. Anderson is especially well fitted for the responsible post he occupies as president of the Bank of Galt and stands high in financial circles in Sacramento County. Mr. Anderson is a native of Nebraska and was born at Aurora, Hamilton County, March 14, 1888, the son of Charles and Christina (Carlson) Anderson, both natives of Sweden, the former born at Stockholm, while the mother was born in Skarbosland. The parents came to the United States when young people and settled near Aurora, Nebr., where the father engaged in farming on a half-section of land; he lived to be seventy-three years old. Mrs. Anderson survives him, and now resides at the home at Aurora, Nebr.

One of a family of six children, three of whom are now living, Walter C. Anderson attended the public school near Aurora and later a commercial college at Aurora. At the age of nineteen he started out on his business career as a clerk in the Aurora Bank and later went to Chicago, where he was with the Continental & Commercial Bank, one of that city's largest financial institutions, where he gained an excellent experience. From there he went to the Sheridan Trust & Savings Bank of that city, and after spending some time with them came out to the Coast, where he became assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Camas, Wash. Subsequently he was offered the post of cashier of the bank at Aumsville, Ore., remaining there until he came to California, locating at Glendale, Los Angeles County, where he was cashier of the First National Bank of Glendale. In 1920 he came to Galt and soon became president of the Bank of Galt, and through his splendid executive ability and years of experience, this institution has taken a leading place among the banks of this district.

On February 11, 1913, at Chicago, Mr. Anderson was married to Miss Minnie B. Clarke, a native of Portland, Maine, who was reared and educated in Chicago, where her parents, Albert E. and Belle Clarke made their home. The mother died in Los Angeles, in 1917, while the father, a professional musician, is the leader of the Clarke Sacramento Band and lives in Sacramento, able and active at sixty-four. A Republican in politics, Mr. Anderson is prominent in Masonic circles in Galt and belongs to the Elks of Stockton.

**CHARLES H. HANNUM.**—A proficient federal officer whose efficiency, together with his affability, has made him very popular, is Charles H. Hannum, now in charge of the United States Immigration Bureau at Sacramento. A native son, he was born in Yolo County, California, on February 11, 1860, the son of W. W. Hannum, a sturdy pioneer and a native of Tennessee, now deceased, who had crossed the great plains to the Golden State in 1850. He mined in Placer County, and was the first deputy sheriff there. Later, he engaged in farming and the raising of cattle, in Yolo County, where our subject very naturally first went to school. After a while, growing older, he attended the old Christian College, at College City.

Up to the age of twenty, Charles Hannum was on his father's ranch in Yolo County, eight miles northwest of Woodland, and in 1880 he located in Washington Territory, now the state of Washington. He engaged in cattle-raising and grain-farming, in Lincoln County, remaining there until 1894, when he took an active part in politics and served in two offices, first as clerk of Lincoln County, and secondly as county surveyor in the same shire. From 1894 to 1900, he was attached to the engineering corps of the Great Northern Railroad, and from 1900 to 1903 he was clerk in the Seattle post office. In October, 1903, Mr. Hannum became an inspector in the United States Immigration Service at Sumas, Wash., and in January, 1913, he was appointed inspector in charge of the Sacramento office. This appointment was made when the office was first established there, and it fell to Mr. Hannum's lot to throw open the door to the public, and ever since then he has been continuously in charge. Up to January 1, 1922, the territory assigned him included the district north of San Francisco Bay, and all the state of Nevada; and he has handled many cases for the government, requiring him to travel thousands of miles. Some 4,161 investigations were made during the past ten years, and eighty-three deportations of insane and criminals. Mr. Hannum is interested as a stockholder, director, and otherwise in the Gold League placer mines in Nevada County.

Mr. Hannum is married to Miss Sarah C. Ludy, the ceremony taking place at Moscow, Idaho; and their union has been a happy one. Mrs. Hannum, who crossed the great plains in 1864 with her parents, proving the right kind of helpmate in such a country in the making. Four daughters have come to bless their hearth. One is Mrs. Elma Young, of San Francisco; another, Mrs. Vesta Bartoo, of Sumas, Washington; and the others are Mrs. Sadie Grant and Mrs. Elsie Grant, of Sacramento. Mr. Hannum is a Scottish Rite Mason, and a member of Lodge No. 40, F. & A. M. He also belongs to the Fraternal Brotherhood, and the Modern Woodmen.

**N. N. S. MATCOVICH.**—An experienced hotelman who has made his hostelry one of the most important headquarters for lodgers in Sacramento, and has also rendered good service by opening a first-class employment agency in connection with the hotel, is N. N. S. Matcovich, the proprietor of the St. George Hotel at the corner of Fourth and J Streets, and also of the St. Nicholas Billiard Parlor at 1116 Fourth Street, the largest ground-floor parlor in the world, containing fifty tables. He was born in Dalmatia, Jugo-Slavia, on March 12, 1884, the son of N. N. S. and Lucy Matcovich, industrious folks who made their way to America and Chicago, where the good mother died.

Our subject attended the common schools in his native land, and continued his English studies after he came to the United States, when he was thirteen years of age. He remained in Chicago until 1905, and then came West to California, stopping in San Francisco, Oakland and Los Angeles; and he also was interested in a large cafe in Sausalito.

In 1914, Mr. Matcovich came to Sacramento, and on August of the following year he bought the old St. George Hotel, formerly the Dawson House, built in 1852, which was the center of all activities of the prominent pioneers. This hotel has 340 light, airy, clean rooms, with baths and showers, and makes a specialty of catering to agricultural laborers; and in connection with his hotel he has an office whose business it is to find employment for those wishing work. The rooms are offered at from 35 cents to \$1.50 per night; and so successful has Mr. Matcovich been with his practical enterprise, that he has constructed the first unit of an entirely modern and up-to-date structure which, when completed, will be of eight stories, to cost \$100,000, and to be known as the St. Nicholas Hotel, located at 1116 Fourth Street, between K and L Streets. In connection with this structure Mr. Matcovich conducts a billiard parlor, known as the St. Nicholas Billiard Parlor, with fifty tables on the ground floor. After making a thorough investigation through various sources as to the number of billiard tables on the ground floor in any billiard parlor of any city in the world, he found one city with a parlor that had thirty-three tables, while in his own parlor there are fifty tables on the ground floor alone, which makes his place the largest ground-floor parlor in the world. He has installed, at great expense, in the basement of his building, a modern gymnasium and training quarters for wrestlers and boxers, with steam, Hamman tub and shower baths, the latter open to the public. He has a very large banquet room, capable of seating over 200 persons, lounging and rest rooms, full and complete kitchen equipment, barber shop and lunch counter; in fact, every modern convenience is to be found under the roof at 1116 Fourth Street. Mr. Matcovich spares no expense to make of his property one of the most modern hotels and billiard parlors to be found in Sacramento. In addition to these interests, Mr. Matcovich is the owner of Estella No. 2, a producing gold mine on Weaver Creek, near Weaver-ville, Trinity County; and he owns the famous Pennington Mineral Water Springs at Helisma, Calaveras County. This water is a high-grade medicinal water, and is bottled and shipped in car-lots to their headquarters at 2319 Wentworth Avenue, Chicago, where it is then distributed throughout the country.





*N. Nicholason S. Matcovich*



He is also a car-lot distributor of California fruit and produce, making a specialty of grape products; he contracts direct with the growers, packing and shipping his own products to the headquarters in Chicago, where they are disposed of.

In 1910 Mr. Matcovich was married to Miss Florence Bigley, and she shares his social popularity in the Jugo-Slav Sokol in Sacramento, an athletic association with 14,000,000 members scattered all over the world in its different branches. He takes a leading part in all movements for the betterment of the conditions of his fellow-countrymen, both in their native land and in America, especially in California. During the World War Mr. Matcovich did his "bit" by aiding in the construction of the Mather Field equipment. When the committee were unable to secure laborers and carpenters to put the field in shape, they came to Mr. Matcovich's employment agency to secure men. He advertised in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valley papers and in four weeks had 800 men in Sacramento ready to work. This was 200 more than needed, and he shipped the surplus to various parts of the Pacific Coast to other jobs. He has always done his part to promote the best interests of Sacramento, and is held in high esteem by all who know him.

**PETER R. LYDING.**—A widely known authority on poultry of whom the poultry-fanciers and agriculturists generally in Sacramento County are justly proud, is Peter R. Lyding, the clever inventor of the Lyding System of handling poultry, including what is known as the Lyding Building and a number of patented devices. He was born in the seaport of Faaborg, Denmark, on the Baltic, on May 27, 1865, the second child and only son of Nils Rasmussen of Lyding Gaard and Karoline Hansdatter, natives of the same place. He studied at night and made up for what he could not get out of the schools by day, for when he was seven years of age, he began to earn his living. He left home at the age of fourteen, drifted about and learned the brick and plasterer's trade, serving three years of apprenticeship, and finally, at the age of seventeen, made his way to America, accompanying an indulgent aunt. And in the spring of 1882, he arrived at Webster City, Iowa. Single-handed, he started out on the prairie, then sparsely settled, with a company of young fellow-countrymen, to work on a hay-press, and he did so well from the start, that in three years he was able to take contracts for hay business on his own account. In the meantime, spending his hard-earned savings as judiciously as he could in the closed winter seasons, he attended school at Blairsburg, Iowa, and he also took the necessary steps to become a citizen, attaining that goal at Reno, Nev., in 1890, after five years in Truckee and Reno, and that vicinity. While in a lumber-camp at Truckee, in 1885, he suffered his first severe illness, pneumonia, and he was just able to get down to Reno, in May. Jobs were hard to get, he had only \$14, and was near the end of his rope, and he was determined to get, if possible, steady work.

Mr. Lyding started on foot out of Reno, on the Reno road, applying at many farmhouses, until he met a man in the field, who hired him, but only after he had sold himself for thirty days on the basis that

if he did not prove the best workman ever hired on Morton's ranch, he was to go without pay. This proved a bonanza, for he gained Mr. Morton's confidence, and the faith on either side was never broken. Making his home at that ranch, Mr. Lyding began in 1885 to contract for press work in the hay-fields, and for several seasons made money. In 1888, he entered the sheep- and wool-growing business, with fine success, until the terrible winter of 1889-1890, recalled by stockmen as the most severe in history on the Pacific slope, when he lost all of his sheep near Wadsworth, Nev., and the next spring and summer the countryside was literally covered with the bleaching bones of cattle and sheep. Worse than that, he was himself brought close to death, trying to save his flocks. However, after being half-frozen from head to toe, Mr. Lyding was able to direct the rescuing of the sheep of a friend, the only flock saved in that region during 1889-1890. Having lost everything, he returned to Reno, in 1891, and bought back the hay-press. In the meantime, he plunged into development work in Reno, first buying seven lots without money, which were prior to this time thought to be worthless, because of the huge boulders. Blasting them in the close business section had never been thought possible by engineers, but our subject accomplished the feat, and despite great odds, cleared the lots by covering the rocks so that the debris could not fly, to the amazement of the Reno onlookers. Thus, in a few months, he had accumulated a competency out of what was regarded by most people as a white elephant, and Mr. Lyding put up a fine home in Reno upon part of the cleared land. The hotel at Upper Pyrmont Lake, Nev., forty miles away, was with great difficulty moved to Reno, the corps of workmen from the hay-press lending a helping hand. His prosperity was short-lived, for all this valuable property went for securities a few years later, when the mining industry into which he put his entire faith, became insolvent.

In 1892, at Reno, Mr. Lyding married Miss Hannah Waller, a native of Sweden, who came out to Illinois as a girl with her parents, and her younger brother, P. A. Waller. He became a multimillionaire manufacturer of Kewanee, Ill., and a prominent figure in political circles, and in 1920 he was an unsuccessful candidate on the Democratic platform for United States senator from Illinois. Mr. Lyding entered the employ of Governor Sparks as general superintendent of the Alamo Hereford Farm, three miles south of Reno, in 1893. There was a menagerie of buffalo, elk and other wild animals, and the poultry farm embraced all varieties from fighting cocks to Brahmas. Here Mr. Lyding did much of his best work, at the same time that he had ample opportunity for study and experiment. In 1896, Sparks' fattened steer sold off the block at the International Live Stock Show in Chicago, with a depreciation of only twenty-nine per cent, a mark never equaled up to that time.

In 1896, Mr. Lyding made up a party for a rush to Alaska, and helped to chart the old brig "Novo" at San Francisco, and arrived in the frozen North in the early spring of 1897. He was joined by his devoted wife in 1900, who accompanied him on many trips. However, there he was again close to death's door, to say nothing of his thrilling experiences, one of which was finding a tribe of Indians who had never



before seen a white man. He figured in numerous lucky adventures, but lost much of what he acquired through the duplicity of the governor of that Canadian province, the Klondyke.

Mr. and Mrs. Lyding returned to California and Nevada, coming out of the frozen interior, over the ice, on a memorable trip. They had to have their baggage transported by mail, at fifty cents per pound, and they paid \$500 fare for each person, the Canadian Development Company, that owned the charter to carry United States mail from Dawson to Skagway, taking the boodle. This trip required six days of travel, with six nights, and there were only six hours of stop along the way. The party had to brave the perils of the ice, and the risk of losing all, but they successfully made the hazardous trip.

In 1902, Mr. Lyding returned to Reno and bought 160 acres, and within the short period of five years, he came away from Reno with a considerable fortune, thanks to Governor Sparks, who signed his notes, and helped him to regain his competency. In the hope of regaining his health, in 1906, he removed to Sebastopol, in the Santa Rosa Valley, and bought a ranch adjoining that owned by Luther Burbank, and he started in the poultry business. And in 1907, he built the first Lyding chicken-house, in Sonoma County, the result of years of close study of both the hen and the poultry business. The deplorable condition of the egg market in California and the West at that time had greatly concerned him; and one of the results was the organization of the Sonoma County Fruit and Produce Company, in which he served as a charter member and a director, evidence of the awakening of the commercialized poultry-raiser. In Sebastopol, in 1908, he was elected president of the local exchange, and after rendering several years of service there, he received, on leaving, a hall clock, with an engraved inscription of appreciation. In 1913 Mr. Lyding again assisted in organizing another poultry producers' association, this time under the name of Sonoma Producers' Association, with headquarters in Petaluma, which finally developed into the big poultry association of central California. He served as vice-president and director, and succeeded the late Charles Romwall to the president's chair. During the last year of Mr. Lyding's term in office, this association transacted \$5,000,000 worth of business. In 1919, he resigned the presidential office, desiring to retire; but at the solicitation of friends, he continued to serve in an advisory capacity until, late in 1919, the Sacramento Suburban Fruit Lands Company sought and obtained his services as their poultry adviser at Rio Linda. He maintains his office at 617 J Street, Sacramento, and also spends a large portion of his time on the grounds, visiting the new and fast-growing poultry colony at Rio Linda. He is president of the Rio Linda Poultry Producers' Association, a purely cooperative body for the handling of feeds and other supplies, at a low figure to the grower. In all such work as this, Mr. Lyding is but carrying out an idea that has inspired him since his boyhood, that man is placed upon the earth in the discharge of a duty, that of serving mankind; hence, in his wonderfully successful poultry endeavors, he is less of a scientific exponent, and more of a man among men.

**MRS. DAGMAR ELEANORE HANSEN VOLL-MAN.**—A representative of one of the oldest families in the Delta section of Sacramento County, who is intensely interested in the development of this wonderfully rich and fertile region, is Mrs. Dagmar Eleanore Hansen Vollman, a native daughter proud of her connection with the Golden State. She was born in Petaluma, a daughter of Edward Hansen, a native of Copenhagen, Denmark, who came with his father to San Francisco in early days, when a youth. Accompanying them was also his brother Charles E. The two brothers became interested in navigation on San Francisco Bay and the Sacramento River for the California Transportation Company, and being adept and ambitious, they soon worked their way to captain, and for many years continued in their chosen profession and were well known as the most conscientious and careful masters on the Bay. They both, in turn, were captain of the steamer "Onward," at various times. Some years after they reached California, they sent for their sister Eleanore, who soon joined them, a bright, winsome young lady, who made the acquaintance of Mathew Madge, to whom she was married in San Francisco. Mr. Madge was a native of England, and came to California in pioneer days.

After their marriage, Mathew Madge and his bride located on the Sacramento River, purchasing a property of 160 acres from Dr. Fowler, across the river from Walnut Grove, where they took up their residence, the house having been erected in 1850 and used by Dr. Fowler for his residence as well as for a hospital. Here Mathew Madge and his wife spent the remainder of their days. Meantime, Capt. Charles E. Hansen had purchased 149 acres on the river just south of the old Madge ranch, which became known as Hansen's Lower Landing. On the death of Mrs. Madge, Charles E. and Edward Hansen inherited her ranch, and while Edward continued as master with the California Transportation Company, Charles E. took up the management and improvement of their ranches, aiding in the construction of the levees, which was first accomplished by shovels and wheelbarrows, until in later years they were finished and made permanent by the use of the big power dredges. They passed through the flood of 1862; and each time their lands were flooded, they again took up the work of reclamation and improvement, setting out orchards which today are a monument to their industry and foresight.

In Petaluma, Edward Hansen married Mrs. Mary (Ross) Brown, a charming young lady who was born in the Highlands of Scotland and came hither with her parents in 1872, first locating in Oregon, but soon coming on to Petaluma. Capt. Edward Hansen continued in his profession until the time of his death. At his passing, on June 23, 1899, the shipping interests of northern California lost one of the best-posted and most-liked of the old-time river captains, who was sorely missed. He was survived by a widow and an only daughter, Dagmar Eleanore, to mourn his loss. Some years later his widow married his brother, Capt. Charles E. Hansen; and they continued to reside on the home place until he passed away in 1904, a man who was highly esteemed and loved by all who knew him. After his death Mrs. Hansen lived on her place at Hansen's Upper Landing, looking after her interests and obtaining much enjoyment in her membership in the Eastern Star. She was a remarkable



*Lawrence G. Holman*



*Virginia Howard Lawrence*





woman, and carried on her affairs successfully until her demise, on December 26, 1918.

Dagmar Hansen was educated at Walnut Grove, and at Mt. St. Gertrude's Academy, Rio Vista, after which she continued her musical education at the Oakland Conservatory of Music.

At Sacramento, in 1910, occurred Miss Hansen's marriage with Clarence T. Vollman, a native of Arkansas, born in Perry County, on March 29, 1884, a son of L. G. and Sarah E. (Bland) Vollman, who brought their family to California in 1900, locating at Clay Station, and who now make their home with Mr. and Mrs. Vollman.

Clarence Vollman was educated in the public schools of his native state and at Howe's Business College in Sacramento. From 1900 to 1904 he was employed in a store at Clay Station; and then he clerked in Gardiner's store in Isleton until 1907, when he entered the employ of Walter M. Brown at Ryde. After his marriage, he took up ranching. Mrs. Vollman owned a half interest in the Lower Hansen Ranch; and as soon as they were started, they purchased the balance, thus becoming owners of the entire ranch of 149½ acres. After her mother's death Mrs. Vollman came into possession of the home ranch, or Upper Hansen Ranch, a beautiful place on the Sacramento River opposite to Walnut Grove. Mr. and Mrs. Vollman devote their land to the raising of fruit and asparagus; and in their lovely home they dispense the old-time California hospitality. Their union has been blessed with the birth of two children, Dagmar Elaine, born June 15, 1911, and Edward Clarence, born December 24, 1915. Mr. Vollman, from 1918 until 1923, was field superintendent for the Spreckels Sugar Company in the Delta country, until he resigned to give all of his attention to their farming and horticultural interests. Mr. and Mrs. Vollman take an active part in the civic and social affairs of their community, where they are deservedly popular. Mr. Vollman is a member and past grand of Isleton Lodge No. 108, I. O. O. F.; while Mrs. Vollman is a prominent member of Onisbo Chapter No. 164, O. E. S., at Courtland, in which she is a past matron. She is a cultured and refined woman of a very pleasing personality, who presides gracefully over their home; and she is greatly loved by all who know her, for her kind and generous nature and her womanly attributes of mind and heart. She is worthily following the traditions of her honored ancestors and, like them, is carrying on the development which is rapidly making this favored section the garden-spot of the world.

**ARTHUR BENJAMIN.**—The proprietor of one of Galt's thriving business houses, Arthur Benjamin brings to his business many years of successful experience in the mercantile business, especially in the line of men's furnishings, in which he is now engaged. He was born at Mamaroneck, N. Y., January 6, 1885, the son of Harry and Sarah (Solomon) Benjamin, the father born at Posen, Germany, while the mother was a native of England. Harry Benjamin came to the United States alone when a lad of but fourteen years and settled at New York, where he first worked as a butcher's delivery boy, then began in the clothing business and learned to be a cutter and designer. Removing to Mamaroneck, N.

Y., he established himself in the clothing and men's furnishing business and there continued for ten years. He now resides in Tarrytown, N. Y., where he is engaged in the real estate business and is now sixty-seven years old. Mrs. Benjamin passed away at the age of fifty-six, the mother of ten children, five now living: Lilly, Mrs. Rummelsburg, of Toledo, Ohio; Arthur Benjamin, who is the subject of this sketch; Pauline, Mrs. Immerman of New York City; Joseph Benjamin of Tarrytown, N. Y., in the real estate business with his father; and Bertha, the wife of Mr. Murry Berkeley, of New York City.

Arthur Benjamin's boyhood was spent at Tarrytown, N. Y., and at the age of fifteen he started out for himself, his first two years in business being spent with the Hackett-Carhart Company of New York. He then went to Chicago and while there was associated with The Fair, The Hub, Seigel & Cooper, and Kuppenheimer & Company. In 1907 he came to San Francisco, Cal., and was with S. M. Woods & Company, then with Morris Rosenthal as a traveling salesman over the entire state of California as his territory. For the next six years he was with Kuh Brothers, wholesale dealers in women and children's clothing, and then went into business for himself at 3519 Chestnut Street, Oakland, handling ladies' and men's furnishings. Six years later he sold out his business and moved to Bakersfield, where he was with Henry Bergman for a time, going from there to Stockton, where he was associated with L. Alderman, and then was transferred to Mr. Alderman's Galt store in 1920. Looking over the field here, Mr. Benjamin soon decided to go into business for himself and opened his store, in which he handles a fine line of ladies' and men's furnishings, and he has built up a business that is steadily increasing.

At Oakland, January 1, 1911, Mr. Benjamin was married to Miss Helen Happ, a native daughter of San Francisco, whose parents were Marcus and Augusta Happ. Her father was for twenty-five years engaged in the men's furnishing business at 481 Seventh Street, Oakland, the family having lived in that city since Mrs. Benjamin was five years old. Mr. Happ passed away at the age of sixty-five, but the mother is still living and is now eighty-two years old. They were the parents of four children: Morris Happ of Oakland; Mrs. Eddie Hirsch of San Francisco; Mrs. B. Nurok of San Francisco; and Mrs. Arthur Benjamin. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin, Marian and Julian. Since locating at Galt Mr. Benjamin has identified himself with its progressive interests. He is a member of the executive committee of the Chamber of Commerce of Galt, being its capable secretary, and also an officer of the local Grange, I. O. O. F., and Masons. In politics he is a Democrat.

**PAUL H. STEUDE.**—In the final analysis, farming is the basis of prosperity in America. It is the very beginning of the intricate operations which furnish man with food. Paul H. Steude, of Sacramento, has made a life study of the science of agriculture; and his expert knowledge thereof has not only resulted in the attainment of individual prosperity, but has been of great benefit and value to his fellow-men. A native of Germany, he was born December 25, 1860, and his parents, Edward and Paulina Steude, are both deceased.

Mr. Steude acquired his education in his native land, attending the public schools and later completing a course in the Freiburg Agricultural College. In 1882, when a young man of twenty-two years, he emigrated to the United States, arriving in this country on August 20, and he first located in Texas. He followed the life of a cowboy and engaged in the raising of sheep and Angora goats, later turning his attention to the nursery business. He lived for four years in the Lone Star State and in 1886 made his way to California. He spent three months at Fresno and nine months at Santa Rosa, later going to Newcastle, where he operated a fruit ranch. From the time of his arrival in the state he has taken a leading part in the development of its fruit industry upon which he is regarded as an authority. He called the meeting which resulted in the organization of the California Fruit Exchange, and in association with J. G. Boggs contributed three-fourths of the contents of the first carload of fruit shipped to the California Fruit Exchange, paying the freight charges and making a gift of the shipment to that organization. Mr. Steude also had the largest Tragedy prunes at the Paris Exposition, that were presented to the president of France; and the fruit grown upon his ranch was of the highest quality. He had the largest exhibit of any deciduous fruit grower in the United States, at Portland, Ore., at the Lewis and Clark Exposition.

Since 1900 he has been a resident of Sacramento and his activities have been attended by a gratifying measure of success. He gives expert advice on orchard lands and their adaptation to the growing of fruit; his office is situated at No. 609 J Street. During the World War, when the conservation of food was of the greatest importance, he introduced the use of potato flour in the United States.

Paul H. Steude has been called the "world's champion small farmer." He is, without doubt, the most successful small-space farmer in California. His residence at 3039 Sixth Avenue, in Sacramento, is situated on a lot 40 by 151 feet. On it in 1922, he produced 156 different products valued at more than \$600. While his main business is real estate and farm expert work, yet he does all the labor on his place himself, and the knowledge that he acquired as a student and later as an instructor in the agricultural colleges in his native land stands him well in hand. He has never been afraid of hard work, and the two hours a day spent in his garden is a matter of delight to him, as it keeps him in excellent health and gives play to his generous disposition. He gives away to his friends and neighbors great quantities of his choice fruits, nuts and vegetables. Mr. Steude's garden has thirty-seven types of vegetables, seven kinds of berries, eight kinds of melons and roses of thirty varieties. Twenty-five grape-vines are twined about his house and garage, and there are twelve kinds of fruit trees. Flowers and herbs of sixty-five species are also grown on the property. Cotton was tried with success, as were a number of tropical and other vegetables. The city agriculturist estimates that he gave away bulbs and young plants valued at \$700 during the season. Mr. Steude leaves for his office every morning at 8:30 o'clock and tends his garden in his spare time at the end of the day.

Mr. Steude married Miss Anna Klette and they have become the parents of two sons, Max and Bruno. The former acts as manager of Hart's lunch room at Fresno, and the latter is associated with his father in business. Mr. Steude gives his political support to the Republican party, as he believes that its principles constitute the best form of government for the majority. He is a lover of flowers, of which he has many fine varieties, and was awarded first prize at the local flower show. He is broad in his views, progressive in his standards and high in his ideals, and his life has been an intensely active and useful one, characterized by the successful accomplishment of valuable results.

**ROBERT POWELL.**—What builders have done to develop their systems, so that they may the more successfully carry out extensive contracts, is well illustrated in the operations of Messrs. Robert Powell & Company, progressive contractors located at 1309 Sixth Street, Sacramento. Robert Powell was born at Manitowoc, Wis., on October 17, 1869, when he entered the family of George and Margaret (Woodfield) Powell, the former born at Shrewsbury and the latter near Manchester, England. The parents emigrated to Rhode Island in 1842, and later to Wisconsin as pioneers of the Manitowoc region. George Powell responded to the call to the colors from his adopted country and served in the 44th Regiment of Wisconsin Infantry in the Civil War. Both he and his estimable wife are now deceased.

Robert Powell attended the public schools of his locality, and then, as a young man, set out for Massachusetts, where he remained twelve years. There he learned and followed the carpenter's trade. Afterwards he lived for five years in Colorado Springs, Colo. He had been associated with a brother in contracting in Massachusetts, and when he came to California in 1905, he located in Sacramento and engaged in contracting and building. At the same time he continued his business with his brother in Massachusetts until about 1911, when he sold his interest. In California he has done a large business and been very successful. Among the buildings contracted and erected by him are the Yolo and Rio Linda schools. He also made improvements in the Newton Booth school, and he has executed a large amount of residence work. In these activities, he has as a partner his son, Milton. The firm is one of the oldest building firms in Sacramento.

In 1889, Robert Powell was married to Miss Eliza Birdsall, born in Manitowoc, Wis., a daughter of Coe and Margaret (Spencer) Birdsall, natives of Clitheroe, England, who emigrated to Rhode Island and later to Wisconsin, where they were farmers near Manitowoc. There Mrs. Powell grew up, and there, too, she met and married Mr. Powell. Their union has been blessed with three children. Marguerite is the wife of L. M. Miller, of Sacramento. Milton married Miss Winnifred Kime, and they have two children, Jean and Barrett; he is now a partner of his father in the building business. Evelyn is still under the parental roof. In national politics, Mr. Powell is a Republican. He is a member of the Builders' Exchange and the Master Builders' Association, and also of the Chamber of Commerce.





Robert L. Powell

Eliza C. Powell.









*A. M. Thatcher.*



**PETER S. CHORICH.**—A very enterprising, progressive business firm, whose special knowledge of local conditions in Sacramento County has proven a valuable supplement to their general scientific knowledge of engineering, is that of Messrs. Chorich & Dider, the well-known irrigation engineers of Sacramento, so well represented by Peter S. Chorich. He was born in Serbia, and there attended the thorough schools of his native country, and at the age of sixteen he came to the United States, where he studied privately, for five years, with a professional engineer. Then he commenced to work for himself. He was fortunate in having the best opportunity for both theoretical and practical training, and it was inevitable that, when he came to be given a larger field, greater opportunity and increased responsibilities, he should rise to the occasion, and from first to last fulfill all expectations.

In 1920, with L. G. Dider, Mr. Chorich established the above-named firm, which manufactures cement pipe of all kinds, and installs complete irrigation systems. Their plant is located on the Folsom Boulevard at Perkins, where they employ twelve men, and they have made it a busy headquarters, having demonstrated the practicability and scientific advantage of modern irrigation systems, after frequently furnishing their plants to the most progressive and most successful of farmers. They have become widely and favorably known, especially in northern California, and their work may be inspected on the estates of E. F. Dalton, H. W. Bartell, W. W. Bassett, W. E. Holmes, Ed Boyles, L. B. Landsborough, the Western Fruit Company, and the Earl Fruit Company, all notable and extensive properties. Mr. Chorich's natural trend toward advancement in industry and in business is reflected in his Progressive political views, and his independent attitude toward men and measures; and he gives his strongest endorsement to all that affects the real welfare of Sacramento County.

**EDWIN TAYLOR WALL.**—A wide-awake, optimistic executive, whose heavy responsibilities and tasks have been lightened through his invaluable experience and his genial temperament, is Edwin Taylor Wall, the superintendent of dredges, with the Natomas Company. He was born in Pendleton, Madison County, Ind., on February 2, 1867, the son of John Taylor and Phoebe Louise (Wynn) Wall, the former a division superintendent of the Bellefontaine Railroad, and also a man of wide experience, who, with his good wife, is now deceased, the worthy couple being recalled with esteem by all who knew them.

Edwin Taylor Wall received a grammar-school and high-school training, the Indiana schools of his district being unusually good. Because his father had died when he was seven years of age, he lived on the farm of an uncle until he was eighteen and had finished his studies. Then he went to work on a dredge, digging a canal in Warren County, Ind., and he was in the employ of this county for ten years, after which he worked on a section of the drainage canal in Chicago, where for three years he had charge of steam-shovels and locomotives. Next, he went to Avon, Mont., to work on a gold dredge for W. M. Johnson, and then, in 1898, he went for two years to Oroville, for John W. Ferris.

Twenty years ago, Mr. Wall came to the Natomas Company, and with the exception of a short period

when he had charge of the blacksmith shop, he always acted as foreman. A man of exceptional, acknowledged ability, and one very devoted to whomever or whatever he associates himself with, Mr. Wall has come to be equally acceptable to his employers and his fellow employees.

Mr. Wall married Miss Jane Wallace, of Indiana, and they have had four children: R. B. is the eldest; John T. went to France as one of the United States aviators; William Wallace was chief electrician in the navy; while the youngest is Beatrice Elair, born in California. In politics, Mr. Wall is a Republican; fraternally, he is a Mason of the thirty-second degree and a Shriner, belongs to the Woodmen of the World, and for the past thirty-five years has been an Odd Fellow.

**ALBERT MILES THATCHER.**—The people of Sacramento, and the public in general, are much indebted to Albert Miles Thatcher and his well-organized and well-managed Acme Transfer Company, located at 826 Second Street, one of the most efficient agencies for busy folk in the capital. A native of Barton County, Kans., he was born on July 21, 1882, the son of George W. and Mary Ann (Fores) Thatcher. The father, a real estate and insurance broker, is still living at Great Bend, Kans. Albert took high standing in his grammar school and high school courses, and was graduated in 1901, after which he went to the Great Bend Normal College. For a time he followed dairying in Colorado and in California; and having come here permanently in 1906, he located at Sacramento.

In 1906 he bought the Acme Transfer Company, which he has so developed that he now uses three trucks. He gives careful attention to contracts for city-to-city moving, making long-distance hauls his specialty. He gives every want of his patrons his personal attention, and as a consequence has the hearty good-will of the people served. Being studious by nature, he studies and writes on current topics in his spare time. He was an early advocate of flood control and furnished the government with statistics and detailed information on the subject. As a result, the project carried and the State of California has been greatly benefited thereby. This is only one of the many and varied subjects investigated by Mr. Thatcher and brought to the notice of the public through his writings. He also maintains a live interest in politics, and supports Republican candidates. He is athletic, and is especially fond of outdoor life and sports.

**WILLIAM J. HUNGER.**—Prominent among the most experienced and enterprising of California merchants must be numbered William J. Hunger, the sole proprietor of the retail shoe store of Messrs. Caselli & Hunger, at 527 K Street, Sacramento, and decidedly one of the most successful business men of the city. A native son, he was born at Placerville, in Eldorado County, on April 2, 1878, the son of Fred and Caroline (Wert) Hunger, both natives of Cincinnati, the former now deceased, and the latter still living at the age of eighty-one. The father crossed the great plains in the early fifties and located at Placerville, in Eldorado County, where he engaged in the butcher business. The old butcher shop is still standing, and is now the City Butcher Shop. He owned 300 acres of land, on which stood

his slaughter-house, and one-half of the land occupied by the race track was donated to the town of Placerville by him. He helped to build up the town, and was one of the community's most esteemed pioneers. He was a member of St. James Lodge, No. 16, F. & A. M. Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hunger, of whom eight are still living.

William Hunger attended school at Placerville and Sacramento, having come to the latter place at the age of twelve with his mother, who had been a widow for six or seven years. He started in the shoe business at the age of sixteen, entering the employ of Messrs. Geiser & Kaufman, at 603 J Street. Later, he was with the Lavenson Shoe Company, and then with Charles P. Nathan & Sons.

Some seventeen years ago, Mr. Hunger entered the employ of A. Caselli, the shoe merchant, and in 1919 he became a partner in the business. Three years later, in October, he purchased the establishment. At one time, Mr. Hunger owned a poultry farm near Brighton; but he sold this and invested his money in Sacramento real estate.

In 1904, Mr. Hunger was married to Laura Renschler, a native of Sacramento, whose father was a sturdy and esteemed pioneer of early-settler days. Four children have blessed this union: William F. L., Loraine Clayton, Leavitt, and James, all natives of Sacramento. Mr. Hunger belongs to the Knights of Pythias and to Sunset Parlor, No. 6, Native Sons of the Golden West, and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce.

**MRS. MAUDE I. RITZ.**—Descended from a pioneer California family, Mrs. Maude I. Ritz can well lay claim to being a native daughter of Sacramento County, for she has lived in the vicinity of her birth all her life. She is the daughter of James and Mary (Swift) Ferguson, the father a native of New York, while the mother was born at Leeds, England. James Ferguson first came to California in 1851 and mined a short time, returning to New York where he was married. After living in various states he and his wife came to California in 1868, settling in Santa Clara County where they remained until 1874, then moved to Galt, where the family have since resided. A brother of James Ferguson, William Henry Ferguson, was also an early settler of California; he was extensively engaged in freighting to the mines and was known throughout the country as "Harry of the West." James Ferguson passed away at the age of sixty-six and Mrs. Ferguson when fifty-six.

Seven children were born to this pioneer couple: Mildred died in childhood; Emma J. resides at Galt with Mrs. Ritz; Thomas S. is deceased; Elizabeth died in childhood, as did Anna and Charles; Maude I., now Mrs. Ritz, was educated in the schools of Galt and then was connected with the Galt post office for twelve years, and was perhaps the best-informed person concerning the names of the residents of the south part of the county. At Sacramento, on October 15, 1913, she was married to F. J. Ritz, a native of New York, born at Rochester, the son of Carl and Anna Ritz. Mr. Ritz came to California when a young man and has been engaged in business in Galt for many years, handling gasoline engines, pumps and well supplies. They are the parents of two children, Cleora and Martha.

Mrs. Ritz's brother, Thomas S. Ferguson, was well known as a building contractor at Galt and in 1914 he purchased the business of Don Ray & Company, the firm then being known as the T. S. Ferguson Lumber Yard, and he built up a splendid lumber business in north San Joaquin and south Sacramento Counties. Mr. Ferguson passed away July 3, 1919, leaving a wide circle of friends. His lumber business is now owned by Mrs. Ritz and her sister, Miss Emma J. Ferguson, with D. A. Williamson as manager. Mrs. Ritz is prominent in Chabolla Parlor, N. D. G. W., and Miss Emma Ferguson has been secretary of the Rebekah Lodge at Galt since its organization in 1888. They own and operate a ten-acre vineyard of Tokay grapes near Galt, the land lying just across Dry Creek, in San Joaquin County.

**LEO KNEELAND LOBNER.**—The attraction of Sacramento for both the permanent resident and the suburban visitor, who naturally depends upon the capital for markets of an up-to-date character, is well illustrated in the clothing emporium of Leo Kneeland Lobner, of 905 K Street. Mr. Lobner hails from Placer County, the birthplace of so many energetic native sons, where he first saw light on July 5, 1886, the son of William B. and Margaret (Kneeland) Lobner, both of whom were born in California, the father at Georgetown and the mother at Colfax. Grandfather Kneeland came out here in 1850, settling first in Iowa Hill, Placer County; and three years later, Grandfather Lobner came to Georgetown, removing afterwards to Colfax. William B. Lobner died in 1905, leaving an enviable record for usefulness; but Mrs. Lobner is still living, the center of a circle of devoted friends, and makes her home with our subject.

Leo Lobner was graduated from the Portland, Ore., high school, and then entered Stanford University; but because of the death of his father, he had to go into business and seek an immediate income. His father had been with the Wells Fargo Company for a long time, and he at first followed in his father's footsteps; but after a couple of years he became an automobile salesman, and in 1919, after some years in the latter field, he joined a partner, Walter A. Clark, and established his present business as a clothier. In 1921, he bought out Mr. Clark, and in his management of the business since that time he has been very successful. He carries only the best of everything for the prices offered; and inasmuch as it is now widely known that one may get full value at Lobner's Clothing Store, and at the same time obtain the latest in fashions and novelties, the patronage of the emporium has been steadily increasing, and now Mr. Lobner serves a select public, such as would be a compliment to any merchant, however ambitious.

In San Francisco, in 1917, Mr. Lobner was married to Miss Laura Roberts, a native of Kansas; who grew up in California; she was a daughter of Ben Roberts and his good wife, Louie (Thomas) Roberts. Two children have been granted to Mr. and Mrs. Lobner: Kneeland and Ann. Mr. Lobner is a Republican. Fraternally he belongs to the Elks, and is also a member and past president of Sutter Fort Parlor, Native Sons of the Golden West. Besides being fond of hunting and fishing, Mr. Lobner is much interested in the Winter League Baseball Club, which boasts a membership of some 500 men and boys; and he gave the Leo Lobner trophy, the first cup offered.





Leo H. Lobner





**R. E. MUNSON.**—A popular executive who has done much to advance certain agricultural interests in Sacramento County, is R. E. Munson, the general manager of the Rio Linda Poultry Producers' Association, dealers in grains and poultry supplies at Rio Linda, who has been in charge of this rapidly expanding establishment since May, 1922. The history of the organization dates back to July 30, 1920, when it was incorporated by a group of poultry-raisers of Rio Linda. Today, it is looked upon with pride by all northern Californians, and its fame has reached far beyond the confines of the Golden State.

Mr. Munson was born in Marshall County, Iowa, on October 31, 1892, the second of three sons of M. N. Munson, a native of Illinois, where he first saw light in 1864. In 1901 the family moved to Minnesota and located at Montevideo, and there our subject and his father were formerly engaged in extensive stock and grain raising. The lad attended the thorough schools of Montevideo, and also the Windman Academy, and entered the agricultural department of the State University at St. Paul, and was there occupied one term. During the World War, Mr. Munson was engaged in extensive farming. He is one of the organizers of the Cooperative Farmers' Stock Exchange of Montevideo, and served as president for a term; and he still has an equity in the Cooperative Exchange of St. Paul. He was also a member of the Montevideo Cooperative Elevator Company, of which his father was the president for five years, and he has also figured in all farm circles of Minnesota.

In February, 1920, Mr. Munson left the farm, and accompanied his father to California on an extended visit; and while en route they purchased eighty acres of choice land in District No. 1000, in Sutter County, which R. E. Munson farmed in 1921, and has since leased out. He had brought his family out to California in September, 1920, making the trip overland in nineteen days by automobile, following the Lincoln Highway. They also brought along Mr. Munson's six-months-old son Lynn.

The poultry plant at Rio Linda has more than doubled its volume of business since Mr. Munson became general manager, and he recalls with satisfaction the time when three men and one truck were all that was necessary for the entire business, whereas seven men and two trucks are now necessary. The capacity of the warehouse, too, at one time far too large, has been so overtaxed that it is proposed to add materially to the warehousing space, and it is not surprising that the ten thousand dollars of stock has turned twice recently. P. R. Lyding is president of the Rio Linda Poultry Producers' Association; James Gimblett is vice-president; N. B. Harris, treasurer; M. L. Nelson, secretary; and R. E. Munson, manager. The directors are: M. Blocher, Daniel M. Nash, John Matushak; P. R. Lyding, James Gimblett, N. B. Harris, and M. L. Nelson.

On June 20, 1917, Mr. Munson was married to Miss Ada M. McKay, a native of Minnesota and a graduate of the Montevideo high school, who had followed her profession of teaching for two years in Chippewa County, Minn. She is the daughter of T. G. McKay, of Montevideo, a retired merchant, held in high esteem by his former patrons, and is the eldest of four children. She is a very accomplished lady, and takes great interest in her husband's success. Both are members of the Methodist Episcopal

Church. Mr. Munson became president of the Rio Linda Boosters' Club, formed in November, 1922, with fifty charter members; and this has grown under his guidance to a thriving organization of eighty members in March, 1923. Mr. Munson is a Republican, and a member of the Blue Lodge of Masons at Montevideo, Minn.

**WESLEY B. LEWIS.**—A corporation representative whose ability, experience, devotion to his employers and never-failing attention to the wants and comforts of the public have not only made him many friends, but have contributed to effecting and maintaining a better working understanding all around, is Wesley B. Lewis, the popular station master in the service of the Southern Pacific Railroad at Folsom City. He was born, a native son, at Rocklin, in Placer County, on August 8, 1890, the son of George L. and Isabel (Burt) Lewis, the former a native of historic England, and a seaman for years on merchant ships. He arrived at the Golden Gate in 1880, and was married in San Francisco to Miss Burt; and they came to Rocklin, a newly built railroad town on the Southern Pacific, where for fifteen years he conducted a furniture store. Then he took up gold-mining. He was an honored member of the Foresters and Druids, and his declining years were spent in the care of his son, our subject, at Folsom City, where he died, in November, 1918, at the ripe age of sixty-six. Mrs. Lewis, the devoted wife and mother, passed away at Newcastle, in 1913, at the age of fifty-two. She was survived by three children: Venus Holman lives at Klamath Falls, Ore.; Wesley B. Lewis is the subject of our review; and R. George makes his headquarters at San Francisco, and is identified with the lumber business in Eastern Oregon.

Wesley B. Lewis attended the public school at El Dorado City, to which place his parents had moved in 1896, and at the early age of thirteen entered the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad as an apprentice under Agent C. E. Duden, at El Dorado City. At the end of twenty-two months, he began to go out as a relief agent on the Southern Pacific, Sacramento and Stockton divisions, filling offices in eighty-four different stations, where he acted as agent, up to and including Folsom City, thereby gaining a wealth of knowledge in railroad routing and the handling of traffic. He now belongs to the Telegraphers' Union. He is distinctly progressive in politics, favors wise legislation that alike safeguards the interests of the public and those of the investors in corporation stock, and is first, last and all the time for his native land and state. He has been located at Folsom City since 1916, and has been most successful in caring for the public both in respect to train service and in the freight and express business.

In 1911, Mr. Lewis was married at Auburn to Miss Clara Flannery, a native of Virginia City and the daughter of Maliche and Nellie (Blake) Flannery. The latter, born in San Francisco, still resides at Virginia City, an honored pioneer of sixty-nine years. Mrs. Lewis was graduated from the University of Nevada in 1909. Having taught school for a year when she was only seventeen, after graduation she pursued her professional work for a couple of years. One son, George E. Lewis, who was born at Colusa in October, 1912, and one daughter, Muriel Arlene, born in Sacramento on March 28, 1923, have blessed

their union. Mr. Lewis belongs to Lodge No. 6 of the B. P. O. Elks at Sacramento, and to Lodge No. 123 of the Knights of Pythias at Loomis. He has certain hobbies, and one of these is baseball, in which he has figured prominently in many amateur teams and games, acting as a crack catcher and a heavy hitter. He is also fond of hunting and fishing, in which he well demonstrates his natural inclination to sport.

**HERMAN A. MUNDT.**—An experienced, efficient and dependable public official who enjoys an enviable popularity because of his Rooseveltian principles, which assure every man a "square deal," is Herman A. Mundt, the wide-awake constable of Granite Township, who was elected to office on November 7, 1922. For years he was in charge of the outside crews of men for the gold dredgers of the Natomas Company of California, at Folsom City.

A native son of the Golden State, Mr. Mundt was born at Auburn, in Placer County, on October 8, 1873. His father, Albert Mundt, was a native of Germany, who came from that country about the time of the migration to the United States of such splendid German-Americans as Karl Schurz, and reached California in 1850, as a prospector for gold; he spent his early days in placer mining, and his declining years as a claim-holder in Placer County, where he died in 1888, at the rather early age of fifty-eight, his shorter tenure of life having been due to the hardships incidental to pioneer experiences. Mrs. (Myers) Mundt was also a native of Germany, who had been permitted to marry in her native country and to share with her husband all his adventures while accompanying him on his way to the Golden State. The old Mundt home is now owned by Emile Mundt, the eldest son, who is a farmer and a horticulturist.

Herman Mundt received a good training in the public schools to which he had been sent, and filled with unusual ambition for a lad in his teens, he set out for himself at the age of sixteen to mine for quartz near Auburn, joining the Three Star Company, and he has followed mining ever since. He spent eighteen years in quartz-mining in Nevada, and in the Montana copper fields, and during most of that time he held the position of foreman. In 1908 he removed to Folsom City, and was employed by the Natomas Company of California till January 1, 1923. He is a Democrat with respect to his bias in matters of national import; but he is first, last and all the time a broad-minded, broad-shouldered American, and never allows partisanship to interfere with his duties either as citizen or constable.

While at Butte, Mont., in 1898, Mr. Mundt was married on April 22 to Miss Julia Sullivan, a native of Black Hawk, Colo., where she was born on August 27, 1876, the daughter of Patrick Roger and Julia (Regan) Sullivan, of New York and Michigan, respectively, her ancestry being Irish. Mrs. Mundt was reared in the home of her grandmother Regan, where she went to live after the death of her mother, in 1886. Five children have been granted Mr. and Mrs. Mundt. Edna S. was born on August 5, 1900; Albert H. on January 27, 1903; Kenneth F. on January 22, 1906; Aileen on April 23, 1908; and Geraldine F. on December 29, 1917. Mrs. Mundt is a past noble grand of Rebekah Lodge, and also a past senior warden, and Mr. Mundt is a member of

Granite Lodge No. 62, I. O. O. F., and of the Rebekahs, and also of the Encampment, and is a past noble grand, and was also a delegate to the grand lodge convention. The Mundts own their own comfortable residence on Percifer and Wool Streets, which was completed about nine years ago.

**FRANZ DICKS.**—A distinguished representative of the German school of music, who has found a cordial welcome in the American land of his adoption, and who has, through his musical genius, amply repaid for whatever of American cheer has heartened him on his way, is Franz Dicks, the popular director and music teacher, of Sacramento. He was born at Duesseldorf, on January 16, 1868, the son of Henry and Augusta (Oterman) Dicks, the father a merchant in good standing, and both father and mother highly esteemed in that famous art center, with its many German-American art associations. Both of these worthy folks are now deceased.

At an early age, Franz Dicks showed a more than ordinary talent for music, especially for the violin, securing when only fifteen years old a notable prize at the Cologne Conservatory, where he was a pupil of Gustav Hollaender for three years. His instructors in piano-forte and theory were Arnold Kroegel and Gustav Jensen. After having been graduated from the conservatory, Mr. Dicks remained for several years in Cologne, as first violinist under the conductorship of Dr. Franz Wullner; and during that time, he was frequently heard as a concert soloist. In 1890, he became concert master at the Staedt Theater in Erfurt, and later he was first violinist in the Staetischen Orchestra in Duesseldorf, his native city. When Mr. Dicks toured Germany, the "Tageblatt," a newspaper of Cologne, spoke of his pleasing, congenial personality, and said that "the gifted young violinist played with a beautiful, full tone"; the "Westphaelischer Courier" of Dortmund said that "he scored an unqualified success," and that "his Beethoven especially was fine—so dignified, majestic and sympathetic"; the famous "Koelner Zeitung," also of Cologne, affirmed that "he did full justice to his Beethoven master-work"; and the "Universitaets Nachrichten," of the old university town of Marburg, could not have said more in praise when it declared of him: "We had anticipated hearing a good violinist—and we heard an artist."

Until 1920, Professor Dicks was engaged with the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, with which he played, in March, 1920, at Sacramento; but he then resigned his contract and returned here in August, following. He bought a five-acre ranch at Rio Linda, became leader of the Loew's State Orchestra, and is director of music in the Sacramento County schools. His school-work takes him here and there, and he has become one of the best-known of musicians in this locality. His studio is located opposite the governor's mansion, corner of Sixteenth and H Streets. He is fond of gardening, and is already deeply devoted to Sacramento, which he deems the garden spot of the world. In politics he is a Republican.

In Minneapolis, Minn., Professor Dicks married Miss Antoinette Plessman, a gifted daughter of the Fatherland, and also a local favorite; and one son, named Otto Edmund, has blessed their union. He is a member of the Rio Linda Country Club.



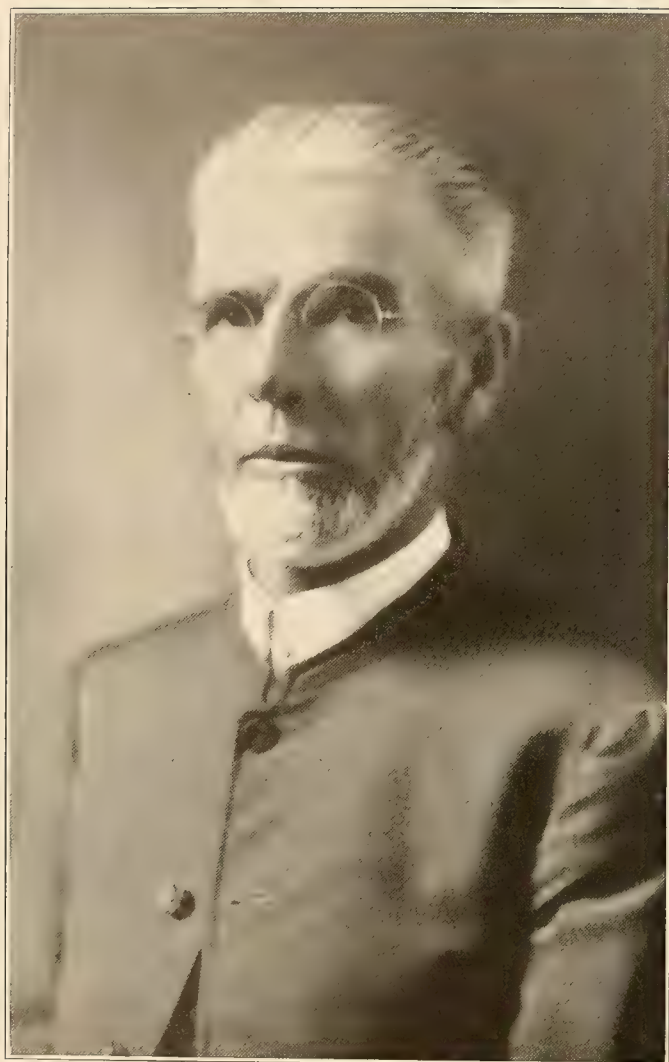


*Franz Dicks*









*Michael Blocher.*

**FRANCIS ELTON MASON.**—A popular executive whose influence among his fellow-workers is always in the line of progress, is Francis Elton Mason, the superintendent of the American River Division of the Natomas Company, at Natoma. He was born at Athlone, Merced County, on August 15, 1879, and his parents were D. C. and Martha Jane (Sumner) Mason, the former a native of New Jersey, the latter a native daughter. Mr. Mason came out to California in 1872, and his folks are all old-timers. The grandparents, both paternal and maternal, came across the great plains in 1852, and they all became extensive sheep-raisers. Mr. Mason has closed his useful and fruitful career, but Mrs. Mason is still living, the center of a group of admiring and devoted friends.

Francis Elton Mason went to the public schools of Tulare County, and in that time was fortunate in pursuing high school studies for two years. Then he learned the plumbers' trade and followed it for fourteen years. In 1907, he joined the Lincoln Hardware Company, and was with them for four years as half-owner and manager. He then went to Willows as manager of the hardware and implement department of Hocheimer & Company, and continued to hold that post for three years; and because of his selling power farming machinery, he got into development work. Then he linked up with the Mills Orchard Company, of Hamilton City, and he was three years there as foreman. In 1917, he came to the Natomas Company, to take charge of development work in this division; and he superintends vast tracts of farm-lands, which are set out to orchards and then sold. Owing to the many problems involved, it is doubtful if the Natomas Company, now recognized as a concern of great importance here, could have secured a better man.

Mr. Mason was married, in 1901, to Miss Lena Rose Hoxter, a native of Ohio; and three children have blessed the union: Ruth, Naomi and Frank. Mr. Mason is an Elk, and he is a member of the Macabees. He also belongs to the Farm Bureau. He is fond of music, and within his own family there is an orchestra of five pieces.

**ELLIS WESLEY JONES.**—The sheriffs of California have long been famous for their sterling qualities, and Ellis Wesley Jones, the present incumbent in the office of sheriff of Sacramento County well sustains the interesting and enviable traditions. He was born near Florin, Sacramento County, on June 16, 1874, the son of George H. and Lilly (Simons) Jones, his father, who was born in Illinois, having come across the plains to California in 1870. Mr. Jones and Miss Simons were married here later, and for years they engaged in agricultural pursuits, and also in the management of an hotel. They had the well-known hostelry, "Florin," the place named on account of so many flowers. His father now resides with him, but the mother passed on two years ago.

After receiving his public school education and having grown to manhood, Mr. Jones took over the management of the hotel, and after that he entered the sheriff's office as a deputy under Sheriff Reese. He put in four years in that capacity, learned the ropes, also a deal about human nature, and made many friends. In 1914, he was elected constable of Sacramento Township for four years; and four years later, in 1918, he was elected sheriff by a large majority. In 1922 was reelected by an increased majority. Although a stand-pat Republican, Sheriff Jones is also out for Sacramento, city and county,

every time; hence he does not allow any narrow partisanship to interfere with his hearty support of the best-endorsed men and measures for the locality, in this respect endeavoring to look at local issues in the broader and more independent vein. It is not surprising, therefore, that the sheriff numbers some of his warmest supporters outside of the Republican ranks. He is a member of the Sheriffs' Association of California.

Ellis Wesley Jones was married in Sacramento, taking for his bride Miss Susanna Haiden, who was born in Sacramento, and their fortunate union has been blessed with two children, Doris and David. The sheriff is fond of hunting and fishing, and is a member of the Fraternal Life, of the Masons, the Sciots, and the Elks, while Mrs. Jones is a member of the Eastern Star. Mr. Jones also belongs to the Chamber of Commerce.

**REV. MICHAEL BLOCHER.**—A long-active pioneer, successful in attaining comfortable prosperity while making his life useful to the world, and one therefore well-meriting his quiet retirement, is Michael Blocher, proprietor of three acres and a modern residence, recently erected at Rio Linda. He came to Sacramento County on October 2, 1912, from Perth, in the extreme northern part of North Dakota, in order to find a milder climate. He was born near Greenville, Darke County, Ohio, on October 6, 1864, the son of Christian and Sarah (Specht) Blocher, both natives of Ohio, where the father was born in 1836, and the mother eight years later. Mr. Blocher came of Dutch ancestry, a branch of the family having migrated from Hanover, Germany, to Hanover, Pa. His father, a tanner, came West to Ohio, then a wilderness, and settled in Darke County; as an expert tanner, Mr. Blocher always had plenty of patronage. Of the Specht family, little is known, save that the mother came from German farmer stock. Michael Blocher is the third in a family of fifteen children.

In 1886, the family moved to Johnson County, Mo., and Michael Blocher followed in the fall of 1887. There he rented land for general farming, in which he engaged for three years. Moving to Ogle County, Ill., in 1892, he attended school for two and a half years at the Theological Seminary, the Brethren College, at Mount Morris, Ill.; and in 1897, he moved on to North Dakota, to take up 160 acres of land, which he proved up. In the meantime he entered the ministry. He helped organize the first church in that sparsely settled region; and he worked most untiringly for the development of the Brethren Church there. In 1903-1904 he again attended school at Mount Morris, Ill., and in 1909-1910 he attended the Bethany Bible Institute School at Chicago. He served as trustee of schools, and as clerk of the board of trustees in the township of Ellsworth for many years. Preaching and public speaking have been his main interest; but when farming was not good, he added to his income by carpentering, meanwhile preaching at Perth. He is still active in the ministry in his community. He organized the Sunday School, and also the Church of the Brethren at Rio Linda, in 1914, with a membership of twelve; and here the work has since gone steadily forward. For eight years he has served as an elder of the church.

Mrs. Blocher was Mary Elizabeth Mayfield before her marriage. She was born at Louisville, Ky., on January 24, 1869, the daughter of William Mayfield, a



native of Bullock County, Ky. He wore the blue during the Rebellion, and received wounds at Perryville, Ky. His father, Judge Mayfield, also served in the Union forces, and fell one hour before the wounding of the son. Nevertheless, father and son were plantation owners and slaveholders. Mr. Mayfield married Miss Mary Ann Collins, of Bullock County, Ky. He died in Missouri, in October, 1918, when seventy-four years of age. Mrs. Mayfield was born in Kentucky, and died young, survived by four children. Mr. Mayfield moved his family to Indiana, and was again married, to Miss Mary Boyd, a native of Kentucky. He became a farmer near Crawfordsville, and lived there for about eight years. Then he moved to Missouri and bought land, and later removed to Sedalia, where he is now survived by his widow.

Michael Blocher was married on September 1, 1889, near Warrensburg, Mo. On coming West, he bought land in the Rio Linda section, and was the first to complete a home on the west side of the S. N. R. R.; and since 1912, he and his good wife have braved the hardships of such a thinly settled region, and have done all within their power to further the social and spiritual welfare of their community, and to make the colony a success. He has given liberally, and perhaps seven-eighths of the sales of land have been effected indirectly through him. Mr. Blocher also owns twenty acres of rich bottom land near the village of Rio Linda, and he is a stockholder and director of the Rio Linda Poultry Producers' Association.

**EMMETT PHILLIPS.**—The eminently successful career of Emmett Phillips, the widely-known and popular attorney in Nicolaus Building, Sacramento, forms another chapter in the long and ever interesting and instructive history of the bench and bar in California. Born at Sacramento, on March 14, 1892, Emmett Phillips grew up a native son, proud of his birthrights in a natural association with the great empire of the Golden State. His father, also named Emmett, was a native of San Francisco, and he married Miss Nellie Hayes, of the same seaport town. His was an old family, and worthily he represented it, rounding out a useful and an honorable life. Mrs. Phillips is still living, beloved by all who know her.

Emmett Phillips went to both the grammar and the high schools, in Sacramento, where his parents had been residing many years, and was duly graduated from the University of California, in 1917, with the degree of A. B. He then took some post-graduate work, and having studied law for some time, he passed the necessary bar examinations in 1918 and in March of that year was admitted to practice in the courts of this state. His subsequent practice has been crowned with moderate but substantial success, a satisfaction alike to him and his clients.

Emmett Phillips, Sr., was an old California newspaper man, the editor of the "Sunday News" for a quarter of a century, and also the guiding spirit of the "Sacramento Valley Monthly." From his father our subject imbibed a keen interest in daily life generally, and especially a fondness for all athletic contests. He has, therefore, done what he could to promote legitimate, healthful sport, and to forward the welfare of the public generally. He belongs to the Elks; and no member is more welcome in their circles.

**ALBERT H. MOELLER.**—Among the enterprising and progressive business men of Sacramento, one who is optimistic for the great future of California and takes an important part in the utilization and development of the wonderful natural resources of the state, is Albert H. Moeller, who is winning a gratifying measure of popularity by reason of his business ability and his comprehensive knowledge of his chosen line of work. He was born in Davenport, Iowa, April 27, 1885, a son of F. A. and Mary Moeller, who aided materially in developing the farming interests of Scott County, Iowa, where they raised their family and were substantial farmers until they located in California. They are now living in comfortable retirement in Sacramento, surrounded by their six children, five boys and one girl, as follows: Gustave H., Hugo P., and Ferdinand A., who are assisting their younger brothers in the business of their Ford and Lincoln automobile agency; Mina, who is competently assisting her mother in presiding over the home; and Albert H. and Richard R., the owners of the Moeller Auto Sales Company in Sacramento.

Albert H. Moeller completed the grammar and high school courses in his native state, supplementing his secondary education with a business course. He first engaged in farming in Iowa; then, after taking his business course, he became an accountant, and was so engaged until 1911, when he removed to Los Angeles, Cal. There he spent six years with the Ford Motor Company, entering their employ as a bookkeeper. Year by year he steadily advanced, his application and talent being appreciated. He was promoted first to traffic manager, then to sales manager, and then was made assistant manager, a position he held until 1916, when he was transferred and became manager of the company's branch house in Sacramento.

In 1917 Mr. Moeller formed a partnership with his brother, Richard R., under the firm name of the Moeller Auto Sales Company, purchased the Sacramento branch of the Ford Motor Company, and continued business at the old location, 1906 M Street. They soon saw the necessity for larger and permanent quarters; so they selected a central location, purchasing the site at the southeast corner of Twelfth and K Streets, where they erected a substantial three-story brick building, 80 by 160 feet, one of the finest automobile buildings in northern California, with large display rooms and offices, store or supply rooms, and a large and most complete repair department. They employ sixty men; and as agents for the Ford, Fordson and Lincoln cars, they are demonstrating themselves to be among the most alert and successful in their line in the Golden State.

Mr. Moeller was married in Los Angeles, December 25, 1922, to Miss Geraldine Pabst, a charming woman, who is a native daughter of California, born at Oakland, but reared and educated in San Francisco. Mr. Moeller is a prominent Mason. He was made a Mason in Sunset Lodge, F. & A. M., Los Angeles, and became a member of South Gate Chapter, R. A. M., and Los Angeles Commandery No. 9, K. T. On his location in the capital city he demitted from the Commandery to Sacramento Commandery No. 2, K. T. He is also a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, being a member of all the bodies of the consistory in Sacramento, and is a charter member of Ben Ali Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine,





*Atmore.*



Sacramento, in which body he is serving as chief raban. With his wife he made the pilgrimage to Washington, D. C., and attended the shrine convention in 1923. He is a popular member of the Sutter Club and also of the Del Paso Country Club. A firm believer in protection as the fundamental principle for the success of American business, he is naturally a supporter of the Republican party. Active in civic affairs, he is an active member of the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce, appreciating the wonderful resources of the Sacramento Valley and the great commonwealth of California, in richness of soil and abundance of mineral wealth. He is enterprising and public-spirited; and movements that have for their aim the building up of his community and the enhancing of the comfort and happiness of its people, receive his hearty cooperation and support. He has great admiration for the state of his adoption, and full confidence in its continued development.

**MISS MARY JUDGE.**—Probably one of the best informed of the comparatively few who have made a study of the needs of the poor people of the county, is Miss Mary Judge, the capable secretary of the county charities. She is a native daughter of Sacramento, born in the family residence located at Eighth and K Streets, a daughter of Michael and Celia (Kane) Judge. Michael Judge was the first settler on the Sacramento River in 1852, where he farmed for fifteen years; the floods of 1861-1862 were so disastrous that he moved to higher ground, where he continued his farming operations. He was employed on the state Capitol building, and later became an employee of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and was finally pensioned; he passed away in 1909, his wife having preceded him in 1900.

Miss Judge began her education in the public schools of Sacramento and completed her education in a Catholic convent in that city. On February 1, 1911, she became secretary of the county charities, which position she has so capably and conscientiously filled that the entire community is indebted to her; she takes an active part in the affairs of the Relief Society, the Woman's Club and the Daughters of America. Miss Judge supports the principles of the Democratic party.

**JOSEPH T. MAGUIRE.**—Well-known in Sacramento as an experienced blue printer, Joseph T. Maguire has demonstrated his ability in many ways as a progressive citizen of California. A native of Ireland, he was born October 10, 1889, the son of John F. Maguire, a distinguished attorney of Cork, Ireland, and the grandson of the patriot and writer of note, John Francis Maguire. His mother, Elizabeth T. Maguire, is still living; but his father died in June, 1922.

Joseph T. Maguire received his education at the Christian Brothers' School, the Jesuits' College, and the Royal University of Ireland, graduating with the degree of C. E. in 1909. The following year he spent in doing newspaper work in his native country and then decided he would seek the broader field of America for his talents and in 1910 arrived in San Francisco, where he was employed for a short time. He then went to Willows, Glenn County, and for the following three years was in the employ of the Sacramento Valley Irrigation Company as a civil engineer. Mr. Maguire then made an extended trip of six

months back to his native land and upon returning to California located for one and one-half years in Marysville, and later followed his profession with the state reclamation board for two years. We next find him in Stanislaus County in the employ of the county engineer, then back again with the state reclamation board until he ventured upon his present career. In April, 1923, Mr. Maguire disposed of his blue print business to return to the practice of his profession as a civil engineer. His office is located at 908 Seventh Street. He has been fairly successful since becoming a Californian and has never regretted the move that brought him to the Golden State, in which he is interested in all that pertains to its growth and development. By all who know him he is highly respected as a man of ability and public spirit.

The marriage of Mr. Maguire united him with Miss Amelia Luhrman and they have three children, Cyril, Maureen and Milton. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and is a lover of all clean out-of-door sports, and especially is an enthusiastic golf player.

**OLE ANDERSON.**—Coming to Sacramento County, California, more than a quarter of a century ago, Ole Anderson has made good use of his time and opportunities here and is now numbered among the successful ranchers and dairymen of the Galt section. A native of Sweden, he was born in Wermland, January 21, 1864, the son of Andrew and Christina (Olson) Anderson, who have both passed away. They were the parents of six children: Andrew, John, Ole, Christina, Caroline, and Mangus. Ole Anderson received a good common school education in the schools of his district, and when nineteen he left his native land to try his fortune in America. Coming directly to Sacramento County, Cal., he located first at Franklin, where he worked on a dairy farm and then came to the Galt district. After his marriage he farmed for four years on Staten Island, leasing 600 acres of land and raising grain and beans, then leased the McKune ranch, where he engaged in general farming, stock-raising and maintained a large dairy, employing twelve men in his operations. About eleven years ago Mr. Anderson purchased 311 acres five and a half miles northwest of Galt and here he has developed a fine home place, devoting it to general farming and operating a large dairy with sixty head of high-grade milk cows.

On September 18, 1891, at Sacramento, Cal., Mr. Anderson was married to Miss Caroline Olson, who was also born in Wermland, Sweden, the daughter of Andrew and Mary (Olson) Olson, both of whom have passed away at their home in Sweden at the ages of sixty-two and sixty years, respectively. They were the parents of five children: Caroline is Mrs. Anderson; Eric John; Mary is Mrs. Jack Long; Christina is Mrs. Becker of Sacramento; and Hilda is Mrs. Albert Johnson of Sacramento. Mrs. Anderson came to America alone in 1882, joining her brother who lived at Sacramento, Cal. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson are the parents of three children: Edna Margaret, Lester Edmund and Frank Elmer. The family have many friends in the neighborhood where they have persevered and prospered.



**FRANCIS M. JANES.**—An enterprising and successful rancher, whose neat farm of forty acres has become one of the show-places round about Galt, is Francis M. Janes, who lives about two and one-half miles east of that town. He is a native of Missouri, and was born in Andrew County, on June 3, 1863, and his father was Thomas Jefferson Janes, a native of Wisconsin. Grandfather H. F. Janes built the first house in Janesville, Wis., and also that town, whose name is now so historically famous, was named in his honor. He later removed to Andrew County, Missouri, and there his son, Thomas Jefferson, the father of our subject, was married to Miss Ellen Flesher. In 1852, Grandfather Janes and his family came across the great plains to California in a prairie schooner, and settled at Camp Curtis, in Humboldt County; this was a government camp, where soldiers were stationed to protect the immigrants from the natives. Grandfather Janes acquired 400 acres of land, and spent on it the balance of his days. Thomas Jefferson Janes returned to Andrew County, and there Francis M. Janes first saw the light.

In 1871, Thomas Jefferson Janes and family returned again to Humboldt County, where he then had a farm of eighty acres, upon which he lived the balance of his days, dying at the age of seventy-six. Mrs. Janes, who was a native of Illinois, passed away in her eighty-fourth year. The worthy parents had five children, Mary, the eldest, now being Mrs. Bradford, of Humboldt County. Thomas Jefferson is at Santa Margarita; Francis M. is the subject of our story; Ella is Mrs. Brochie, of San Diego; while Joseph Theodore is deceased.

Francis M. Janes attended the Janes district school, a district named after the family, and when still very young, he went into Del Norte County, and worked for two years in the Hobbs & Wall box factory. Then he returned home, and worked around there for another two years. After that he rented his father's farm, and managed that for seven years, raising grain and running a dairy; and then, with a partner, he conducted a shingle mill at Ryan's Slough in Humboldt County, for two years. He next worked in a saw-mill at Scotia, Cal., for eight months, and then went to work in a store at Alliance, Cal., and continued there for three years.

Mr. Janes now bought a half-interest in the Alliance business, and was a partner with R. A. Green for ten years; but selling out, he removed to Oakland, where he had a grocery store on 38th Avenue, for two years. Following that experience, he purchased his present location, about two and one-half miles east of Galt, acquiring forty acres in 1912, known as the Lem Kane ranch. He moved to this ranch with his family, and here he has resided since. He owns a lot at Berkeley, and he has eighty acres at Fremont, in Fremont County, Idaho, and Mrs. Janes has a quarter-section willed her by her father. These 240 acres in Idaho are under cultivation, and are devoted to general farming. The home-ranch of forty acres east of Galt is largely devoted to a vineyard, thirty-two acres being set out to vines, while eight acres are in pasture.

On June 29, 1887, Mr. Janes was married at Eureka, Cal., to Miss Elizabeth Otilda Ernestina Giesler, a native of Elizabeth, N. J., and the daughter of William and Mary (Holtz) Giesler, both natives of Germany, the former a native of Baden, the latter of Hamburg. Her father was a potter by trade, and the last years of his life he was a farmer in Idaho. In 1873, he came

out to California, and settled first in Mendocino County, and from there removed to Humboldt County, and later to Fremont, Idaho, and after a while he retired and passed away, at the home of our subject and his wife in Humboldt County, breathing his last in his sixty-ninth year. Mrs. Janes' mother was fifty-one years old, when she died at San Francisco. Three children made up the Giesler family: Elizabeth, Mrs. Janes; Charles, who is deceased; and Bertha, Mrs. Nelson, of Walnut Creek. Mr. Janes is a Republican, and he was a school trustee for a year in Humboldt County. He belongs to the Ancient Order of Foresters. He is a stockholder and a director in the Bank of Galt and he belongs to the Grape Growers' Association, and Poultry Producers' Association of Central California.

**LEONARD B. LANDSBOROUGH.**—An energetic, progressive and experienced manager of an important commercial concern of constantly increasing significance to horticultural interests in Sacramento County, is Leonard B. Landsborough, popularly called Ted Landsborough, the genial and accommodating secretary of the A. B. Humphrey Company, fruit-growers, packers and shippers at Mayhews. A native son of the Golden State, he was born at Sacramento, on June 11, 1887, the son of Leonard M. and Agnes (Rutter) Landsborough, whose life-story is given elsewhere in this work. They are numbered among the pioneer folk now most honored in our country's annals, who struggled hard, endured much, and sacrificed for years in order that the way might be made easier for others, and that the foundations might be securely laid for the superstructure of present-day progress and civilization.

Ted Landsborough attended both grammar and high school, and in 1906 was graduated from the latter institution with honors. Then he spent seven years in Mebius & Drescher Company's wholesale grocery, where he acquired much valuable information and experience. On leaving their employ, he entered upon the duties of his present position, as secretary and manager of the Mayhews ranch, handling fruit and livestock for his company. The company own 380 acres at Mayhews, devoted exclusively to fruit, and 1,000 acres at Escalon, in San Joaquin County. They use only the most scientific and economic methods, and have the most up-to-date plant and apparatus. They have their own independent selling force in the East, and their sales total as high as 125 cars. The fruit of the A. B. Humphrey Company is well-known and in great demand in New York. Mr. Landsborough is also the manager and secretary of the James Rutter Company, controlling 240 acres of vineyard land.

In 1911, Mr. Landsborough married Miss Winnifred Humphrey, the daughter of A. B. Humphrey; and they have three children, Gladys, Leonard and Antoinette. Mr. Landsborough is a Republican, and was foreman of the Sacramento County grand jury for 1919. He also belonged to the Board of Freeholders that drafted the proposed new county charter. He is a Mason of the thirty-second degree, and belongs to the Scottish Rite and the Shrine. He is also a member of the Rotary Club, and was a member of the board of directors, in 1920, and chairman of the Fruit and Agriculture Bureau, of the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce.



*L. B. Landsborough -*





**JOSEPH CHARLES HOBRECHT.**—When Joseph Charles Hobrecht opened his electrical store in Sacramento at 1012 Tenth Street, in the spring of 1909, it was with a thorough knowledge of his own qualifications for the management of such a business, and his success has come from his natural ability in the line of his specialty, supplemented by education and study, which has secured for him recognition among men of his occupation throughout the entire West. Born in Germany, April 21, 1876, he was a very small child when brought to the United States by his parents, Lawrence and Theresa (Kremier) Hobrecht. After landing in New York City, the family traveled as far west as Nebraska and settled in Omaha, where the father, a skilled mechanic, secured employment at his trade. During 1903 he joined the other members of the family, who had preceded him to California and settled in San Francisco. Both parents are now deceased. An education acquired in the public schools of Omaha and Creighton University of Nebraska qualified Mr. Hobrecht for the duties of the business world. In early life he assisted his father in a machine shop and thus acquired a comprehensive knowledge of such work, becoming a skilled mechanic; and he continued for eight years in that occupation. Going to Montana, he started to work as an electrician, and continued to operate a plant in that city for some time. During the year 1900 he came to Sacramento, where he worked in the employ of the Bay Counties Power Company for eighteen months; then he entered the employ of the Electrical Supply Company, with whom he continued for seven years, or until he had determined to engage in the electrical merchandising and construction business for himself.

Mr. Hobrecht's first marriage united him with Miss Mary Farrell, who passed away, and subsequently he was married to Mrs. Lillian (McCarthy) Hanford, of Sacramento, daughter of Patrick McCarthy, a pioneer of Eldorado County. During the World War, Mr. Hobrecht was a member of the draft board. He is public-spirited and has always taken an active part in civic affairs, is a director of the Chamber of Commerce and a past president of the Rotary Club, and fraternally is affiliated with the Elks, the Y. M. I. and the Knights of Columbus, having attained to the fourth degree in the latter organization. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hobrecht are earnest members of the Catholic Church.

**JAMES M. HASTINGS.**—A rancher of wide experience who has come to make a specialty of high-grade pears, is James M. Hastings, whose model farm is situated some eight miles north of Sacramento, on the Natomas Boulevard, in Reclamation District No. 1000. He has forty acres there of rich orchard land, and grows other fruit besides pears. He was born in Sacramento on March 25, 1864, the son of Daniel E. and Kathryn (Cunningham) Hastings, who were pioneer settlers of the Golden State. Other connections of his family were also identified with the building of the West in a very interesting way; a great-uncle, Lansford Hastings, was the official guide who piloted General Fremont to California in 1846. His father was formerly proprietor of the American Union Hotel and stockyards of Sutterville, known as Old Sacramento, and he was also prominent as a successful placer miner, and prospector, and

our subject owns many priceless heirlooms of those early days, left by his parents. His father returned to Ohio with his brother, James, in 1862, and he served with the 147th Volunteer Infantry, while Uncle James was a prisoner of war at Andersonville, and died in Ohio, in 1878. The worthy couple had seven children, and our subject was the fifth in the order of birth.

Growing up, James Hastings became a building contractor in Sacramento, and during his activity there, he constructed many of the finest residences. Later, he spent nineteen years in Alaska and the frozen North, so that he has had a great many thrilling experiences. In 1896, he left Sacramento with a party of forty-five young business men like himself, all eager about the "gold rush," and the next spring started out with a partner and followed to its headwaters the Koyukuk River, being the second white man ever known to have returned alive from that region. He found traces of Lieutenant Allen, who had preceded him into the region, but who was lost, the Indians recovering his body from the ice-flow, years later. He spent nineteen years in Alaska, and still owns much desirable property there, and he is a personal friend of ex-Governor Stone, of Alaska. He is also the founder of Hammond River Diggin's, in Alaska. Mr. Hastings returned to the Golden State in 1913, and he has since made Sacramento his home, notwithstanding that he has twice returned to the "Treasure-Box of the World," as he terms Alaska, since 1915, and in the meantime has developed a modern fruit ranch near Sacramento. He is a prominent member of both the Pioneer Society of Alaska and the Pioneers of the North.

At a point above parallel sixty-eight, north, Mr. Hastings was married to Miss Mary Boysen, a native of Elkmont, Wyo.; and their fortunate union has been blessed with the birth of three children: Helen, Ruth and James Hammond. Mr. Hastings belongs to the Native Sons of the Golden West, and is affiliated with Parlor No. 3, of Sacramento.

**GEORGE F. MAY.**—A native son of California whose life has been spent near the scene of his birth is George F. May, who was born at Stockton, May 2, 1878, the son of George and Sophie (Beckman) May, both parents being natives of Germany. One of San Joaquin County's early pioneers, the father came to California across the plains in 1854 and Mrs. May arrived here soon after, their marriage occurring in Stockton. Mr. May engaged in teaming from Stockton to the mines and in later years farmed near Galt and also ran a hotel there which has since burned down. He lived to be seventy-four years old, the mother passing away when fifty-three.

George F. May went to the Henderson school south of Lodi in his boyhood and when fifteen years old started out for himself, working on the Saner ranch on Dry Creek in Sacramento County for about nine years. He then started in the drayage business, at first using horse-drawn trucks but now using motor trucks for both his local and long-distance hauling. He has now been engaged in this business for sixteen years, and in addition handles ice, wood and coal, having built up a splendid patronage. Mr. May is one of a family of seven children, his brothers and sisters being as follows: Fred G., Mrs. Kate Fox and Henry T., all of Galt; William, who died at the

age of twenty-six; Mrs. Myrtle Crosby of Reno, Nev.; and one child who died in infancy.

At Sacramento, March 10, 1907, Mr. May was married to Miss Louise Biederman, born in Sacramento, the daughter of Henry and Magdalena (Auwater) Biederman, the father a native of Connecticut, while the mother was born in Wittenberg, Germany. The parents came to Sacramento, Cal., in 1876, and here the father was engaged as a cabinet-maker for many years; he passed away at the age of sixty-five, but the mother still lives in Sacramento. They were the parents of seven children: Theresa, residing at Sacramento; Mrs. May of Galt; Mrs. Alice Haven of Sacramento; Henrietta and Etta, deceased; John Henry of Dunsmuir; and Richard George, who died in childhood. Mr. and Mrs. May have one son, George Henry, and they reside in the old May home at Galt. In fraternal affiliation Mr. May is a member of Lodi Lodge, Foresters of America, is president of Galt Parlor, N. S. G. W., is a past grand of Galt Lodge, I. O. O. F., and with his wife belongs to the Rebekahs. He takes a strong interest in the civic life of the community and has served an unexpired term as justice of the peace and has been deputy constable. In politics he is a Republican.

**LELAND C. KIMBALL.**—That twentieth century science, aiding practical American technology, has made possible the most wonderful advancement in the field of irrigation, is demonstrated by the extensive, successful activities of Messrs. L. C. Kimball & Company, of Elk Grove, who have sunk about 95 per cent of all the large wells in the community during the past five years. This sort of enviable performance one might expect very naturally of a native-born Californian; but if, by any chance, say accidentally, a Californian could not be found handy at the time that the service was called for by progressive humanity, then a good, old-fashioned Yankee, such as comes from New Hampshire, would be the next individual most likely to fulfil expectations.

Leland C. Kimball, the head of this firm, came from Lebanon, N. H., where he was born on May 13, 1893, the worthy descendant of Herbert J. and Lena (Comings) Kimball, who left their Eastern environment in 1908, came out to California, and stopped at Elk Grove, when it was in its infancy. They were farmers, and so they threw themselves into agricultural pursuits. Leland C. Kimball attended the high school, and made a specialty of both chemistry and geology, and although at first he embarked on a modest business venture, he profited a good deal, in a scientific way, from his studies, which led him to look ahead into larger fields. He opened a candy store at Elk Grove, but soon sold it and joined the J. Breuner Company of Sacramento, where he learned interior decorating, which he followed for five years. In 1917 he took over the business which had been established by his father, who had come to make a specialty of well-drilling, and had perfected the finest system of irrigating by pumps and wells; and they have done almost all the important work in that field called for by those residents wishing to improve their property with better irrigation. They handle the Byron Jackson turbine and centrifugal pumps and electric motors, provide well-casing, irrigation pipe, windmills, tanks and gas engines, and sink deep-water wells

and furnish complete installations of irrigation plants with pressure systems.

Mrs. Kimball, before her marriage on August 11, 1915, was Miss Rowena Baker, of Elk Grove, and they have two children, Leland C. and Doris Ruth. Mr. Kimball belongs to the Odd Fellows; politically he is a man above party, and supports enthusiastically all approved local movements. When in need of recreation, he goes fishing and hunting.

**WILLIAM W. PRINGLE.**—A native son of the Golden State who, in his enterprising and progressive way, has become a man of affairs in Sacramento County, is William W. Pringle, who was born at Half Moon Bay, San Mateo County, Cal., May 27, 1868. His father, William Graham Pringle, was born in Kingston, Canada; while Grandfather Pringle was a native of Scotland and emigrated to Canada. William G. Pringle was a saddler and harnessmaker by trade, having served his apprenticeship in Montpelier, Vt. In the autumn of 1859 he came to San Francisco via the Isthmus of Panama, and in the spring of 1860 he settled at Half Moon Bay, and established a harness and saddlery business that he continued without interruption until his death in 1909, having lived in California just fifty years. His wife, the mother of our subject, was Eliza Dunn, a native of Holyoke, Mass., whose parents came from Belfast, Ireland, to Holyoke, where she was reared and educated. A cultured and refined woman, she wielded an influence for good, and at the time of her passing, in 1873, was greatly loved by all who knew her. Five children were born to this pioneer couple, of whom William W. was the third in order of birth.

Reared in the pleasant environment of Half Moon Bay, William W. Pringle received a good education in the public school; and then he learned the harness-maker's trade with his father. However, having a liking for nature and the great out-of-doors, he chose ranching and horticulture for his occupation and, having arrived at eighteen years of age, left his trade to start for himself. Coming to Contra Costa County, he took up the study of horticulture and soon became foreman for the J. P. Ames orchards in Alhambra Valley, continuing in charge until 1900, when he resigned and located in Sacramento County. Here he purchased the old Tom Johnston ranch, on the river, which he has improved until he now has thirty-five acres all devoted to the raising of pears, plums, and cherries. Since then he has purchased forty-six acres, a part of the old Warner ranch, also on the river, located in Reclamation District No. 744. This is also in orchards of pears, plums, and peaches. With great care he sees to the cultivation, pruning, and spraying of the orchards, as well as the picking and packing of the fruit, and is obtaining satisfactory and profitable results. Mr. Pringle is well posted as a horticulturist, and his advice is frequently sought by others. A firm believer in cooperation as the best method of marketing the product of his orchards, he is a member of the California Pear Growers' Association. Fraternally, he is a member and a past grand of Martinez Lodge No. 297, I. O. O. F., and a member of the Rebekah Lodge at Half Moon Bay, as well as of Seaside Parlor, N. S. G. W., in the same city, and of Sacramento Lodge No. 6, B. P. O. Elks. Believing that protection is the fundamental principle for the success of American industries and institutions, Mr. Pringle is naturally a strong Republican.





*Mr. W. Pringle*





**JAKE SMALL.**—For many years identified with the mercantile business, both in Kentucky and California, Jake Small has of late years been engaged in the real estate business, maintaining an office at Galt and handling considerable property in this vicinity. A native of Germany, he was born at Wittenberg March 27, 1865, the son of Sol and Jette (Erlanger) Small, all their lives residents of that country. The father, who was a merchant, died at his home there at the age of fifty-four, the mother passing away at forty-eight.

When a young man Jake Small came to the United States and settled at Hartford, Ky., where he engaged in the general merchandise business. From there he removed to Owensboro, Ky., where he opened up another store which he conducted for ten years, when he sold out and came to Redwood City, Cal., where he was in the same line of business for ten years. He then came to Galt and entered the employ of Whitaker & Ray, going from here to Nome, Alaska, where he was manager for the Ames Mercantile Company. He only remained there one year, however, and came back to Galt, where he became purchasing agent for Whitaker & Ray and later for the Don Ray Company. Several years ago he established himself in the realty field at Galt and he has demonstrated his ability by his success in this line of activity.

Mr. Small's first marriage, which occurred at San Francisco, united him with Miss Julia Erlanger, a native of that city, and one daughter was born to them, Helen Small, who resides at Galt. In 1906, at Sacramento, Mr. Small was married to Miss Ernina Rowland, who was born at Honolulu, but who has made her home in the United States. In his political affiliations Mr. Small is a Republican.

**FREDERICK G. RENNIE.**—A highly-respected public official and resident of Sacramento County, Frederick G. Rennie is sincerely interested in beautifying this state of sunshine and dreams. He was born on October 14, 1865, at Keithley, Yorkshire County, England, one of eight children, five sons and three daughters that brightened the home of Patrick and Helen (Judson) Rennie. In 1882 the family left their home in England and came to the United States and California, locating in Tehama County. The parents are now deceased.

Frederick G. Rennie began his education in England and finished in the schools of Tehama County; and he also learned the practical side of landscape gardening and the nursery business while still a young man and followed that business until coming here to Sacramento. In March, 1893, he came to the capital city and secured employment with the state as a gardener in the grounds of the capitol, remaining in that occupation until 1911, when he entered the employ of the park department of the city of Sacramento, for four years having full supervision of all the city parks. When the department was reorganized he was made assistant park superintendent, which position he now occupies.

In 1890, Frederick G. Rennie and Miss Etta A. Eby were united in marriage, and since they located in Sacramento their circle of friends has ever been on the increase. Mrs. Rennie is a native daughter, born in Tehama County, the daughter of Jackson Eby, a pioneer of that part of California, and a well

known politician, having served as assessor of Tehama County for over twenty years. Few citizens of that section of the state had a more intimate association with the growth and development of its resources than did he. He died in Sacramento. Mrs. Eby now makes her home with Mr. and Mrs. Rennie, and at the age of eighty is hale and hearty and a most enjoyable companion.

Politically, Mr. Rennie is a Republican; fraternally, he is a Red Man. His favorite pastime is fishing and hunting. The beauties of nature forever call him onward, uplifting him in his worthy cause, that of bestowing upon the citizens of California a few moments of quiet content under the blue sky and on the soft, mossy carpet of Mother Earth.

**RALPH ELLIS MARSH.**—A very experienced poultryman, whose success has contributed to the advancement of an important industry in California, is Ralph Ellis Marsh, the enterprising proprietor of the Hatchery and Poultry Farm situated on the Galt road, about two and one-half miles east of Galt. He is a native son, having been born at historic Vallejo, on November 17, 1870. His father was Archibald Marsh, a native of New York State, and a descendant of Sir Francis Drake; he migrated to Illinois when he was fourteen years old, and in 1852 came out to California as an emigrant, traveling by means of the prairie schooner and the ox team. He reached Placerville without even a shoe to cover his worn feet, and there mined until about 1868, when he removed to Vallejo, to work in the navy-yard. He married Miss Melville McConnaha, a native of Illinois, from an old family of the Prairie State, originally a branch of the Wagners; and she also came to California, in 1851, accompanying her parents, while crossing the plains. Her father settled at Volcano, in Amador County, where he had a hotel. In 1872 Archibald Marsh removed to Santa Clara, and there followed the carpenter trade, doing considerable contracting; and there he died at the age of seventy-nine. His good wife is still living in Santa Clara, enjoying her eightieth year.

The worthy couple had eight children, the eldest of whom, Frank, died in infancy, as did also George, the second-born. Bruce H. lives in Nebraska; Asa L. is at Santa Clara; Ralph E. is the subject of this sketch; Zadie E. has become Mrs. William M. Abbott, and lives at San Francisco; Archie W. is at Santa Clara; and Carl O. is at San Francisco.

Ralph Marsh attended the Santa Clara grammar school. At the age of eighteen he began to make his own way in hotel work at Tacoma, Wash., continuing thus for three years. He then went to the new town of Everett, where he worked for a year, and after that he was at Spokane for a short time, and then in Portland for a year and a half, doing hotel work.

Returning to Santa Clara, he learned the house-painting trade and followed that until April, 1912, when he bought ten acres two and one-half miles east of Galt, which he at once began to develop, and where he has resided ever since. This ranch is devoted to poultry-raising and the hatching of baby chicks, and Mr. Marsh has twelve incubators, and disposes of his choice chicks rapidly at wholesale. He built all the structures, and made all the improvements on the place himself, so that he may take pardonable pride in what he has accomplished. He hatches about 14,000

chicks a season. He belongs to the Grangers of Galt, and is a member of the Poultry Breeders' Association of California, the American Farm Bureau and the Chamber of Commerce, of Galt.

At Santa Clara on February 1, 1903, Mr. Marsh was married to Miss Blanche E. Harper, who was born on the old Ingleson Ranch, on the Alviso-Milpitas road, seven miles north of San Jose, the daughter of Francis and Mary (Ingleson) Harper. Her father was born and reared in Santa Clara Valley; and Grandfather Ingleson was an early pioneer who came from Maryland to California. Her folks were berry growers in Santa Clara County. Blanche Harper, the second in order of birth in a family of ten, was sent to the Alviso school. Frank is deceased; Lulu, the third-born, is Mrs. Fischer, of Berkeley; May is Mrs. McCreedy, of Lancaster; Gertrude is next; Charles is also deceased; James lives at Oakland; Stella is married, and is Mrs. Mockley, of Oakland, where live also Walter, and the youngest of the family, Lois, or Mrs. Pearson. Mr. Harper died in 1919, aged sixty-nine. Mrs. Harper now lives at Oakland. Two sons have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Marsh: Ralph Ellis, Jr., and Orton Worth. Mr. Marsh is an Odd Fellow, and belongs to the Lodge and Encampment at Santa Clara; and he is also a member of the Woodmen of the World of that place. He is a member of the Galt Lodge of Masons, while Mrs. Marsh belongs to the Eastern Star. In national politics he is a Republican, and he is a trustee of the Brown School district. Mrs. Marsh belongs to the Neighbors of Woodcraft and to the Women's Civic Improvement Club of Galt.

**JOHN CRAWFORD JOHNSTON.**—A dairyman who prides himself on his practical methods and his up-to-date, thoroughly sanitary plant, is J. Crawford Johnston, living six miles east of Galt. He is a native son, and was born at Pleasant Grove, in Sutter County, on November 7, 1899, the son of John and Ella (Metcalf) Johnston. John Johnston is also a native son, and first saw the light at Fort Sutter, his father having come to California across the great plains about 1858. Mrs. Ella Johnston was born north of Sacramento, the daughter of a pioneer who came to California when he was a small child, and near Pleasant Grove his folks settled, and there Ella Metcalf was born. Her maternal grandfather, Calvin James, crossed the continent in 1853, and settled near Hayward, and there her mother was born. Calvin James was the first man in that district to have a registered brand for his cattle; and he chose the design of a diamond, with a letter J in the center. He was a large property-holder at Hayward; but he sold his holdings, and purchased a small place at Pleasant Grove, where he spent the balance of his days. Mr. and Mrs. John Johnston were married at Sacramento, on October 22, 1897. Mr. Johnston had a ranch eight miles south of Lincoln, and he later removed to Riego, and established himself in sheep-raising. When he sold the Riego place, he moved his stock to Eldorado County, north of Placerville; and there he has about 4,000 acres at present, and deals in sheep.

In 1920 John Johnston purchased a 450-acre ranch six miles east of Galt, and there he placed sixty head of choice cattle; and our subject, J. Crawford Johnston, conducts this ranch for his father, while John Johnston spends most of his time on his Placerville ranch. A brother and a sister of J. Crawford John-

ston make up the rest of this progressive family, and each boasts a circle of good friends. Norma is a graduate of the San Jose Normal, class of '23 in home economics, and Stanley is studying at Galt. J. Crawford Johnston is a supporter of the Democratic party.

**IVAN KNOX HAMILTON.**—A representative business man of Sacramento County, whose extensive operations are of increasing importance to California agriculture, is Ivan Knox Hamilton, a native of Rio Vista, where he was born on September 13, 1884. His parents were James and Margaret (Cook) Hamilton, natives of New Brunswick, where they lived on the Carlo River. His father came to California about 1861, and in 1867 settled at Rio Vista. He had large holdings of land on Sherman Island, including much swamp and tule land. About eleven years ago the father died at the age of sixty-seven; but his devoted and highly-esteemed wife is still living at the old home place at Rio Vista.

Ivan went to school in his home district, and then joined his father in farming in the delta region. Now he is a partner with Libby, McNeill, Libby & Company in the cultivation of 1,077 acres of land on Tyler Island, all devoted to the growing of asparagus; and he is also associated with his brother, Neil R., as a partner, in farming extensively in the Sacramento delta country. They have 1,200 acres devoted to asparagus, beans, barley and wheat, and never fail to get excellent results. On the incorporation of Isleton, Mr. Hamilton was appointed the first city recorder; and as in all matters he undertakes, he is filling the position of city judge with dignity and fairness.

In San Francisco, on May 6, 1922, Mr. Hamilton was married to Miss Ella R. Hardy, a native of the Bay City. Her father was born in England, and for years was engaged in agricultural pursuits in Australia. Then he came to California, and the Standard Oil Company, ever alert for the superior man, drew him into their service. Mrs. Hamilton is the youngest in a family of five children. Arthur, the eldest brother, is an architect and builder; Leslie is a lumberman in Humboldt County; and the others are Ethel, now Mrs. Ballsmeier, and Melba. Ella Hardy attended the San Francisco grammar and high schools. Mr. Hamilton is a past master of the Rio Vista Lodge of Masons; he is a member of the Royal Arch Chapter in Suisun, and of the Vacaville Commandery, Knight Templars, and a life member of Islam Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, in San Francisco, as well as of the Order of the Eastern Star. He is also a member and a past grand of Rio Vista Lodge No. 180, I. O. O. F., and with his wife is a member of Isleton Rebekah Lodge. Indorsing cooperation as the best method of marketing farm produce, Mr. Hamilton has been a member of the California Asparagus Growers' Association from the time of its organization.

**JOHN LINCOLN MAYDEN.**—In the estimation of those who are familiar with the conditions which have surrounded his successful career, John Lincoln Mayden, the owner of the Sutter Candy Company, is entitled to great credit, and richly deserves the high esteem in which he is held by his fellow-townsmen of Sacramento. He is one of California's native sons, his birth having occurred at Plymouth, Amador County, January 28, 1876. His parents, John and Mary (Derickson) Mayden, crossed the plains to California together, and the father engaged in min-



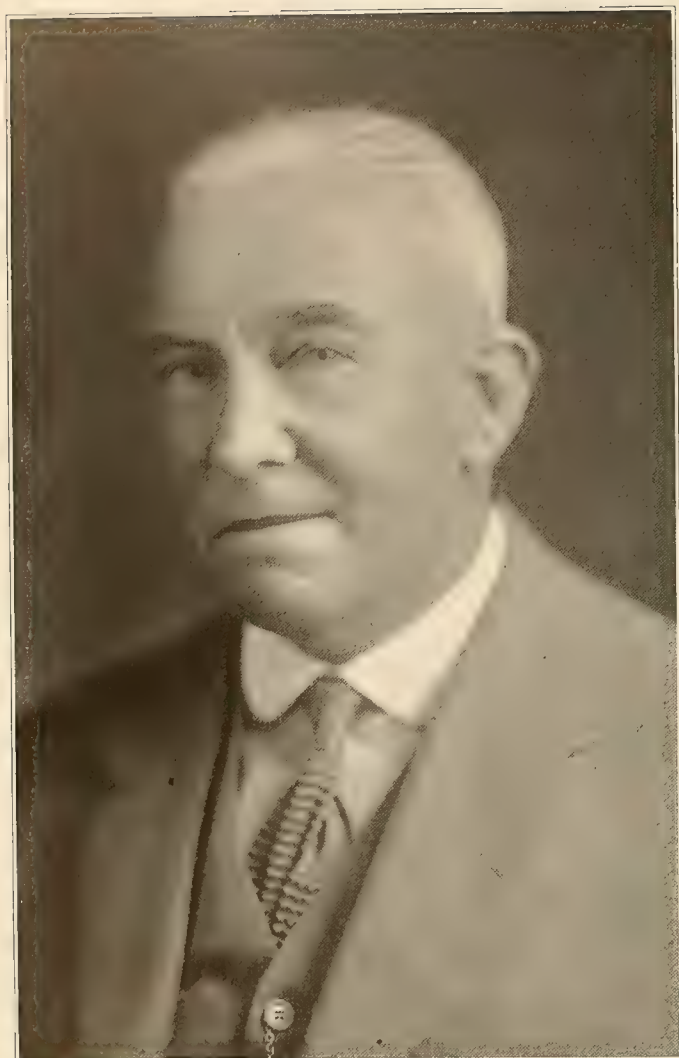


*Frank H. Hamilton*









W. D. McKoy

ing in the Golden State until his death in 1919; the mother is also deceased.

John Mayden pursued his studies in the public schools, but the school of hard knocks served to increase his knowledge and ability to such an extent that he has always been prosperous and successful in whatever line he has undertaken. He was the general manager of a wholesale hardware business in Sacramento until 1913, when he invested his savings in the Sutter Candy Company, then a small concern. He has devoted his time and energies to his business until he has built up one of the largest and most lucrative of its kind in the city, employing fifty people and manufacturing all the candy and ice cream sold by the company. In connection he conducts a high-class cafe and soda fountain. He receives the patronage and appreciation of a large part of the city, and is widely known for his reliable and conscientious business methods.

Mr. Mayden's marriage united him with Miss Ella Darrow Hatch, a native daughter of Sacramento, and they are the parents of two children: Helen and Eleanor. Mr. Mayden is affiliated with the National Union in Sacramento. He is the owner of a handsome residence property within the city.

**FRED STAUFFER.**—Among the prominent pioneer families of Sacramento is that of Fred Stauffer, who was one of the early settlers in this part of the state. A native of Switzerland, he emigrated to America when a youth of seventeen, in 1850, and after stopping in St. Louis for two years, crossed the plains to California in 1852. A butcher by trade, he engaged in that business in Sacramento, in that year, and later had a contract with the Southern Pacific Railway to furnish meat for the workmen engaged in building the railroad through the Sacramento Valley.

Mr. Stauffer later engaged in cattle raising in Oregon, Idaho and Nevada, and became one of the prominent cattlemen of the West and very successful in his undertakings. His untimely death occurred some twenty-five years ago, June 20, 1898, and cut off the activities of a man who had been prominent and useful in building up the state. Fraternally he was an Odd Fellow and a Knight of Honor. The marriage of Mr. Stauffer united him with Susana Blattner, also a native of Switzerland, who had come to California at the age of twenty, via the Isthmus of Panama. Of this union the children now living are: Mrs. Mira Henry; Ida A.; Tillie B.; Edward A., in the stock business in Nevada; and Harry C., of Fair Oaks, Cal.

Mrs. Stauffer has been a resident of Sacramento for over fifty years, and has seen the city grow from a village to its present size. When she arrived here the Southern Pacific Railway ran only as far as Folsom on the north, and during her early years in the city General Sutter was a resident of Sacramento. She has stored in her mind many of the incidents and happenings which are now known as pioneer history, and preserved in the archives of the state as the early beginnings of our now prosperous commonwealth. Among other work in regard to the welfare of her community, Mrs. Stauffer has always been active in the German Lutheran Church. As a young girl in Switzerland she was reared in church surroundings, and since coming to Sacramento she has continued her interest, and has been one of the prominent members of St. John's Lutheran Church of Sacramento, and was one of the first presiding officers in the La-

dies' Aid of that denomination. She attended the church when it occupied the site now occupied by Hale's department store, on K Street, and since those first days has always given freely and helped in all the good works carried on by the church. Her name is on one of the Memorial Windows of the church edifice. It is just such worthy pioneers as Mr. and Mrs. Stauffer who laid the foundations firm and true for future generations in California, and to them all honor is due.

**WALTER DAY MCKOY.**—An eminently practical business man, inspired by high ideals, is Walter Day McKoy, proprietor of the Property Owners' Protective Association, with offices at R and Twenty-fourth Streets, Sacramento. A native son, enthusiastic for everything pertaining to the welfare of the Golden State, he was born at Georgetown, in Eldorado County, on November 9, 1869, the son of Gaudenchio Hubbard and Mary Frances (Day) McKoy, born in Scotland and Ohio, respectively, the former a pioneer who came across the great plains by means of the ox-team train in 1850. He went into the mines, but soon found a better prospect for getting gain in the transportation of freight, with a pack-train, from Sacramento to Georgetown. He also had several sawmills, which he ran with success. Both Mr. and Mrs. McKoy endured the usual privations of pioneers, sacrificing not a little in their work of helping to open up the new paths of civilization; and it is pleasant to record that they are still living, in the enjoyment of a comfortable old age, making their home with their son.

Walter D. McKoy attended the public schools of Santa Cruz County, and supplemented his preparation with an excellent business college course. At the same time, he learned the carpenter's trade from his father, as also plastering and bricklaying, and for years followed these trades. In 1898 he located in Los Angeles, and besides engaging as a contractor plasterer he also handled plasterer's and bricklayer's material. Here he was burned out, and sustained a loss of \$6,000, without insurance. He plastered the Lankershim Hotel, the largest job of its kind in Los Angeles up to that time. In 1900, he hung out his shingle at Long Beach, Cal., as a contractor; and five years later he removed to San Francisco, to continue the same enterprise there, and was settled and actively operating in that city when the great earthquake and fire caught him, while building three- and four-flat buildings, and caused him a total loss, again cleaning him out, financially. He again went to work at his trade, successfully engaging in business as a contractor, and accumulated means with which to build an apartment building on a lot which he owned; and having sold this, he removed to Sacramento in 1908, and started over again. Here he also engaged in building, but confined himself to the construction of residences. He has built and sold no less than 400 houses in Sacramento—an exceptional record for any contractor, anywhere. He erected the Casa del Rey Apartments at the corner of Seventeenth and I Streets, the Oncida Apartments at the corner of Eleventh and F Streets, and many four-flat buildings of a superior type, all adding to the ornate appearance, as well as to the wealth, of the city, and affording to many additional comfort and safety. He is still engaged in the erection of buildings, all being, however, his own property.

On June 21, 1921, Mr. McKoy established the lum-



ber yard with which he has become more and more actively identified, and which on August 22 of the same year was burned, compelling him to rebuild and restock. He is a large landowner, but in his business he is satisfied to sell at a fair profit, and much below the price exacted by "The Trust." He belongs to the Republican party, and in his attitude toward public questions stands always for progress. Mr. McKoy has two children: Mabel, the wife of Albert Wohlken, of San Francisco; and Alfred, a graduate of Heald's Business College, who is assisting his father in the management of his business.

**WHITE HOSPITAL.**—Among the prominent and helpful institutions of Sacramento the White Hospital located at Twenty-ninth and J Streets is doing an outstanding work among the afflicted of the capital city. This institution was founded January 12, 1910, by the late Dr. John L. White, a prominent and successful physician and surgeon. The main building was erected in 1910 and accommodated fifty patients; one year later the annex was built, and eighty-five patients can be properly cared for. Dr. White passed away in March, 1917, and three years later the hospital was incorporated with Mrs. Camille P. White, the widow of Dr. White, as president and Miss Florence Klaeser, secretary and manager. The hospital serves the city of Sacramento and surrounding sections of the county; a school for nurses is carried on and everything is done for the best possible training of the student nurses. The buildings are finely equipped in every detail and the location of the hospital is conducive to the well-being of the patients within its walls.

**JOHN H. CUMMINS.**—A widely-known contracting plumber, who is also a sanitary engineer of note, even beyond the confines of the county in which he is most active, is John H. Cummins, of Sacramento, who was born at Dutch Flat, Placer County, Cal., on June 14, 1869, the son of John H. and Margaret Elizabeth (Parry) Cummins. His father came to California across the great plains in the early fifties, driving cattle, and he not only came once, but, accompanied by our subject's grandfather, he made no less than three trips. He first teamed in the mining country, and then he engaged in building bridges for the Central Pacific, and he constructed for that railway corporation the first turntable. Later, he established himself as a contractor and builder. Both Mr. and Mrs. Cummins are deceased, the worthy couple having completed lives of real service.

John H. Cummins attended school both in California and Arizona, to which state the family had removed in 1880, and after that he rode the range even in Mexico, and had interesting dealings with the Indians. In 1887, when California was being talked of throughout America on account of the realty boom, the family returned to California, and then he stopped at San Diego and learned plumbing. By that time, Mrs. Cummins had died, and this doubtless contributed to his wandering throughout the United States, and to the City of Mexico, for six years, affording him a wide, practical experience of great value.

Mr. Cummins engaged in business in Los Angeles for a number of years; then he went to Mexico again, and in 1912 came to Sacramento, since which time

he has been so successful that he employs ten men, and does all classes of work for dwelling houses, flats and other buildings. He has been president of the Sacramento Builders' Exchange; and in national political matters, he prefers the principles of the Democratic party.

Mr. Cummins was married to Miss Sadie A. Donkin; and they have two sons: John H., 3rd, and Joseph L. Cummins. Mr. Cummins belongs to the E'k order, and is a member of Lodge No. 6.

**AMEDEO LIPPI.**—A successful vineyardist who won his way to prosperity entirely through his own efforts was Amedeo Lippi, who was born in the province of Lucca, Italy, December 17, 1861, the son of Miguel and Rosina (Micholoni) Lippi, who had a family of eight children. The mother passed away when only forty years old. In 1874 the father left the family in Italy and came to San Francisco, Cal., where he engaged in the hotel and restaurant business. Later he established himself in this same line in Sacramento, and there he died at the age of sixty-two.

Amedeo Lippi was educated in the schools of Italy, and in 1879 made his way to the United States, coming to San Francisco, Cal., where he worked for three years. He then removed to Sacramento, and there worked in the Southern Pacific Railroad shops. In 1891 he came to Galt and leased land there, conducting a vegetable garden, and continued successfully there, saving his money, so that in 1906 he was able to purchase the present home ranch of twelve acres, which he brought to a high state of improvement. The place has been planted to fruit and vineyard, a good irrigation system has been installed, and he here erected a comfortable residence with many modern conveniences.

In Galt, on March 1, 1886, Mr. Lippi was married to Miss Judita Marengo, who was born in the province of Genoa, Italy, the daughter of Augustino and Teresa Marengo. In 1879 she came to America with her parents, crossing on the same steamer as Mr. Lippi. The Marengo family settled three miles east of Galt, Cal., where her father became well-known as a stockman. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Lippi. The eldest son, George, entered the United States service during the World War in Company L, 363rd Infantry, and was in training at Camp Lewis. On going overseas, he saw much active service at the front and gave his life for his country while taking part in the Argonne offensive. Pio, the second son, was killed in an automobile accident in 1922, near McConnell Station; he was formerly with the Bank of Italy at Sacramento. Clara, Mrs. Fugazi of Galt, has two children, Beatrice and Georgia; Sylvia is at home; Rosie is with the Bank of Italy in San Francisco. The family are members of the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Lippi took a public-spirited interest in all community affairs, and served on the board of trustees of the Galt grammar school; he was a Republican in politics. Mrs. Lippi, who contributed much to her husband's success, is the owner of fifty acres of good land east of Galt, a part of the old Marengo estate, which she inherited from her father. After the close of the war Mr. and Mrs. Lippi made a trip to Europe, and while there went over the battlefields of France and visited the American Cemetery at Montfaucon, where their son was buried. Mr. Lippi died at his home at Galt, February 27, 1923, and was buried in St. Joseph's Cemetery, at Sacramento.





*Mr & Mrs Amedeo Lippe*



**ROBERT T. SWAN.**—The son of a pioneer attorney-at-law, who later was a minister of the Gospel in California, Robert T. Swan was born at Healdsburg, Sonoma County, September 21, 1878. His parents were William G. and Evalyn (Sanford) Swan, the father a native of Trenton, Canada, who later removed to Colorado and came from there to California in the early days, about 1870. He had been educated for the law and for some time practiced in Healdsburg, then entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He passed away at the age of forty-five, but Mrs. Swan is still living, making her home at Richmond, Cal., and is the mother of four children: William G., Jr., is deceased; Ernest R. lives at San Francisco; Robert T. of this sketch; Sanford is deceased.

Robert T. Swan received his early education in the different places where his father was located in the ministry and this was supplemented with a two years' course at the Pacific Methodist College at Santa Rosa. When he was twenty years old he learned the horseshoeing trade and for three years worked at San Francisco in this line, and then was conductor, motorman and mechanic for the old Market Street Railway. Next he was a blacksmith for the Illinois Pacific Glass Company at San Francisco, and then went into the printing business there, but was burned out in 1906. He returned to work in the shops of the Market Street Railway, continuing there until 1913, when he came to Galt. Here he purchased fourteen acres of land one mile west of Galt and has built a home and made many improvements.

At San Francisco, June 26, 1901, Mr. Swan was united in marriage with Miss Alice M. Cook, a native daughter of that city whose parents were Pardon A. and Elizabeth J. (Hilton) Cook. The father was one of California's early pioneers, coming here in 1850 from Massachusetts and was a building contractor. He passed away in 1902 and Mrs. Cook in 1912. They were the parents of five children: Alvira, Laura, Avie, Alice M. and Inez A., Mrs. Swan being now the only one living. Mr. and Mrs. Swan have one daughter, Evalyn, named for her grandmother. Mr. Swan casts his vote with the Republicans and takes a public-spirited interest in all civic matters. He is a past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of Galt and past president of Galt Parlor, N. S. G. W.

**MRS. MARY McFARLAND ORR.**—One of the large landowners of the Galt district, Mrs. Mary McFarland Orr has demonstrated unusual business ability in the management of the large estate which she inherited, comprising 1,600 acres two miles west of Galt. A native of Canada, she was born near Guelph, Ontario, the daughter of Duncan and Janet (Taylor) McFarland, both natives of Perthshire, Scotland. The father came to Canada when he was only ten years old and passed away in Ontario, having become a substantial farmer there. They were the parents of twelve children: Janet, Anna and John are deceased; George; Duncan, deceased; Margaret; Jane, deceased; Susan; Isabelle, deceased; Mary, Mrs. Orr; Elizabeth; and Robert.

In 1884 Mrs. Orr came to Galt, Cal., and made her home with the family of her uncle, John McFarland, who gave the town of Galt its name, from his old home town, Galt, Ontario. On April 29, 1885, she was united in marriage with George Orr, who was born near Galt, Ontario, the son of Robert and Mar-

garet Orr, both of Scotch descent, being one of a family of nine children: Mary; John; Janet; Robert; George; Andrew; William; Lida; the sixth child passed away in infancy. George Orr came to California in 1883 and first settled at Santa Clara, but soon afterwards came to Galt. Here he was in the employ of John McFarland, and after he was married he bought 700 acres of the McFarland ranch, which consisted of 1,600 acres, and now Mrs. Orr is the owner of the entire place, sixteen acres being devoted to vineyard, and the balance to grain and pasture. Mrs. Orr also conducts a large dairy, having a herd of about seventy-five cows. The house now occupied by Mrs. Orr was built by John McFarland in 1879-1880 and is one of the old, substantial California houses, well constructed in every way.

Mr. Orr passed away in 1919, leaving his widow and five children to mourn his loss: Anna, Mrs. Cota of Galt, has three children—Varien, Mary and Myrna May; Gladys, Mrs. C. G. Woods, who lives on the home ranch, has two children—George and Winifred; Eda is Mrs. Carter of Galt; Evelyn and Beatrice are at home. Mr. Orr was for years a trustee of the Galt school district and was past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias. Mrs. Orr is a member of the Rebekahs of Galt, her uncle, John McFarland, having been prominent in the Odd Fellows.

**WILSON D. BENNETT.**—How much of the success of the California Fruit Exchange in its rendering of an exceptionally efficient service to the public, directly and indirectly associated with it, has been due to the proficiency of Wilson D. Bennett and his fortunate qualifications for the office of sales-manager, those who are familiar with the interesting history of that wide-awake and far-reaching organization, may testify. Born in Brooklyn, then the city of churches across the East River from New York City, on August 6, 1872, our subject grew up in the refined home circle of his parents, William Remson and Annette (Duryee) Bennett, both of whom are now dead, and who rounded out their useful lives in a manner highly creditable to them and their near of kin. They were progressive in every sense of the word, and so it happened that, in addition to the public school courses, Wilson enjoyed the training of the nationally famous Brooklyn Polytechnic, and in time came to be a valued employee of the Earl Fruit Company in the East.

Having by that experience established an enviable reputation, Wilson Bennett in 1903 joined the distributors for a couple of seasons, remaining in the great city of New York; and next he was with Messrs. Steinhart & Kelly in the metropolis. He next entered the office of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange, in New York, acting as assistant to the district manager; and when Mr. Nagle became manager, he came to the Sacramento office of the California Fruit Exchange. He has been in California since 1910, and during the intervening years has more and more mastered the many and intricate details of California life and traditions. He attends conventions, in which his voice and his counsel are heard. He is a former director of the Chamber of Commerce, belongs to the Rotary Club, and devotes himself especially to activities designed to forward fruit growing and other agricultural interests.

At Brooklyn, N. Y., in the year 1897, Mr. Bennett was married to Miss Rebe Schenck, and their union



has been blessed with the birth of a son, Adolphus, now in New York in the cotton trade, and a daughter, Elletta. In national politics Mr. Bennett is a Republican. He is among the most popular members of the Sutter Club.

**OSCAR G. HARTIG.**—Sacramento and vicinity was the Mecca for many Argonauts of early days, drawn there primarily by the gold fields near by, and often remaining to enter mercantile or ranch life, and build up the city and surrounding country by their labors, carried on when pioneer conditions brought forth all the sturdy character inherent in human nature, and meant only the survival of the fittest. Among these may be mentioned Oscar G. Hartig, who came here in early life and became a part of the warp and woof of the new state.

Born in Breslau, Germany, May 5, 1841, at the early age of thirteen, in 1854, the enterprising lad sailed for America, and located in Dubuque, Iowa, where he became an apprentice painter in a furniture factory of Hancourt & Co., with wages, to start, of \$3.50 per week. For ten years he remained with this same company, mostly engaged in varnishing furniture, and became expert in the work he followed so diligently.

In 1864, one of a party of twenty-two men and two women, Mr. Hartig crossed the plains to California; four wagons, drawn by mules, carried the brave little band, and they drove fifty-three horses over the long trail, landing in Sacramento, August 7, 1864, after 107 days of weary hardship, interspersed with the danger and adventure which made these pioneer journeys to be remembered for all time. After his arrival, Mr. Hartig worked for John Breuner for a time, varnishing the interior of his store; he then worked for an undertaking company, finishing coffins, and was the first man in California to put the rosewood finish on coffins. Later he worked in a carriage painting shop, and from there entered the employ of C. H. Krebs Company, painters and dealers in paints. With twelve men, he operated a cooperative paint shop for a time.

After these initial business ventures, for the next thirty years Mr. Hartig was in the employ of the Ruhstaller Brewery, painting kegs, this company owning 140,000 barrels and kegs, and in 1918, he retired from active business life, and now spends his time in looking after his property interests in Sacramento, which have accumulated through years of steady application and thrift.

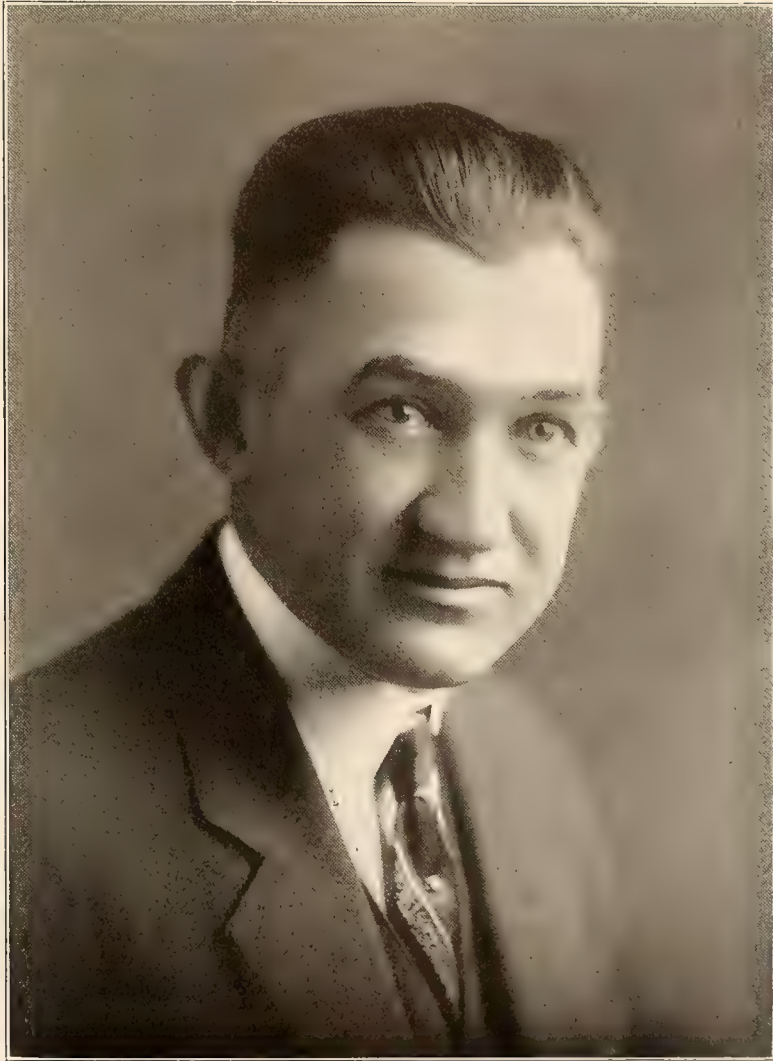
The marriage of Mr. Hartig, which occurred December 24, 1869, united him with Mrs. Margaret Hagelstein. Mrs. Hartig was also an early settler in Sacramento and owned considerable property in the city. Her death occurred in 1902.

During his long residence in the state capital city Mr. Hartig became prominent in fraternal life, and he is the second oldest living member of the Turnverein, now rounding out his fifty-eighth year, and he was presented with a diploma when his membership in the lodge aggregated fifty years; for the past thirty-five years he has been a member of Schiller Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Sacramento. A fine bass singer, for thirty years he was bass soloist in the German Lutheran Church here, and in all good works he has taken a willing part, a firm believer in the wonderful future in store for this part of the Golden State.

**CLAUDE RICHARD SPICKARD.**—Sacramento owes much to such far-seeing and expert organizers of industry as Claude Richard Spickard, the efficient and popular president of the Motor Carrier Terminals, Inc., which has already proven the greatest possible boon to the Capital City and its immediate environs. He was born at Spickard, Grundy County, Mo., on May 8, 1887, the son of Benjamin F. and Amelia (Custer) Spickard, and grandson of George A. Spickard, a sturdy pioneer who came out to California as a doughty Argonaut in the famous year 1849, crossing the plains and, as a result of the privation and rigors of the hazardous journey, losing his devoted wife, the grandmother of our subject. Grandfather George A. Spickard had served in the Mexican War before coming to California. During the early days, he was in the California mines for several years, meeting with good success, and then returned to Missouri, where he purchased a large tract of land in Grundy County and engaged in farming and stock-raising. He served in the Union army in the Civil War as captain of a company in a Missouri regiment. He also served as judge in Grundy County. He gave the right of way through his lands to the C., R. I. & P. Railroad when it was built through Grundy County, and the town that sprang up was named Spickard after him. Benjamin F. Spickard, the father, passed away in Missouri, when he was only twenty-nine years of age, leaving an enviable record as a railroad engineer who stuck to his post, was severely injured while on duty, and died as the result of the unfortunate accident. Mrs. Spickard, his esteemed wife, is still living, the center of a devoted circle in Sacramento.

Claude Spickard attended the public schools of Missouri, came out to Montana, where he worked on a cattle ranch for two years, and after returning to Missouri and resuming study there, came West again, this time to Colorado, where he arrived in 1904. In July of that year he enlisted in the United States Navy, for a four-year service; and so it happened that it was not until 1908 that he came out to California and located at Sacramento. He went to the Capital City Business College for four months, and then learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked until 1915, when he started to run a jitney on the streets of Sacramento. He then established a pioneer stage line between Sacramento and Stockton; and now he has a line of stages between Sacramento, Auburn and Nevada City.

On October 4, 1921, the Motor Carrier Terminals, Inc., was formed, with Mr. Spickard as president; and their new, commodious station was opened at Fifth and I Streets, on May 1, 1922, under the additional direction of W. M. Sanford as secretary and treasurer; B. Gibson, vice-president; and Chas. Elliott, Geo. W. Tatterson, A. L. Richardson, directors. The structure cost \$150,000, and was designed to care for the rapid increase in the number of passengers. It has proved a wonderful convenience for the patrons of stages, and is the direct result of the forethought, the public-spiritedness, and enterprise of the gentlemen just named. This beautifully designed and modernly constructed station may easily and quickly be reached from the busy center of the city; but what is more, it not only will relieve much congestion in motor travel, but adds decided beauty to the surrounding section. There is a basement with a restaurant which will seat approximately 300 people, and also rest rooms, and a



*C. R. Spickard*





lounge rotunda spacious enough to accommodate 1,200 passengers per hour. Storerooms with entrances from both street and rotunda will also prove of the greatest convenience to the hurrying public, since provision is thus made for last-minute purchases of home necessities, and the supplying of personal needs.

Included in the organization of the Motor Carrier Transportation Terminal, so the "Sacramento Union" tells us in a highly flattering notice given the new and welcomed enterprise, are the California Transit Company, operating stages between this city and Oakland, and Stockton and San Joaquin Valley points; the Shasta Transit Company, operating between Sacramento and Redding; the Sacramento-Auburn Stage Company, operating between Sacramento, Auburn, Grass Valley, and Nevada City; the River Auto Stage Company, with lines running to Rio Vista; the Judy-Elliott Stage Company, handling transportation between here and Winters; and the Pierce-Arrow Stage Company, operating between Lake Tahoe, Placerville and this city. Every convenience is afforded by these new companies, which now maintain daily schedules in and out of the splendid new depot created by the genius of Mr. Spickard and his associates. There is no strap-hanging, no sitting on the arms of seats, nor any uncomfortable crowding of fellow-passengers. Plenty of room and comfort for each passenger, is the key-note of auto-stage travel as arranged for by the managers of the Motor Carrier Terminals; and every modern convenience and absolute bodily safety are to be found in the building of the Terminals, to which the bus-going public must come for transfers and for necessary waiting. Built with reenforced concrete beams and floors, and faced with wire-cut faced brick, the structure has been officially declared absolutely fire-proof. With the exception of the slender, isolated window-frames, there is nothing to burn; and as a consequence the distressing catastrophes that have frequently occurred through fire in noted terminals in populous centers, are rendered impossible here. The entrances, too, are spacious, and there is a lobby for passengers on the Fifth Street side, and two wide stairways leading to the loading pits below. A charming and instructive feature of the waiting room proper is found in the decorative mural panels containing scenes of the "days of '49," and of places reached by the stage lines. The depot is said to be the finest in northern California, and is much larger than that used for similar purposes in other parts of the state. President Spickard and his colleagues well deserve the congratulations so lavishly bestowed upon them for this marked accomplishment, one of the most accurately indicative measures of Sacramento's substantial growth.

Mr. Spickard was united in marriage, in Sacramento, with Miss Effie E. Duren, born in Missouri; and they have been blessed with two children, A. Franklin and Claudie Juanita. He resides with his family in his home at 1523 G Street. Mr. Spickard is a member of the Lions Club; Sacramento Lodge No. 6, B. P. O. Elks; and the Colusa Outing Club. He takes much pleasure in sports, especially in hunting and fishing, and in baseball.

**WILLIAM GEORGE FERGUSON.**—A prosperous rancher and dairyman who has large holdings in the Galt district is William George Ferguson, who was born on the old Ferguson ranch four miles north-

west of Galt, January 20, 1879, the son of William Henry and Eliza Jane (Uren) Ferguson. The father, who was of Scotch descent, came to California from Pennsylvania in the very early days, and for years drove a ten-mule wagon from Sacramento and Stockton to Carson City and Virginia City, Nev. When the wagonmaker who built his wagon had finished it he suggested putting a name on it to identify it. It being left to him, he painted "Harry of the West" on it, and by this name Mr. Ferguson became known far and wide. After teaming for a number of years, Mr. Ferguson settled northwest of Galt and acquired 700 acres of land, which he farmed until his death, at the age of sixty-eight, Mrs. Ferguson continuing the management of the ranch up to the time of her death on February 8, 1913, at the age of fifty-five.

There were two children in the Ferguson family, Anna, Mrs. Louis Christensen, who passed away in 1912, and William George. The latter spent his boyhood attending the Grant district school and assisting on the home place. On the death of his mother, he took charge of it and through his capable management he has brought it to a high state of development. He owns 560 acres here with the old home buildings his father had erected many years ago, and these are now used to house his employees. Mr. Ferguson also purchased 225 acres adjoining on the east, and here in 1914 he built a fine modern home, where he has since resided.

Mr. Ferguson's marriage at Sacramento, September 17, 1913, united him with Miss Angie M. Stroman, born at York City, Pa., the daughter of Benjamin Franklin and Sultana J. (Martin) Stroman; the father was at one time county recorder of York County, Pa., and well known throughout that country. Both parents are still living and to them were born four children: Alpheus; George W.; Angie M., Mrs. Ferguson; and Chauncey. Mrs. Ferguson came to Sacramento, Cal., in 1912, and it was here that she met Mr. Ferguson. They have one daughter, Mary Jane. A Democrat in politics, Mr. Ferguson is a past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of Galt.

**WILLIAM S. HOWE.**—A member of one of the oldest law firms in Sacramento, and the descendant of one of the prominent educators of the state, William S. Howe was born in Sacramento, January 7, 1874, the son of E. P. and Ella P. (Sunderland) Howe. E. P. Howe was born in Marietta, Ohio, in 1838, and was taken by his parents to Mt. Pleasant, Iowa Territory, when a child; his father was a prominent teacher and opened a school, and there the son was trained to be a teacher, beginning his profession at fifteen. When twenty years old he was placed in charge of the Mt. Pleasant union high school with 200 pupils; next he was principal of the Normal school at that place. Farmington high school and Bonaparte College were put in successful operation by Professor Howe, and later he was connected with the public schools of New York and Michigan. While at Bonaparte, Iowa, he was induced to visit California, and in 1872 he was elected principal of the Sacramento union high school. In 1873 he established Howe's High School and Normal Institute, which became one of the leading institutions of the state for the training of teachers.

William S. Howe was educated under the tutelage of his father, and then entered the law offices of

Oatman & Hughes, on J Street; and later he was with Alexander & Joseph, the authors of Alexander & Joseph's probate book. He received his examination and was admitted to practice in 1897, and since that date has followed his profession in association with his brother, Luke, the firm becoming well-known throughout the county during their years of successful practice.

The marriage of Mr. Howe, occurring September 11, 1905, united him with Miss Mable S. Siller, daughter of L. G. Siller, a capitalist of Sacramento, and one child has blessed their union, William S., Jr., a student at the Sacramento high school. Endowed with social talents, Mr. Howe has been prominent in fraternal and musical circles in the city; he is a member of the Elks, of the Sutter Club, and belongs to both the county and state organization of Native Sons. A musician of note, he was formerly a member of the McNeil Club, and of the Orpheus Quartet; he now confines his talent to more informal occasions. He finds his pleasure also in the great out-of-doors, in motoring and kindred amusements, and he is an expert billiard player.

**LEWIS C. HUNTER.**—Prominent among the native sons of California is Lewis C. Hunter, well and popularly known in Sacramento, where for a decade and more he has been manager of the local branch house of W. P. Fuller Company, the leading paint and glass supply house in California. He was born in San Francisco on July 4, 1869, the son of L. C. Hunter, who came out to California in the early sixties, and married, at San Francisco, Miss Mary Lee, of the Pennsylvania branch of that renowned family, whose father was a cousin of Robert E. Lee. They were known to their intimates as exceptionally refined, intelligent and progressive, and properly representative of their noted lineage. This enviable association with one of America's most honored sons has opened many a door to our subject. He began his schooling in San Francisco. When fourteen years of age, it became necessary for him to lay aside his studies and devote himself to helping his mother.

Entering the service of W. P. Fuller Company in 1890, he rose steadily until he had rounded out twenty years in their field of operations; and then, in 1910, he moved inland to Sacramento, where he was made manager of the local house. By this time, he had mastered the details of the enterprise carried on by the firm. He became a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and he was a vice-president for a number of years, and also a director. He has never failed to improve an opportunity to do Sacramento city and county a good turn, and in turn Sacramento has reciprocated with an enviable patronage. He has remained a man above party and independent of narrow, restricting partisanship; and this has given him greater influence for good, as chairman of the Freeholders, who framed the present city charter.

When Mr. Hunter married at San Jose, in 1898, he took for his wife Miss Florita Peet, a native of Sacramento; and their union has proven fortunate in the birth of three children, Mary L., Doris, and Lewis Warren, the elder two of whom are graduates of the University of California. Mr. Hunter is a Knight Templar Mason, and he belongs to the Sutter and Del Paso Country Clubs. He is fond of golf, which is another way of saying that he is a good mixer and accessible to all men.

**H. J. E. GELLING.**—The progress made in artistic, dependable automobile painting, a matter of such vital importance to all owners of good cars, is daily illustrated in the work of the H. J. Gelling Co., the enterprising firm represented by H. J. E. Gelling, an Illinoisian who has more than made good in California. He was born at Quincy, Ill., on July 31, 1886, the son of John and Selma (Seifert) Gelling, worthy parents now living in Stockton, where they enjoy the esteem of all who know them.

H. J. E. Gelling attended the public schools, and later worked at various odd jobs until he learned the trade of automobile painting, repairing and upholstering, after which he had a shop for seven years in Quincy. Selling out, in 1919, he came out to Sacramento, and for a while was with S. Albright. Later he had his own shop, in the building occupied by the Miller Auto Company. After that, he was located at 1225 Seventh Street, until, on account of an increase in business, he moved to larger quarters at 721-723 M Street, where he has an up-to-date enameling oven and all modern equipment—the only enamel-baking plant, in fact, in this section, and one of the best-equipped in northern California. Much of his patronage comes from the surrounding territory, although now and then an interesting special order is sent from some distant point, indicating the prominence given to Sacramento as an industrial and commercial center through such enterprising representative firms as that of Mr. Gelling. To handle his steadily increasing trade, Mr. Gelling employs at least seven men, and often has use for more.

Mr. Gelling was married, in 1909, to Miss Rose Lepper; and they have one child, Wilbur J. L. Mr. Gelling is a Mason, affiliated with Herman Lodge, No. 39, A. F. & A. M., at Quincy, Ill., and is also a member of the Sciots, in Sacramento.

**MRS. MARGARET K. JOHNSON.**—Success is determined by one's ability to recognize opportunity, and to pursue this with a resolute and unflagging energy. Through such means Mrs. Margaret K. Johnson has attained a leading position among the representative orchardists and poultry raisers of the Rio Linda district of Sacramento County, where she owns and operates a ranch of twenty-two acres. She was born in Germany, a daughter of Louis and Katherine (Dennes) Becker, also natives of the same country. Louis Becker left his native land and came to America, where he located near Lancaster, Wis., and there farmed for fifty-five years until he passed away. At the age of sixteen, Mrs. Johnson went to live with a brother in Des Moines, Iowa, and while there she learned the tailoring trade and spent a number of years in this profession.

On March 21, 1885, Miss Becker became the wife of Charles R. Johnson, a native of Missouri of English descent and a machinist by trade. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Johnson: Carrie Amelia is Mrs. Renneker, living at Yorba Linda, and has five children; Edwin Charles is married, has one son and resides at Rio Linda. In 1914, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson located on their Rio Linda ranch, which they planted to French prunes and meantime began to raise poultry, first in a small way and gradually increasing until they now have 2,000 hens, which are the source of a fine income. Mrs. Johnson is greatly interested in all community welfare work, and since the organization of the Rio Linda farm-home depart-





*W. E. Gelling.*





ment, a department of the farm bureau, six years ago, she has served as chairman for five years of the department. Mr. Johnson has been a member of the Modern Woodmen of America for the past thirty years, and his son, Edwin C., is a member of the Rio Linda Lodge and is serving as escort officer of the lodge. Mrs. Johnson is a member of the California Prune & Apricot Association, the Central California Poultry Producers' Association and is a stockholder in the cooperative Rio Linda Poultry Producers' Association.

**LEONARD W. ESKRIDGE.**—Among the leading agriculturists in the vicinity of Sacramento is Leonard W. Eskridge, who for twenty-eight years has been actively engaged in the great work of reclaiming a portion of the "arid zone" of Sacramento County. He was born in Sacramento, August 29, 1870, the youngest son of Alexander W. and Elizabeth A. (Zumwalt) Eskridge. Alexander W. Eskridge was born in Virginia in 1829 and was bereaved of his parents at an early age; at seven years of age he was bound out to a family in New York and was taught the trade of cabinet maker. When he grew to young manhood he was one of a party of five young men who went to Illinois; from there they organized a party to cross the plains, driving 150 head of stock, which they traded en route. Late in the fall of 1849, they arrived in California and Alexander W. Eskridge mined on the Cosumnes River for a time, but soon gave it up for the more substantial industry of farming on land now known as the Taylor place. In 1851 he erected buildings which are still standing; he also built many homes for the settlers who came to Cosumne during the fifties.

Alexander W. Eskridge next located at Knight's Landing in Yolo County, where he became an extensive wheat raiser; later he removed to Sacramento, where he was a general contractor and builder, specializing in fine interior finish; he did the interior woodwork of the state capitol building and many of the fine residences of Sacramento; he gave his time and the material for the fence around the Kilgore Cemetery, which is still standing. He was a charter member of the Sacramento Lodge of Odd Fellows, and in politics was a Republican. He passed away September 20, 1908, survived by his wife and three children: Mrs. E. H. Tryon, a widow who has one son, Loren H. Tryon of San Francisco; C. J. Eskridge who is married and has two children and resides in Eldorado County; and Leonard W., of this review.

Leonard W. Eskridge was reared in the family home in Sacramento and there attended school until he was fifteen years of age; then he left home to seek his fortune. He stopped at Portland, Ore., where he was employed on the stock ranch of David Cole and in the meantime learned the plumber's trade. While in the employ of David Cole he learned to ride the range and his experience along this line extended from the Canadian border to Old Mexico; at one time while in Portland he was employed under Joseph Werter of the United States secret service during the Dunbar, Blum and Laton exposure.

The marriage of Mr. Eskridge united him with Miss Martha Wilke, a native of Pennsylvania, a daughter of the late Charles Wilke, whose sketch will be found in this history. Twenty-eight years

ago, Mr. and Mrs. Eskridge located on their ranch of ten acres on the M Street Road where they first engaged in the dairy and poultry business, but later developed a fine orchard; they conduct a successful hatchery on their ranch. For eleven years Mr. Eskridge has conducted the poultry department at the state fair; for one year he served as director of the Central California Poultry Producers' Association and his work for the benefit of the poultrymen of Sacramento County has been productive of much good.

**FRED ELLSWORTH AWALT.**—A civil engineer of exceptional experience and accomplishment is Fred Ellsworth Awalt, the general superintendent of field operations of the Natomas Company and Reclamation District No. 1000. He was born in Hanford, Kings County, on September 10, 1885, the son of Frank Marion and Belle May (McCann) Awalt, the latter a native of San Francisco. Frank M. Awalt accompanied his parents across the great plains in an ox-team train, with covered wagons, in the early days, his folks locating near Hanford. He grew up there, a pioneer rancher in the sense that 640 acres were developed out of a wild and raw country; and he engaged in grain- and stock-raising on an extensive scale. As such a pioneer, he could recall the Mussel Slough tragedy, so notable in early Hanford history, having known well the participants. The family moved to Santa Cruz, in 1888, to reside, but in the meantime the parents were identified as ranchers with Hanford and vicinity.

The second eldest in a family of four children, Fred Awalt attended and was graduated from the Santa Cruz high school, in 1902, and then he put in some time at Stanford, as an electrical engineer. Finishing his studies here, he left school, to hire out as an employee of the Sunset Telephone Company at Palo Alto, as an outside man on a construction crew; and he was an inspector for twelve months in Palo Alto. He became foreman of the maintenance department of the Sunset Telephone Company in the San Mateo-Burlingame district; and from 1906 to 1908 he was superintendent of construction of the present underground system at San Jose, having a crew of fifty men under his supervision. On the completion of this job, he was transferred to Contra Costa County as superintendent of construction of the telephone system at Port Richmond, and installed the Union Oil Company's telephone system at Oleum; and from 1909 to 1910 he was electrical engineer with the Portland Cement Company at Santa Cruz, in charge of construction. In 1911, he took up the superintendency of construction at Livermore for the Water & Power Company there, prior to that company's being acquired by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company. From 1912 to 1914, Mr. Awalt was superintendent of the entire construction in reclamation of districts No. 900, 999, and 847, including over 11,000 acres, all rich delta in the Sacramento Valley.

In 1915, our subject came to the Natomas Reclamation Districts No. 1000 and 1001 as electrical engineer, and since 1917 he has been general superintendent of construction here, this time constructing and maintaining the engineering work on the 60,000 acres of District No. 1000. He has resided part of the time in Sacramento, and for the most part since 1921 in the district. He has recently become vice-president of the Sacramento Valley Construction Company, in

partnership with R. G. Clifford, and they are doing contract irrigation development throughout northern California. He spent the early six months of 1903 in the Panama Canal zone, during the construction of the Mira Flores locks, and he has since then also twice visited the canal zone. He is a member of the American Association of Engineers, and also of the National Exchange Club of Sacramento, and is a Republican. He recalls some interesting experiences as a naval militia man at Santa Cruz.

On May 9, 1907, Mr. Awalt was married to Miss Olive M. Sanderson, the daughter of Captain Matthew Sanderson, a native of England. He was a sea captain, long in charge of merchant ships; and on retiring, he came out to America and California; and settled at Livermore, where he built the town hall and engaged in other building by contract. The Captain was the father of eight children, all born in Livermore. Mr. and Mrs. Awalt have a son, Francis Marion, born at Livermore, on February 16, 1908. On his father's side, Mr. Awalt's ancestry is German; on his mother's, Irish. Grandmother McCann Brown is still residing at Hanford, at the good old age of ninety-six.

**JOHN SCHENK.**—Since 1891 John Schenk has been a resident of California, and the greater part of the thirty-two years has been spent in Sacramento and in many substantial ways he has assisted in its upbuilding and progress. He was born in Milwaukee, Wis., May 29, 1857, the youngest son of five children born to John and Mary Ann (Metzler) Schenk, both natives of Germany. The father passed away when our subject was one year and fifteen days old.

It was a hard task to rear five children, so John was obliged to go to work when only twelve years of age to help support the family. In 1869, the family removed to Racine, Wis., where the eldest son, Charles, was employed. At the age of fifteen, Charles enlisted in the service of his country as a captain's aide; later he was a seaman on the Great Lakes. John was employed with J. I. Case as a machinist for three years; later he worked as a journeyman for the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, and then went to Rockford, Ill., where he was engaged as a machinist in a jobbing shop, after which he worked in Milwaukee for the Corliss Engine Works. John Schenk from boyhood had taken a great interest in athletics, and in 1887 he joined the Turner's Club in Racine. Recognizing his ability as an instructor in athletics, the Y. M. C. A. employed him in 1890 and he came to the Pacific Coast and located in Fresno, where he took charge of the athletic work of the Y. M. C. A., remaining there for a year, when he removed to Sacramento and was occupied for ten years in traveling about the state in the interest of the Y. M. C. A., and as instructor for the Athletic Club in Sacramento.

The marriage of Mr. Schenk occurred in Racine, Wis., in 1877, which united him with Mary Speich, a native of Racine, and they were the parents of nine children: Christina, Ernest and Eleanor are deceased; Amanda is the wife of Monty Newbert and they have five children; Millie, the deceased wife of Horace Clark, is survived by one child; Karl is married and has two children; Robert is married and has one child; Clara is the wife of Victor Garibaldi and they have two children; John Lewis is a machin-

ist in Sacramento. In 1905 Mr. Schenk organized a vaudeville troupe composed of four sons, one daughter and two members from the outside, and for a number of seasons they played on the J. D. Constantine circuit throughout the United States. The sudden death of his eldest son, Ernest, at Kansas City, put an end to their show business. Meantime Mr. Schenk had purchased twenty acres of land at Fruitridge, which he began to develop to fruit and where the family have since resided. In 1911, Mr. Schenk erected a store building and put in a complete line of groceries which he has since handled with fine results. For forty years Mr. Schenk has been a member of the I. O. O. F., and he is a member of the B. P. O. Elks Lodge No. 6 of Sacramento; since early manhood he has been a member of the Turner's Club in Racine, Wis. In politics he is a Republican. For two seasons he served as a member of the state fish and game commission. For the past four years he has sponsored the Fruitridge Boy Scouts troop No. 15; he is also chairman of the troop committee for the Elks troop of Scouts in Sacramento.

**LEWIS D. HOPFIELD.**—Whoever happens to fall in with Lewis D. Hopfield, the affable manager of the gold dredge department of the Natomas Company, will not fail to find the gentleman exceptionally interesting, with whom a chat, however brief, will prove peculiarly profitable. He was born on a farm in Wisconsin, on April 24, 1869, the son of John and Sarah (Clow) Hopfield, who moved to Oregon, where Mr. Hopfield farmed all the rest of his life, rounding out a well-directed and honorable career. The father is now dead, but Mrs. Hopfield is living at McMinnville, Ore., at the age of seventy-five years.

What Lewis Hopfield did not get from his teachers in the public schools, he made up through studies by correspondence, and in the great school of practical experience; and until he was fifteen years old, he worked on the farm with his father. After that he tried various occupations, such as work in a lumber camp, in Washington, and then he took up the work of the mechanical millwright, and followed it with the railroad company for eight years. Later he went into shipbuilding at Portland, continuing in that field for five years, and in the autumn of 1903 he came to California, where he was engaged by the Ashburton Company to help construct a dredge at Fair Oaks. Then he was with the Folsom Development Company on the construction of dredges; and afterward with the Boston Machine Shop Company, at Oroville, on construction, spending four months as assistant foreman and two years as foreman. The Yuba Consolidated Gold Field then secured his services as superintendent of dredgers, and after two successful years there he became superintendent of construction with the Yuba Construction Company. In 1912, he was transferred to Natoma, first as assistant superintendent, under Mason Derby; and on the latter's resignation, nine and a half years ago, he became superintendent.

Politically, Mr. Hopfield is a Republican. Fraternally, he is an Odd Fellow; a Mason of the thirty-second degree, belonging to the Scottish Rite and the Shrine; and a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, the Elks, and the Sutter Club. He is fond of hunting and fishing; and in social life as well as in business, in sport as well as in labor, he is "a jolly good fellow," and as such is welcomed everywhere.





*Lewis D. Hopfield*









*Lee O. Hanson*

**LOUIS CHRISTENSEN.**—A representative of a pioneer family established at Franklin, Sacramento County, more than half a century ago, Louis Christensen has spent practically all his life in the county of his birth. He was born at Franklin on October 12, 1872, his parents being Robert and Lena Christensen, both natives of Schleswig-Holstein, Germany. The father came to California in the sixties and settled at Franklin, where he became a large grain and stock farmer, living to be sixty-eight years old, Mrs. Christensen passing away at the age of sixty-nine.

One of a family of eight children, Louis Christensen attended the Carroll school in his boyhood and remained on the home ranch until he was twenty-six, when he went to San Francisco and for the next twelve years was with the George W. McNear Company there. Upon returning to Sacramento County, he worked for five years in the Southern Pacific rolling mills at Sacramento and then came to Galt and purchased 225 acres three miles northwest of town. He has since made this his home and has added many improvements, devoting his acreage to general ranching, with the exception of twelve acres which is in orchard.

At Sacramento, April 15, 1891, Mr. Christensen was married to Miss Anna May Ferguson, who was born at the old home place northwest of Galt, the daughter of William Harry and Eliza Jane (Uren) Ferguson, her father being a well-known pioneer resident of this section. Mrs. Christensen has one brother, William George Ferguson, who resides on a part of the old Ferguson ranch. Mr. and Mrs. Christensen had two children: Irene died at the age of eighteen and Cleonice is a student at the Galt high school. Mrs. Christensen passed away in 1912, deeply mourned by her family and many friends. A Republican in politics, Mr. Christensen is a member of the Odd Fellows and the Native Sons of the Golden West at Galt.

**JACOB ZUMWALT and ELIZABETH A. ESKRIDGE.**—A venerable pioneer woman, who is now deceased, was Elizabeth A. Eskridge, a native of Illinois, the youngest child of Jacob and Susan (Smith) Zumwalt, both natives of Ohio. Jacob Zumwalt's ancestors came from Germany and settled at York, Pa., in 1768; a member of this family was a fur trader and settled in the Middle West, where he built the first log house on the north bank of the Missouri River in 1798. The maternal ancestors of Elizabeth A. Eskridge were of English descent and members of the family were prominent in the early history of our commonwealth, being identified as office holders during the years from 1770 to 1790 in Massachusetts. The Zumwalt family removed to Illinois in 1834 and settled near Joliet, where they became successful farmers; there they reared three sons and three daughters. An uncle of our subject, Joseph L. Zumwalt, also settled in Illinois, where he farmed until 1844, when he left for California as a military scout and spent five years, returning to Illinois in 1849. Soon after, an ox-team train started across the plains to California and the Zumwalt family arrived in Sacramento, then a thriving mining town, in 1850. Within two weeks after their arrival in California, Jacob Zumwalt had located on a place near Dixon. There is only one of this pioneer family living, John D. Zumwalt of San Mateo. Daniel K. Zumwalt was one of California's prominent attorneys; he was called

the father of irrigation in the Tulare district, as he was one of the builders of the Tulare canal in 1876.

The marriage of Elizabeth A. Zumwalt united her with Alexander W. Eskridge, a pioneer contractor and builder and an expert cabinet-maker. They were the parents of three children: Mrs. E. H. Tryon of San Francisco; C. J., residing in Eldorado County; and Leonard W., a retired rancher near Sacramento. Mr. Eskridge lived to be seventy-nine years old, while Mrs. Eskridge survived him for a few years.

**LEVI O. HANSON.**—A rancher with an interesting family history is Levi O. Hanson, born January 1, 1859, in Waldo County, Maine, a son of Levi and Abigail (Bowen) Hanson. Our subject's grandfather, Amos Hanson, was one of the first settlers of Maine. His father, a native of New Hampshire, owned a small farm in Maine. He came to California in 1872, and passed away at the age of seventy-one years. The mother, a native of Maine from old Quaker stock, passed away in Maine at the age of eighty-two years. They had twelve children: Amos, after serving in the Thirteenth Maine Regiment, in the Civil War, left home and was never heard from; his welfare and whereabouts are unknown. Dora and Ezra are deceased; Sarah is still living; Mary is deceased; William, Roscoe, Levi, Abigail, Charles and James are all living; and Almira is deceased.

Lee Hanson, as he is familiarly called by all of his friends, attended the public schools in his district until eleven years of age; the balance of his education was obtained in the school of the axe and the plow. At eleven years of age he began to make his own living by working at odd jobs. Determined, however, to educate himself, he sought opportunities for self-instruction and obtained books which he studied in the evenings after his tasks for the day were finished. In 1875 he came to California and secured a position at Rio Vista, Solano County, where he worked for wages for a couple of years. He then leased a farm on Sherman Island, and soon after came to Walnut Grove, and has remained in that vicinity ever since. Eight years ago he purchased his present place, a farm of fifty-one and a half acres, devoted to pears, peaches and plums; and here he built his home. This ranch is situated on Georgiana Slough, Tyler Island. Formerly, he owned another farm; but this he recently sold to Sperry Dye, of Walnut Grove.

On April 15, 1887, Levi O. Hanson was married to Elizabeth Gardiner, of Isleton. She was born near Camden, New Jersey. Their union was blessed by two sons, Marion G. and Leland O. Marion G. Hanson graduated from the Oakland Polytechnic School of Electrical Engineering. He enlisted in the navy and was placed on the revenue cutter "Bear" and made a cruise to Alaska. On his return from this cruise, he was sent to the Long Beach Navy Yard (during the late World War), and while there became assistant superintendent of the Long Beach navy wireless apparatus, taking charge of the inspection of wireless apparatus on board ships. Leland O. Hanson is a graduate of Heald's Business College, and is now assisting his father on the ranch. Mr. Hanson was bereaved of his wife on June 1, 1912. Her death was a great loss both to her family and to the entire community. She was a woman much loved and highly esteemed, whose life was devoted to her family and to the welfare of the community in which she lived. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Isleton.



**JAMES EDWARD ROBINSON.**—Not every successful farmer enjoys the stimulation of such varied farming pursuits as does James Edward Robinson, of Perkins, who devotes his energies, and also his valuable experience, to the cultivation of a grain-ranch, an orchard and a vineyard. He is a native son, and was born at Mills, in Sacramento County, on July 12, 1892, when he entered the family circle of P. M. and Elizabeth (Kelly) Robinson, both worthy representatives of old, pioneering families. James Edward thus started life with a valuable heritage, which no change of fortune may ever take away.

James Robinson attended first the rural schools, and then the high school at Sacramento, from which he was graduated in 1908; and from that time on, for a while, he was on the home-farm, assisting his father, who had promised to deed the ranch to him, when he was twenty-one, if he would continue to help operate it until that time. It is pleasant to record that this interesting bargain, evidencing the most delightful understanding, and also implicit confidence, on both sides, was carried out to the letter by each of the interested parties. Mr. Robinson belongs to the Grange, and he is also a Republican, deeming the platforms of that old, historic party most favorable to promising California agriculture.

In 1914, Mr. Robinson was married to Miss Margaret McDonell, daughter of George McDonell, and his good wife, who was Miss Elizabeth Fisher before their union. Two children have made the home happier; the daughter is named Ruth, the son is James Edward. Mr. Robinson belongs to the Sunset Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West, and he is an enthusiastic admirer of the world of natural beauty and richness, in Sacramento County. In sport, he thinks there is nothing equal to baseball.

**CHARLES WILKE.**—For thirty-two years of his active career Charles Wilke was identified with the jewelry business in Sacramento, where he passed away in 1908, honored and esteemed by all who knew him. His birth occurred in Hoff, Bavaria, Germany, July 31, 1841, a son of John and Elizabeth (Zinn) Wilke, both natives of the same country. John Wilke was a gifted musician, the leader of a military band and a composer of note. Charles Wilke was reared in his native village, where he attended the public school and spent three years as a student in the polytechnic school of that place; then he was apprenticed to learn the jeweler's trade and five and a half years were spent in mastering the trade. On September 3, 1863, he boarded a sailing vessel bound for New York, where he landed October 25, 1863. He worked at his trade for a couple of months; then removed to Pittsburgh, Pa., where he worked for three years. In 1870, he opened his own shop in Pittsburgh and conducted it for five years, when he sold out and came to California, locating in Sacramento. Here he soon commenced business in an upstairs room at Fifth and J Streets and spent seven successful years at his trade. In January, 1883, he established a jewelry business at Seventh and J Streets, where he remained until his death in 1896. He did much of the diamond setting and ring mounting for the leading jewelers of San Francisco and other cities and was considered an expert judge of stones.

The marriage of Mr. Wilke occurred in December, 1863, which united him with Miss Louisa Dietrich, a native of Bohemia, and six children were born to

them: Chris, Emma; Martha, Mrs. Leonard W. Eskridge; George; Nellie; and Charles. Mr. Wilke was a Republican in politics and fraternally was a member of the California Lodge, Knights of Pythias; Harmony Lodge, K. & L. of H.; Walhalla Grove No. 6, A. O. D. and Verein Eintracht; and he belonged to the Lutheran Church.

**AMOS McGEE.**—In the life record of Amos McGee there is a creditable and interesting military chapter. A veteran of the Civil War, he has been a resident of Orangevale for the past twenty-two years, where he owns a beautiful orchard and vineyard of fifteen acres. He was born on November 21, 1841, in New Brunswick, Canada, the eldest son of John McGee, also a native of New Brunswick, who was a tanner by trade. John McGee later moved his family to Ontario, Canada, and there Amos received his education. In 1855 the family removed to Morrison County, Minn., where they were pioneers, clearing the forest for a home place. The frontiersmen were annoyed by the depredations of the Indians in 1862 and 1863, and at the age of twenty years Amos McGee enlisted in Company I, 7th Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, under Col. Stephen Miller; however, Colonel Miller was elected governor of Minnesota in 1862, and so Col. William R. Marshall was put in charge of Company I. The fall months of 1862 and 1863 were spent in pursuit of the Sioux Indians through the Dakotas under Col. H. H. Sibley, and the company covered over 2,500 miles. Company I, of which Mr. McGee was a member, was on guard duty when the hanging of thirty-eight convicted Sioux Indians occurred on December 26, 1862, at Mankato, Minn. In the spring of 1864 Company I was sent to Memphis, Tenn., and took part in the battle of Tupelo, in which Mr. McGee received a wound in the head, and the loss in the company was sixty-two men. The company was afterwards in the battle at Nashville, Tenn., and participated in the capture of Hood and some 4,000 prisoners on December 16, 1864, with a loss of sixty-four men. Then they went into camp at Muscle Shoals, in the Tennessee River, remaining there for three weeks, after which they were ordered to march on New Orleans. Later they were at Mobile Bay and old Spanish Fort; and the remainder of the time Mr. McGee spent at Montgomery and Selma doing guard duty. He was mustered out at Fort Snelling, Minn., on August 16, 1865. Mr. McGee then engaged in farming and homesteaded a tract of land near St. Cloud, where he spent thirty-eight years of his active career; he also owned a farm in Benton County for twenty years. He was postmaster at Rice, Minn., and resigned from this position when he decided to remove to California.

On November 5, 1881, Mr. McGee was united in marriage with Miss Ida Sutliff, a native of Minnesota; and seven children have been born to them. Harriet A. is now Mrs. Smith, residing in Marysville, and has three children. George A., a graduate of the Bible Institute in Los Angeles, Cal., is now a missionary in Belgian Congo, South Africa. Mary Ida, a graduate of the Chico Normal and Theological Seminary at San Anselmo, is now a teacher and missionary at Woodstock College, Mussoore, India, at the foot of the Himalayan Mountains. Blain is a rancher at Orangevale. W. Stewart was in the naval reserve in the World War, and is now engaged in ranching on the home place. Ulysses and Anson are deceased. Mr.





*Amos McGee*



McGee has been a trustee in the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years, both in Minnesota and in California. He is a charter member and past commander of Phil. Sheridan Post, No. 157, G. A. R., of Royalton, Minn., and at the present time is a member of Sumner Post, No. 3, G. A. R., at Sacramento. In politics he is a staunch Republican. On November 26, 1901, Mr. McGee arrived in Orangevale, where he purchased a home place of fifteen acres, which he has developed to orchard and vineyard. When he located in Orangevale, there were but six homes in the town; and he has witnessed the remarkable growth and advancement of this community and has taken an active part in its development.

**JOHN CAMPBELL.**—A native son of Ireland, who by his industry and perseverance won for himself a prominent place in the community, is John Campbell, the oldest son of John Campbell. He was born in Belfast, Ireland, on September 18, 1850. With his uncle, John Moreland, he set sail for the United States. In July, 1869, they arrived in San Francisco and went directly to his uncle's ranch in Colusa County. For some time he was employed by John Moreland, working on the farm, and for eighteen years he was in the service of Fred Hedrick, who later became his brother-in-law. Mr. Campbell was very thrifty, inasmuch as he desired to have all his folks about him once more. He soon saved enough money, which he sent to his parents, brothers and sisters, so that they could come to California. In 1886, his brother James passed away, leaving his vast estate in the care of John Campbell, who showed his keen business ability and knowledge by settling all of his brother's affairs.

John Campbell received his education in the school of experience. Morally, he is a fine example for the young men of the present generation. In the year 1875, he became an American citizen, and on May 29, 1885, at Colusa, he was united in marriage to Miss Helen Thomas. Mr. Campbell has resided in Sacramento since 1904. During this period he has served on the grand and trial juries. He is a well-known figure in the school district, and is regarded as a loyal champion of the rights of the children of his community, and he has served as trustee on the school board. This worthy couple have been blessed with one daughter, Mary Ellen, who received her diploma from the Sacramento High School in 1916. She married Rolla S. Rice, the son of a pioneer family, whose father, Frank S. Rice, conducted a life insurance business in Sacramento, and was the brother of Judge William Horace Rice. Rolla S. Rice was reared in Modesto, receiving his early education in Modesto, and was credited with his diploma in 1912 by the Modesto High School. For two terms he was a student of the San Luis Obispo Polytechnic School. During his school training, he assisted his father as a clerk in his Modesto store. On June 27, 1917, he enlisted at Stockton in the United States Navy. From there he was sent to San Pedro, and later to Colome Bay, N. Y. He made three trans-Atlantic voyages on the U. S. S. freighter "Cape Henry" and received his honorable discharge on March 19, 1919, at New York. He made his way westward to Sacramento and started out selling insurance with the West Coast Life Insurance Company. Mr. and Mrs. Rolla S. Rice have one son, Frank, who was born on December 15, 1921. On Oc-

tober 29, 1920, Frank S. Rice passed away in Modesto, greatly mourned by Mrs. Fannie M. (Tregea) Rice, his widow, and her three children. Rolla S. Rice's brother, Arba, a graduate of the University of California, 1922, served for three years with the Marines in the A. E. F. After he had been wounded three times and had made an enviable record, he was honorably discharged in 1920. In 1923, Arba Rice was married, and with his bride made a trip to Japan. Rolla's sister, Arline, also a graduate of the University of California, 1920, is now a teacher in the public schools of Petaluma. Rolla S. Rice and his wife reside at the home of her parents, at Sacramento, and he has an interest in the small ranch on Parker Avenue. He is a staunch Republican.

**HENRY H. BROWN.**—The most important factors in public life in any community are the men who occupy responsible positions in successful business interests; and such a one is Henry H. Brown, the capable sales manager for the firm of National Commercial Securities Company. His birth occurred at Lathrop, Cal., October 27, 1880, a son of James H. and Matilda (Cozens) Brown. At the age of two years James H. Brown was brought by his parents across the plains in an ox-team train in 1854 and settled in San Joaquin County, Cal., where he was educated, and later removed to Roseville, where he still makes his home; the mother of our subject passed away in November, 1911.

Henry H. Brown was educated in the public schools of San Joaquin County; then made his own way by working on ranches in the vicinity of his home until he was nineteen years old, when he enlisted in the United States Marines and was in the Philippine Islands for four years, and during his service was promoted to the rank of sergeant; he was discharged October 8, 1905. He then returned to Sacramento and again engaged in ranch work, meantime joining the National Guards of California, serving as lieutenant; he then became a salesman for the Hood Improvement Company until 1912, then accepted a position with the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce, where he remained for three years. In June, 1916, he went to the Mexican border as a captain, serving until November of the same year; then he was mustered out of the service, but on March 26, 1917, he returned as a captain and on April 8 he was made a major at the Presidio, San Francisco, and was sent to Camp Kearney on September 25. On the organization of the 40th Division, Major Brown's battalion became the second of the 160th Infantry, composed of parts of the 2nd and 7th California Infantry; on July 27, 1918, Major Brown went to France and there his division became the First Army Reserve; at the signing of the armistice, he was made a lieutenant-colonel and recommended for permanent position with the regular army. Upon returning to the United States his division was mustered out and Lieut. Colonel Brown was assigned to the 32nd Infantry of the regular army and on July 28, 1919, returned to private life; he then accepted a reserve commission of lieutenant-colonel. Having been promoted in June, 1922, to the rank of colonel, he is now commanding the 361st Infantry of the 91st Division, with headquarters in Sacramento. In May, 1920, after having served as president of the Western Film Corporation, Colonel Brown entered the sales force of the National Commercial Securities Company at Santa Ana, Cal.,



and in January, 1921, he became sales manager for the same company in Sacramento.

The marriage of Colonel Brown united him with Miss Genevieve Purcell, a native of New York. He is affiliated with the Spanish War Veterans, Veterans of Foreign Wars and the American Legion.

**VIGGO CHRISTIAN PINGEL.**—Among the talented men who have contributed much toward the upbuilding of California, mention must be made of Viggo Christian Pingel, who was born April 8, 1869, in Copenhagen, Denmark, a son of the Danish army official Johan Christian Von Pingel and Maria Elizabeth (Von Dreyer) Von Pingel, of Copenhagen. His mother was a daughter of Major Von Dreyer, of the Danish army. Her mother was a daughter of a Danish princess, who was married to a Danish general. The subject's paternal grandfather was the governor of the island of Barnholm, Denmark.

Viggo Pingel comes from a line of aristocrats. The Danish family of "Von Pingel," knighted by the Danish king, is a family of French origin. In France the name was "De Pingel," and the family were extensive landowners, who were driven out of France about the time of the French Revolution, their lands having been confiscated by the Roman Catholic Church. They were French Huguenots and were compelled to take refuge in Denmark. In this country they started life anew, won favor with the Danish king, were knighted "Von Pingel," and became prominent military men. Great-grandfather Baron Von Pingel was made Knight of Danneborg by the Danish king, but retained his French coat-of-arms. This coat-of-arms is still in the family. He also received a charm or royal insignia, and this charm is in the possession of the subject, who has had it made into a charm for his watch-chain. The father was a great mathematician and was the inventor of the pointed bullet. He fought in the War of 1848-1850 and also in the War of 1864. He became powerful in politics and served in the Danish Rigsdag for twenty-four years, being a Liberal in his political views. Viggo Pingel was one of nine children in his parents' family, seven of whom grew up. Two died in infancy. Of the seven that grew up Johan Christian died unmarried in the West Indies, while in the British naval service. Claudius is in the insurance business in Copenhagen, where he is a prominent Mason. Dagmar married Col. Waldemar Grønning, of the Danish Cavalry, and lived and died in Copenhagen. She was a woman of unusual talent and a finished musician, a pianist and organist, and played for King Christian at the Royal Palace. Helga became the wife of Commander Carl Berg, of Ft. Lynetten, Copenhagen. Like her sister Dagmar, she died and left no children. She was an unusually gifted woman, being an author and playwright of note, and some of her dramas had successful runs at the Royal Theater in Copenhagen. After the death of her husband, she spent three years in India as a missionary. Hjalmar Ingolf was a prominent railroad man, and for several years was the station master at Copenhagen. He was married, but left no children at his death, which occurred when he was twenty-nine years old. Viggo Christian is the subject of this review. Regnar is the proprietor of a drug store and a prominent physician and surgeon in New York City.

Viggo Pingel was educated in the grammar and high schools, and attended the Royal Academy of Arts for five years, where he learned painting and interior decorating. He followed this work in Denmark until he was thirty years old, when he came to America. On his arrival here, he located in New York, where he remained for three years. After staying in Chicago for six months, he came West to San Francisco, where he did some excellent work of the more pretentious kind. He also does much work on dwellings. In 1916 he came to Sacramento. His work has been exhibited at the State Fair, and has received commendation.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Pingel are refined, considerate, generous-hearted, Christian people. Mrs. Pingel is a very motherly woman, and they have recently adopted two orphaned boys, and are providing a good home for them. Mrs. Pingel also comes from a very prominent Copenhagen family. She was educated in Frökem Thaarup's private school for girls, and her maiden name was Minnie Gröndahl. When only fifteen years of age she made the trip alone from Copenhagen to Butte, Mont., where for three years she lived in the home of an uncle, the Rev. N. Jorgensen, of the Lutheran Church. When eighteen she returned to Copenhagen and was married to Capt. Carl Clausen, paymaster in the Danish navy, by whom she had one child, Carla Clausen, who is now the wife of Mr. J. P. Howell, contractor and builder, and resides at 1837 Forty-seventh Street, Sacramento. When Mr. Clausen died, his widow resolved to return with her child of three years to America, where she made her home in New York City, and where she met and married her present husband, Viggo Pingel. Mrs. Pingel's father was Julius Gröndahl, who was an importer and wholesale dealer in cattle and livestock, importing beef and cattle from England. Her mother's maiden name was Catharine Jensen; she is still living at the advanced age of eighty-five in Denmark. Her father died in that country. Mrs. Pingel has one brother and two sisters. They are Waldemar, in the Danish postal service at Copenhagen; Laura, who became the wife of Christian Anderson, wholesale jeweler in Copenhagen, and died in that city at thirty-four years of age, leaving, besides her husband, two children, Lillian and Carl; and Agnes Emily, who is now the wife of Wilhelm Jefferson, chief of the Danish-American Steamship Company, and resides in Copenhagen, the mother of two children, Werner, a banker in that city, and Ebba, a dentist, also of Copenhagen. Mr. and Mrs. Pingel are the parents of one child, Helga Maria Elizabeth Pingel, a junior in Sacramento High School.

Deeply religious in thought and life, Mr. Pingel has always been a Bible student; while an art pupil at the Royal Academy he also pursued theology. Since Captain Matthews, the late leader of the Volunteers of America, died, in March, 1923, Mr. Pingel has been the leader of the Gospel work in Sacramento. Mr. Pingel is especially interested in the collection of antique curios, of which he has many interesting specimens. He is also very fond of music, and occasionally contributes solos, having studied for the opera when he was a young man. He is non-partisan in his political attitude, and casts his ballot in favor of the man and principle, rather than the party. He is deeply interested in his community, and does much for its betterment and uplift.



*Viggo Pirell*





**FRED RASCHEN.**—Prominent for over fifty-two years in the business life of Sacramento, Fred Raschen became well-known as a man of liberal spirit and progress, and one who could be depended upon to do his share in promoting both the financial and civic life of the city. A native of Oldenberg, Germany, born in the year 1845, he left there when a young man and traveled through Europe, Asia and Africa, seeing the world and working at whatever he found to do to pay his expenses, and in this way gaining the broadening outlook on life which travel alone can give.

In 1870, via the Isthmus of Panama, Mr. Raschen came to California, and after a few months in San Francisco he came to Sacramento, with but \$2.75 in his pocket to start a business career. He first worked as clerk in the grocery store of August Heisch, on Second and M Streets, and later for the produce and commission house of Hammer and Keber, on K Street. Finally, in 1872, he went with Weinreich, Lohse & Co., wholesale liquor dealers located at 514 J Street; this firm was later succeeded by Weinreich & Bartels, and finally became H. Weinreich & Company. Mr. Raschen became a partner, and later purchased the business, when the name was changed to Fred Raschen, Wholesale Liquors, and in 1907 was incorporated under the name, F. Raschen & Company. For forty-six years Mr. Raschen was in this same location, continuing until 1918, and during this period of time he took an active interest in the growth of Sacramento, and in the development of its resources as one of the largest cities in the state.

After his retirement from business life, Mr. Raschen decided to devote his time to the development of land, and on March 8, 1918, purchased 1,100 acres in Yuba County, near Marysville, from the estate of Hammond & Forbes, 600 acres of which was rich river bottom land. "Raw" land, and mostly covered with cottonwood trees, its cultivation was no easy task, but he devoted his entire time to the project, giving it the same detailed attention which he had devoted to his business enterprises in the past. Trees were grubbed out, the land leveled, and peach trees planted, and over two hundred acres of the ranch are now under cultivation; this work has been well rewarded, as the rich river bottom soil is some of the most fertile in the Sacramento Valley and the trees in one year's time attain a three years' growth. The ranch has a fine, concrete pipe irrigating system, and, in fact, every modern appliance and method has been used in making of it one of the model ranches for which the state is noted.

In the midst of his busy life, Mr. Raschen has always found time for recreation, and has been particularly interested in hunting; and in early days he was one of the well-known and successful horsemen of the Valley, owning many trotting and driving horses, some of the best blooded horses in the state; he was a member of the old State Fair Association, and the Sacramento Driving Club and raced his horses at the fair grounds, winning many races and thoroughly enjoying this "gentleman's sport." In his hunting activities he was a member of various shooting clubs, shooting quail, plover, wild pigeon, etc., in the vicinity of Sacramento. He only recently sold his membership in the Sacramento Outing Club, of which he was an organizer, the club owning large shooting preserves in Sutter County at the foot of

the Marysville Buttes; on his last visit there Mr. Raschen made the limit of doves, fifteen out of eighteen shots, a record which speaks well for his marksmanship, long recognized as expert. Mr. Raschen is a typical Californian, for he has spent all of the productive years of his life here, has aided materially in developing and upbuilding, and has been a loyal citizen, with the best interests of his community always at heart.

**G. A. BROCK.**—Forty-five years ago, G. A. Brock located in Nevada County, Cal., where he taught school for eleven years; then he removed to Stanislaus County and taught for seven years, after which, for seven years, he taught in Contra Costa County. In November, 1903, he settled on his present property, located on Fourteenth Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street, Sacramento. Here he is engaged in the poultry business, and at the present time has a flock of 2,000 hens and a four-incubator hatchery, from which he supplies young chicks throughout the county. He was born near Mansonville, Quebec, East Canada, July 3, 1854, the eldest son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Taylor) Brock, both natives of Canada, born in 1829 and 1831 respectively. G. A. Brock was reared on his father's farm; his father was also engaged in the dry-goods business in Waterloo and Mansonville, and was the owner of a large farm in Broom County, a portion of which was in Vermont. Four sons and four daughters were reared on the shores of Memphrimagog Lake, then a sparsely settled region, but now a favorite summer resort.

G. A. Brock remained at home until he was nineteen years of age; then went to Bolton as a teacher, where he remained for three years. Removing then to Council Bluffs, Iowa, he there taught for one year. In 1878 he came West to California, and taught school for four years at Spenceville, another four years on "Rough 'n' Ready," two years at Indian Springs and one year at Old Columbia Hill. In 1889 Mr. Brock removed to Modesto, where he remained for seven years as principal of the Modesto grammar school and also served on the board of education. In 1896 he removed to Martinez and became the principal of the grammar school at that place and was also a member of the board of education. Meantime, in 1887, he had purchased his present home place of twenty acres near Sacramento, which has since been taken into the city limits.

On June 23, 1890, Mr. Brock was married to Miss Lizzie Walker, a daughter of William Walker, a native of Iowa who came to California in 1849; he returned to Iowa and enlisted and served as a first lieutenant in Iowa's volunteers. In 1874, he brought his family of seven children to California and settled in Nevada County; he was prominent as justice of the peace at Spenceville and lived to be seventy-four years old. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Brock. Earle A. is a graduate of the University of California, class of 1915, and took a postgraduate course the following year. In 1917 he received the degree of C. S. E. at Ann Arbor, Mich., and the same year enlisted for service to his country, serving as first lieutenant at Edgewood arsenal as a chemist and inspector in the manufacture of deadly gases, and was in charge of construction of the chlorine plant at Charleston, S. C. He married Miss Katherine N. Risser of Lebanon, Pa. Evelyn A. is at home with her parents. In 1903 Mr. Brock and his family lo-

cated at their present home, where he has made a decided success of the poultry business. For the past twenty-five years, Mr. Brock has been a member of the W. O. W. Lodge at Martinez; he is also a member of the Blue Lodge of Masons of Georgeville, Canada. In 1882 he received his United States citizenship and has since voted the Republican ticket.

**DAVID REESE.**—Among the pioneers of Sacramento County, who aided materially in improving and building up this section of the Golden State, and who rose to a position of prominence and influence, was the late David Reese, sheriff of the county at the time of his passing away in February, 1910, at the age of sixty-one years. David Reese was born in Wales, and coming to the United States when a young man, he crossed the plains in the early days, locating at Florin, Sacramento County, California, where he engaged in farming. In this county he was married, being united with Mira L. Kilgore, of an old and prominent family in the Sacramento Valley.

Mr. Reese was a pioneer in the field of viticulture, setting out one of the first vineyards in this section, and subsequently adding to it until he had one hundred and twenty acres in vines, which are now full-bearing and still owned by his estate. They are a monument to his energy and thrift. He also owned a large grain ranch eight miles north of Colusa as well as valuable business property on Ninth Street between J and K. A man of pleasing personality and affable manners, honest and upright in all of his dealings, David Reese was known as a square-shooter and became very influential and there was probably no man in the county who had a larger or more favorable acquaintance. When Sheriff Johnson passed away, David Reese was appointed sheriff to fill the vacancy and at the next election he was elected sheriff and then re-elected, serving acceptably and well, performing the duties of the office fairly and impartially until his demise. He was mourned by the people of the whole county, leaving a name that his descendants will always be proud of. He was a Republican and was elected on that ticket the first time; but then he would not subscribe to the party calendar and failed of renomination. Then he ran independently against the Republican and Democratic candidates and was elected by a large plurality, showing his popularity and the great confidence the people had in him. Mr. Reese was a friend to every one.

Sheriff Reese was a member of the Odd Fellows and Elks. Personally he was a man of great energy of action and lived by the Golden Rule. His wife passed away in 1915. Their union was blessed with seven children, six of whom grew up, and five of whom are living: Edward E.; Ethel M., who was Mrs. Frank Didion, and passed away in Sacramento; Percy D.; John K.; Frank L.; Nell L., Mrs. Rooney, all of Stockton.

Since David Reese's death his children have incorporated the David Reese Estate Company, and in 1918 carried out his ideas of land holdings as the best possible investment. They have sold the Colusa ranch and purchased a splendid ranch of 285 acres eight miles up the Sacramento River in Yolo County, devoted to alfalfa and dairying, and have also purchased additional property on Ninth and J Streets, in Sacramento, increasing the valuable holdings started by their estimable pioneer sire.

**CHARLES H. HAYWOOD.**—A rancher well known to have long borne the burden and the heat of the day is Charles H. Haywood, whose many friends rejoice that he is now able to live in well-earned, comfortable retirement. He was one of the most practical of California agriculturists, from youth very fond of the harness horse, on which he has become one of the best authorities in America.

A native of Vermont, he was born at Springfield on December 15, 1832, the youngest son of the late Paul and Lucy (Martin) Haywood, both born in Vermont; and he was reared in his native state on a stony hillside farm near the old Crown Point road. He received a good public school education, and married Miss Ellen Stimson of Vermont, by whom he had one child, S. S. Haywood. The family continued to farm, our subject owning his ranch and raising sheep and wool on an extensive scale. He also later had a fine dairy near Springfield.

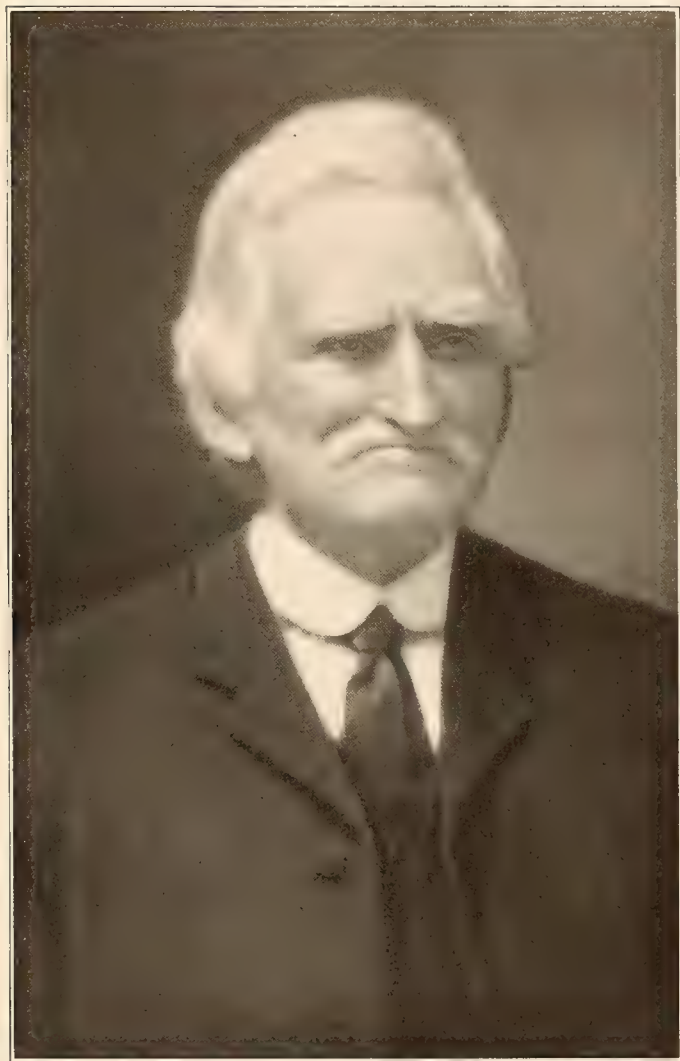
In 1877 he bought his first harness horses, from the Morgan horse stable in Vermont. For many years, in both Vermont and Nebraska, father and son were closely associated in their business dealings. They never trotted these horses, their interest being solely in the rearing of them, and choice blooded stock. The natural result followed, that our subject became an authority on harness horses, and was conceded to be in his day the authority in Nebraska, and widely known as the man who developed the splendid strain of western Nebraska horses.

Mr. and Mrs. Haywood had long desired to live in the Golden State, but it was not until 1913 that they took up their residence at Orangevale, where they were permitted to live just two happy years before Mrs. Haywood passed away. She was deeply mourned, as she had been widely esteemed and loved, and her devoted son took her ashes to Vermont for pious burial in her native state. Mr. Haywood continues to enjoy the helpful climate and the unique pleasure of picking oranges off his own trees at the age of ninety, passing his days quietly in the home circle of his son, who cares for his father as only a son can do. Known as a man of sterling worth, and of inflexible, high principles, he is a typical down-East Yankee, always welcome among the Masons, with whom he has been affiliated since 1872.

**CHARLES H. WIXSON.**—A very popular executive, whose professional efficiency is all the more appreciated because of his rare personal attributes, is Charles H. Wixson, the secretary of the Scottish Rite bodies, and also of the Scottish Rite Cathedral Association, at Sacramento. He is a New Yorker by birth, having been born at Poughkeepsie, on March 15, 1856, the son of David and Frances A. (McDermott) Wixson, worthy folks held in the highest esteem in that fine old Hudson River town; and he attended the schools of Dutchess County, and later, the Pelham Business College. At the same time that he was spending his early days on his father's farm, he learned the carpenter's trade; and having attained the proficiency of the journeyman, he moved to Rochester, Mich.

For a year and a half, Mr. Wixson contracted for building, and then he married Miss Jennie Hammond, of New York, an old neighbor, and in 1879 left Michigan for Nebraska, and there organized a district school, which he taught for two terms. He was then elected superintendent of schools of Holt County,





*E. H. Haywood*









*M. L. Rogers*



Nebraska, helping to organize the school system in an entirely new section of country, and filled that responsible position to the satisfaction of everyone, and with great advantage to the expansion of the school system, for two years.

Mr. Wixson was next appointed chief clerk of the United States land office, at Niobrara, Nebr., and served the government for the following four years; and then he was for another four years in the banking business at Atkinson. Another four years found him chief clerk in the United States land office at Salt Lake, Utah; and for eight years he was an assistant in the state treasurer's office at Lincoln, Nebr. Returning to Salt Lake, he was made secretary-treasurer of Elgin Creamery Company. In 1903 he went to San Francisco and in 1904 he came to Sacramento for the Earl Fruit Company, and he continued with that firm for thirteen years. He took charge of the Scottish Rite interests in 1916, when their building was first contemplated, and is still in charge. He is a Republican in national political affairs, but a good non-partisan "booster," ready to help all worthy local endeavors. Mr. Wixson is a thirty-second-degree Scottish Rite Mason, and a Knight Templar and a Shriner. He also belongs to the Odd Fellows, and is a past officer in both the Lodge and the Encampment. Mr. and Mrs. Wixson have had two children: a daughter, Mabel, now Mrs. G. W. Barr; and a son, Sanford.

**JESSE M. DERR.**—An enterprising man of exceptional experience in his field is Jesse M. Derr, of the J. M. Derr Lumber Company, of Elk Grove, one of the most valued agencies in the development of this section of favored Sacramento County. He was born at Charleston, Iowa, on January 5, 1863, the son of M. V. and Lucinda R. (Overton) Derr, who came here to live, and who finally closed their careers, with the satisfaction that they had, despite pioneer obstacles, accomplished something worth the while.

Jesse M. Derr attended the excellent rural schools of the Hawkeye State, and after finishing school work successfully, the lad took up the carpenter trade; and for three years he was with R. E. Smith of Keokuk, as a bridge-builder. Satisfied, however, that California, with its less rigorous climate, and its still greater influx of population demanding the services of good artisans, would offer more than did his native state, Jesse came out to the Coast; and having looked at many other promising communities, he pitched his tent at Elk Grove, in 1883, and here worked as a contractor for eighteen years, during which time he erected nearly all the dwellings here.

About 1909, however, Mr. Derr discontinued contracting and established his lumber company, with office and yards, and he has since continued to carry more and more of a varied stock, not only meeting the demands of the steadily growing neighborhood, but anticipating the wants of those here and those likely to come. Unlike some dealers, Jesse Derr has not sought the highest tariff from the average run of trade; and in making his terms as reasonable as possible, he has encouraged town development, and has thus in a sense become a public benefactor.

Mr. Derr was married in Iowa to Minnie Finnerty, who died in Elk Grove in 1903. In 1906 Mr. Derr

married Mrs. Daisy (Johnson) Derr, a native of Ohio, but a resident of Sacramento County from childhood, and they have one child, Jessie Mae Derr. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Encampment, and has attained all the chairs in the various branches; belongs to the Independent Order of Foresters, and for twenty-five years has been the Odd Fellow secretary here. He and his wife are both Rebekahs. He was also one of the organizers of the Elk Grove Bank.

**MANUEL L. ROGERS.**—Numbered among the successful farmers on Grand Island, Sacramento County, is Manuel L. Rogers, whose seventy-seven-acre farm is devoted to orchard and the growing of asparagus, and to general farming. He was born on the Isle of Pico, in the Azores, in February, 1865, a son of Manuel and Marian (Joseph) Rogers, natives of the same country. They were the parents of eight children: Mary, Manuel L., Antone, John, Henry, Joseph, Serafine, and Rosie. The mother passed away in 1918, but the father is living, aged eighty.

At the age of eighteen, Manuel L. Rogers left his native country and came to California, first locating at Pleasanton, where he worked for wages. On January 29, 1893, at Sacramento, he was married to Miss Flora Smith, born on Grand Island, Sacramento County, a daughter of John and Mary (Joseph) Smith. John Smith was a native of Fayal, in the Azores, but was reared on the Isle of Pico; and his wife was born on St. George Island, of the Azores. As a young man, John Smith was engaged in whaling; and while on a whaling-trip to the Arctic Ocean he came to California, and was content to remain here. He was married over fifty-two years ago, and settled with his wife on Grand Island, on the Sacramento River. About 1886 he bought 185 acres below Ryde; and here he built a home and spent the balance of his days. Of this tract he sold forty acres, but the balance of 145 acres is still owned and operated by his wife and children. He also bought 155 acres on Georgiana Slough, about three miles below Walnut Grove; and this is now owned by the two daughters, Rose and Josephine, who reside there with their families. Six children were born to this pioneer couple: John and Mary are deceased; Flora is the wife of Manuel L. Rogers, of this review; Rose is Mrs. Sargent; Josephine is Mrs. Joseph Neves; and Joseph resides in Oakland. John Smith is now deceased, and his widow makes her home on the farm on Grand Island, which is jointly owned by herself and Mrs. Rogers. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers are the parents of eight children: Manuel, Clara, Joseph, William, Angie, Edward, Violet, and Ernest. Of these, Clara and William are deceased. Manuel and Joseph served in the World War. The former now lives in Walnut Grove; the latter served overseas until he was returned home and mustered out of service. Manuel was a sergeant, and trained at Fort Russell. He married Chloe Alves and resides in Berkeley; while Joseph married Theresa Alves, and they have a child, Geraldine. Angie is the wife of Frank Pimentel. Mr. Rogers is a member of the U. P. E. C. Lodge of Rio Vista. Mrs. Rogers is a member of the U. P. P. E. C. of San Francisco.

**JOHN B. TAYLOR.**—Another pioneer whom Californians will recall with natural and sincere gratitude, both on account of his rare character and also because of the value of his labors, was the late John Brown Taylor, who was born on August 30, 1826, and died in September, 1889. He first saw light in Baltimore County, Maryland, and he was eighteen years old when he removed to Ohio. His parents were Benjamin and Margaret Brown Taylor, and both were natives of that county. Benjamin Taylor removed to Ohio in 1844, and farmed there until his death, in 1865.

John Taylor worked at the carpenter trade until he joined a party of fifteen young men at Tiffin, Ohio, coming overland with mule-teams to California. At Independence, Mo., they bought their supplies, and from there they set out on May 2, 1849. They crossed the backbone of the continent at the Southern Pass, and camped at Fort Hall, in what is now Idaho, 600 miles from Sacramento. While there, a party of Mormons came along on their way to Salt Lake, and they exhibited bags of gold dust they had picked up in California. The travelers feared that the gold would be all gone before they reached the Land of Promise, and they took a vote as to whether to abandon their wagons or not. The result of the balloting was in favor of leaving their wagons, so they abandoned the uncomfortable and clumsy vehicles and hurried on, on mule-back, making about forty miles a day. They reached Sacramento on August 15, 1849, when the "city" consisted of only one frame building, and a large number of tents. The party now divided, and went to the mines. Mr. Taylor went to Beale's Bar, on the north fork of the American River, and engaged in mining; and then he went to Kelsey's, in Eldorado County, and wintered there. In the spring of 1850, he went to Yuba, Nevada County, and took up some mining claims; but being sick, he was not able to work there. He sold out, determining to return East; but on coming to Sacramento, he met John N. Goetschius, a merchant from Cold Springs, Eldorado County, who offered to make him a partner. Mr. Taylor accepted the offer, and remained with him until the autumn of 1852; and then he sold out and returned to Tiffin, the following February. Buying a herd of horses and cattle, he returned to Tiffin and married, March 17, 1853, Miss Ann E. Goetschius.

Shortly afterward, accompanied by his wife, Mr. Taylor took a train for Cincinnati, and from there a steamer up to St. Joseph, Mo., completed his outfit with the cattle and horses he had purchased, and on May 3 started again across the plains and mountains for the West, arriving in Placerville in 120 days. He settled on the Coloma road, fourteen miles from Sacramento, on September 20, 1853; and from that time until his death, he followed agriculture. In 1857-1858, he engaged in mining on his own property, on the border of the river, and found that it paid. During that time, he was a member of the county board of supervisors. His farm consisted of 488 acres, and it was always well cultivated. He was a member of the Pioneer Society, and was also a Mason. Mrs. Taylor passed away in February, 1917, leaving a blessed memory. Three children had been granted this worthy couple. Alice Amelia is Mrs. M. L. Wise. Anna Florence is Mrs. Charles Studarus; and the third daughter is Margaret Isabella. Mr. Taylor died September 3, 1889.

**CHARLES WILLIAM PALMER.**—A prominent, influential contractor of Sacramento County, who has earned the right to leadership, is Charles William Palmer, who was born January 23, 1884, at Walnut Grove, Cal., the son of Charles E. and Julia E. (Lewis) Palmer. His parents came from the state of Maine in 1875 to San Francisco, where they remained for two years, and then came to Walnut Grove. His father, who was a carpenter for the last twelve years of his life, passed away in 1919; and his mother died two years later.

Charles William Palmer was educated in the schools of Sacramento, attending Sacramento high school, from which he graduated in 1902. He learned his father's trade, and in 1913 was engaged as foreman for Barton & Hite, with whom he remained for six years. In January, 1923, he went into business for himself as contractor and builder. He draws the plans for the residences he erects; and is a member of the Builders' Exchange.

Mr. Palmer married Miss Rose E. King, a native daughter of Ryde, Cal. In his political views, he is non-partisan, voting for the man rather than the party. Fraternally, he is a Modern Woodman and a Native Son of the Golden West. He is very fond of hunting and fishing, and is a good booster and stalwart supporter of the many movements for the betterment of the county.

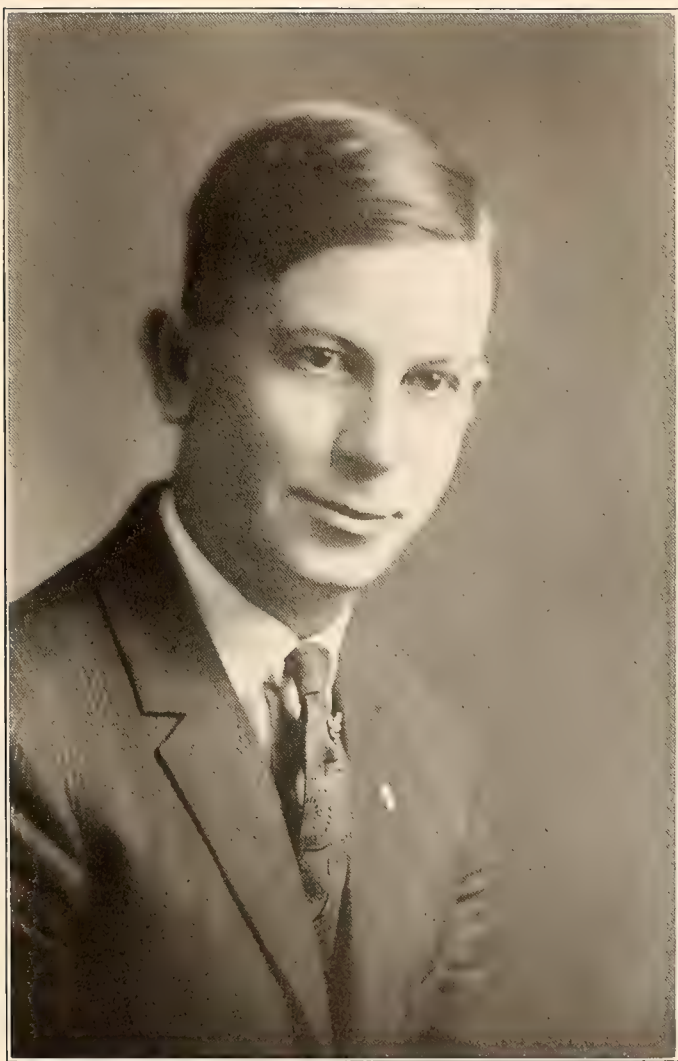
**GUIDO A. BERTOLUCCI.**—A highly respected representative of important commercial affairs, whose wide and varied experience enables him to serve his fellow-citizens with signal ability is Guido A. Bertolucci, who was born in Italy, on May 22, 1890, the son of A. P. and Policama Bertolucci. In 1895 his parents came to Sacramento, where his father, a well-known cement worker, is now residing. Mrs. Bertolucci died in December, 1921.

Guido A. Bertolucci was educated in the public schools of San Francisco and Sacramento. He learned the cement business with his father, and when he was sixteen years of age started out for himself. He has built some of the largest garages and wineries in California, and has also paved a great many streets in Sacramento. On the average, he employs about eight men and does a general concrete construction work.

He joined the United States Army in April, 1918, trained at Camp Lewis for six weeks and then was sent to Fort Riley, Kansas, where he was promoted to the rank of sergeant. June 12, 1918, he left for France and upon his arrival went to Paris, where he was made a member of the Third Unit of the Mobile Hospital Corps, organized there. His command was sent to the front and he served at Chateau Thierry, Meuse-Argonne, St. Mihiel and at Toule, four of the most active fronts during the war. He was practically under fire the entire time of his service and at the signing of the armistice he was returned to the United States and received his discharge at the Presidio at San Francisco, July 18, 1919.

On December 23, 1921, he married Miss Leona Hardt, of Los Angeles. Mr. Bertolucci is a director of the Builders' Exchange, a member and treasurer of Lodge No. 1020 of the Moose, and a trustee of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. He is a very enthusiastic baseball fan and is very fond of deer hunting. Politically he supports the best men and measures,





*C. W. Palmer*





regardless of party lines. He has always taken an intelligent interest in the public matters of his community, and is highly respected among his many acquaintances. He bought property in the Dreher tract and built a modern bungalow at 1605 Dreher Avenue, where he resides, and intends to build several more residences on lots adjoining his home.

**MALLORY E. ENOS.**—An enterprising manager, thoroughly conversant with the field in which he is so successfully operating, is Mallory E. Enos, who has charge of Ennis-Brown Company, at 100 J Street, which was established and incorporated in 1900. The Company devotes itself to the wholesale produce business, and is well regarded as one of the most progressive and prosperous business concerns in Sacramento County. On account of the success attending this enterprise, which is the result of steady support by those familiar with the promoters, it is not surprising that Mr. Enos is one of the most public-spirited citizens working for the advancement of the great Golden State.

Mallory Enos was born at Davis, in Yolo County, on St. Valentine's Day, in the year 1879, the son of William S. Enos, a native of California, and the son of sturdy pioneers, who had married Miss Cornelia Helen Russell, also of fine old pioneer stock. W. S. Enos has long since been deceased, but his devoted wife has survived him, to be the center of a circle of admiring friends. Both Mr. and Mrs. Enos were enlightened, progressive people, and they spared neither effort nor expense to give their son the best of educational advantages.

Mallory Enos went to the grammar and also the high schools of his neighborhood, and in 1898 commenced his business experience with Henderson & Brown, the wholesalers. In 1896 the family came to Sacramento; and for the past quarter of a century, Mr. Enos has been in the same business, in the same location. He is a Republican in matters of national political import.

In 1905, Mr. Enos married Miss Willette Rae Blasingame, a native of Georgia, and their fortunate union, solemnized at Chico, Cal., has been blessed in the birth of two daughters, Helen and Ruth. Mr. Enos is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a Shriner; he belongs to the Sutter Club, and also the Del Paso Country Club, being fond of golf. During the war he was one of the "Four-minute Men"; and he was a member of the committee engaged in handling potatoes and onions.

**JOHN K. REESE.**—A native son who is following in the footsteps of his father, the late David Reese, and becoming a man of affairs, and displaying the same traits of character and business acumen, is John K. Reese, rancher and district agent for the Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn. He was born at Florin, Sacramento County, December 30, 1878, a son of David and Mira L. (Kilgore) Reese, pioneers represented on another page in this work. The fourth in a family of seven children, five of whom are living, John K. Reese was educated in the public school and the high school. After his graduation from high school he entered the University of California and while attending was a member of the Phi Gamma Delta, a national fraternity, as well as the Skull and Keys honor society. He was

in his junior year at the university when his father died and he then returned to Sacramento. He engaged in the real estate business and also in farming, leasing the Leeman ranch. In 1919 he engaged in raising hops; but after three years the market fell so low that the place has since been devoted to general farming. He is still managing the Leeman ranch. In 1912 Mr. Reese began the insurance business and has been very successful in that field. As stated above, he is the district agent for the Travelers Insurance Company, of Hartford, and to it he devotes his attention and energies.

Mr. Reese was united in marriage in 1915 with Miss Gertrude Leeman, a native of Sacramento, and a daughter of William H. Leeman, and two sons have been born to them, John K., Jr., and Richard.

Mr. Reese was made a Mason in Concord Lodge No. 117, F. & A. M., and he belongs to Sacramento Chapter, R. A. M. He is also a member of Sacramento Lodge No. 6, B. P. O. E. He takes an active interest in civic and social matters, and is a member of the Rotary and Sutter Clubs, as well as the Del Paso Country Club.

Mr. Reese is an example of what well-directed energy and application can accomplish, and he is one of the native sons of which the county may well be proud.

**LOUIS E. HALVERSON.**—A decidedly practical family, of wide and valuable experience, has been that of the late Louis E. Halverson, who was a native of Christiania, Norway, where he was born on the day before Christmas, 1854, the son and second child of Halver Pederson, and grew up to be a carpenter by trade, and to own a small farm near Christiania. He attended the good schools of Norway, and, as was the habit with so many boys in that country, famed for its sea-faring men, spent three years of his youth on a freight vessel, sailing around the world. He then came to the United States, and here followed the carpenter trade for a couple of years. Coming West to Wisconsin, Mr. Halverson located at Marinette, and for a few years engaged in building by contract. After that, he became foreman for a large planing mill, and continued in that capacity for twenty years. Wherever he went, or whatever he undertook to do, he demonstrated his exceptional fitness and his absolute dependability.

At Marinette, Wis., on October 8, 1882, he was married to Miss Agnes Miller, a native of Drummond, Norway, and the daughter of Jacob and Karu (Christopherson) Miller, her father being a moulder by trade. Eleven children made up the happy family, Agnes being the ninth, and she came with her parents, when nine years old, and her father settled at Marinette, and followed his trade until his death, at the age of seventy-one. Mrs. Miller lived to be ninety.

After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Halverson moved to Grand Rapids, Wis., and there he started a planing-mill business of his own, which he conducted for four years, when he sold out and moved to Sacramento in 1911, bringing his wife and family along with him. He again resumed carpentering as a journeyman, and found plenty to do, an account of his superior skill, in Sacramento and vicinity. In October, 1920, the Halversons moved onto a forty-acre ranch at Wilton, which he had previously purchased; and this ranch is now known as the Wilton

Demonstration Farm, being equipped with the largest irrigation plant in that section of the country. There is a six-inch irrigation pump driven by a fifteen-horse-power electric motor; the well is 500 feet deep, and there is an abundant supply of water. The ranch has about twenty-five acres of fruit trees, and four acres of berries; while the balance of acreage is in grain; both horses and tractors are used for power. Mr. Halverson built modern, electric-lighted poultry houses, furnished with running water in each building, and put up all the buildings on the place, except the home, which was on the place, and in various ways made it a model farm. And there, where he had scored some of his greatest successes, he died, on December 30, 1922, and since that time the famous ranch has been managed by his son, George, with the help of the other five brothers.

There were eleven children in the Halverson family, and ten of them are sons, and they are all living. Charles is with Wood-Curtis Company of Sacramento; George started out for himself in a law office in Marinette, Wis., and became, in Sacramento, manager for the Jacobs Motor Company, and was with them for two years; William is a mechanic with that firm, in Sacramento; Edwin is on the ranch; Clarence is also on the home ranch, although he used to be a switchman on the Western Pacific Railroad; Ernest is a rancher on Elk Grove; Mabel is Mrs. Carl Morlath, of Sacramento; Elmer is an apprentice to the auto-painting trade, in Sacramento; Henry is learning the auto-mechanic trade in the same city; and Arnold and Alton are on the ranch. The family are all Republicans. Elmer has married Miss Christina McKinnon; and Ernest is the husband of Miss Nettie Ehrmann, by whom he has had three children, Fay, Richard and Betty.

**MARK HOPKINS EBEL.**—A wide-awake, progressive florist whose combined experience and artistic taste have afforded him an enviable success and prosperity, is Mark Hopkins Ebel, widely known throughout and even beyond Sacramento County. He was born in the capital city on November 10, 1874, the son of F. A. and Doris (Stehr) Ebel, the father a pioneer who came to California in the early sixties and married into one of the old Sacramento families. Mr. Ebel died in 1920, esteemed by all who knew him; but Mrs. Ebel is still living, the center of a circle of devoted friends.

Mark Hopkins Ebel went to the ordinary public schools, and rather young joined Messrs. C. B. Strong & Company, and when they failed, he took over the floral department. His father had been a florist for fifty years before him, and he thus came to acquire through his father much of the experience now so valuable to him. He grows practically all of his cut flowers, and in this respect has an advantage over some competitors. He is deeply interested in his enterprise, and at his store at 916 K Street carries a complete line of all kinds cut flowers and plants. He is a life member of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists, and of the Florists' Telegraph Delivery. Mr. Ebel is an Elk, and also a Forester; and he belongs to Sacramento Parlor No. 3, Native Sons of the Golden West, being pardonably proud of his association with the Golden State. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Rotary Club.

**CHARLES W. JONES.**—The transformation of a stretch of land along the Sacramento River, adjacent to Steamboat Slough, which was swamp land in 1892, when Charles W. Jones first located there, to one of the most attractive and remunerative farms in the delta section of the county, represents the untiring efforts of this energetic farmer. His birth occurred near Cincinnati, in Hamilton County, Ohio, August 16, 1857, in the family of David and Mary Ann (Sabin) Jones, natives of New York and Maine, respectively. David Jones lived to be eighty-four years old, and his wife was fifty-two when she passed away. Seven children were born to them, Charles W. being the only one in California.

Charles W. Jones came to California in 1877 and settled at Coleville, Mono County, where he mined for eight years. In 1892 he located in the delta section of Sacramento County, where he leased 600 acres of swamp land; he also leased other farms, and at one time cultivated 1,600 acres to beans, grain and vegetables. In 1898 he bought 400 acres on Steamboat Slough, where he now resides. He has built a house and other farm buildings, and has set ninety acres to orchard of pears and peaches; and 200 acres is devoted to asparagus-raising. Mr. Jones siphons the water from Steamboat Slough for irrigation purposes, except about sixty acres which he irrigates by a pumping-plant. In partnership with Mr. Batcher he owns 800 acres of land on Liberty Island, Solano County; and he individually owns 250 acres near Verona, Sutter County. A believer in cooperation for marketing farm products, he is a member of the Asparagus Growers' Association, the California Pear Growers' Association, and the California Bean Growers' Association.

In Stockton, on October 19, 1884, Mr. Jones was married to Miss Emma Brower, born in San Jose, Cal., a daughter of Thomas Jefferson and Martha (Griffin) Brower, born in Indiana and Ireland, respectively. Her mother came to New York when nine years of age, and had grown to young womanhood when, in the early fifties, she came with her married sister and brother-in-law in a sailer around Cape Horn to California. She married Mr. Brower in San Jose in 1858, and four children were born to them: Hannah and George, both deceased; Mrs. Jones; and Thomas Jefferson Brower, of Tracy. The father of Mrs. Jones passed away in 1869, her mother surviving until 1922, when she died at Lodi, aged eighty-seven years. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are the parents of five children, Leanna is Mrs. George H. Jensen, and has two sons, Charles Seymour and George H. Edna is Mrs. E. C. Emigh, and has three children: Edna Mae, Edgar Clyde, and Olive Louise. Frederick C. married Miss Flavia Stuber, and they have three children: Charles Frederick, Betty, and Marjorie. George D. married Miss Verna Sivils, and they have two children, Charles and George. Carl W. is attending the agricultural department of the University of California at Davis, Cal., where he has made a record as an athlete. Mr. Jones is a Democrat in his political affiliations. Fraternally, he is a member of the Isleton Lodge, I. O. O. F., and of the Sacramento Lodge No. 6, B. P. O. Elks. He has been a trustee of Reclamation District No. 3 of Grand Island, and for some years was president and manager of the Venice Island Land Company of San Joaquin County. He served as clerk of the Walker school district, and is now clerk of the board of the Beaver union school district.





*e w Jones*



**CONRAD K. HARDER.**—A widely experienced public official of exceptional initiative and executive ability is Conrad K. Harder, the inspector in the Department of Motor Vehicles, at Sacramento. He was born on April 23, 1886, near Koenigsberg, Germany, the eldest son among four children of the late Otto J. and Pauline (Wiersbitzky) Harder, both natives of Germany. They emigrated to America in 1888, bringing with them two children, and arrived in San Francisco, where they remained until their two younger children were born, and in 1892 they came to Sacramento.

Mr. Otto Harder was an expert marble and granite cutter, and with the assistance of his sons, he conducted a business for many years thereafter at the corner of Tenth and X Streets, under the firm name of Harder & Sons. They did much important work, and Mr. Harder was employed to finish the fancy stone-work on the post-office or Federal building, which stands today a splendid memorial to his artistic taste and his technical skill. He died on January 7, 1913, highly respected by all who knew him and one of the most esteemed among the eminently worthy German-American citizens in the county, survived by his widow and four children, Mrs. Harder, the center of a circle of devoted friends, having continued to live here ever since.

When only twelve years of age, Conrad Harder left school to enter upon his apprenticeship under his father to the marble and granite trade, and for four years thereafter he was a partner with his father and brother. On moving to San Francisco, however, he sold out his interests, in order to work at his trade in the bay city; but he returned to the capital. The San Jose Marble and Granite Works then sought his services as road salesman, and for two years he was their representative in the Southern California field. Early in May, 1908, Mr. Harder returned to Sacramento, and on May 30 he suffered an accident when a falling live-wire struck him down, and 11,000 volts of electricity passed through him. He luckily recovered; but the experience was the turning point in his career. He took up mechanical engineering through a course of study by correspondence with the American Correspondence Schools of New York, and for a few months owned and operated the Del Monte Auto Livery, which he sold, in order to go to Natoma as the automobile mechanic for the Natoma Consolidated Company there. He became the official driver, and the following four and one-half years were occupied in the transporting of gold bullion from Natoma to Wells Fargo & Company, at the corner of Sixth and K Streets in Sacramento, the allotted time given for the run being thirty-two minutes, Mr. Harder driving a sixty-horse-power Thomas car. During all this time, he was never put under bonds, nor did he ever have a mishap, although he thus transported many millions of dollars worth of gold bullion from the dredge headquarters at Natoma to Sacramento. In 1918, he left the Natoma Company to better himself by accepting the position of master mechanic at the Ruhstaller Brewery at Sacramento.

On January 2, 1919, Mr. Harder was appointed by the state of California as inspector of motor vehicles, for which he had qualified by the successful passing of the civil service examinations in the preceding December. For four years, he continued to discharge the arduous and responsible duties of this office, and

his official trips compelled him to cover the commonwealth, from the northern boundary at the Oregon line to the southern border at Mexico. He added greatly to his invaluable experience, and in January, 1923, was able to enter upon his new office of manager with the state department of Motor Vehicles at Sacramento, since which time he has remained about as busy a man as may be found in the capital city. He is a member of the North Sacramento Chamber of Commerce, and through many other affiliations is enabled to exert an enviable influence in favor of progress generally. As early as 1914, he became a pioneer in this new subdivision, and he was among the first settlers who located upon and improved home-property. He belongs to Lodge No. 6 of the Elks, and also to the Eagles, and is a member of the Fraternal Brotherhood.

On January 1, 1907, Mr. Harder married Miss Ella M. Clark, the ceremony taking place in San Francisco. The bride was the daughter of Mrs. Ellora (Neely) Clark, of North Sacramento. Born in Kansas, she was brought by her parents, when she was a little girl, to Panoche, San Benito County, the journey across the great plains being made in 1889 in huge, covered wagons. Her grandfather and father brought out many head of thoroughbred stock, cattle and horses, and spent the first winter in Oregon. Mrs. Harder was thus reared in the open, and grew up in the saddle on the range, in the San Benito mountains. She completed a short course at the San Benito high school, and accompanied her parents to Sacramento in 1900. One son, Karl Harder, has blessed this fortunate union.

Mr. Harder has a real hobby, centered in the Airedale dogs, and he is proprietor of the "Regular Airedale Kennels," which were started early in 1917 with four animals of high, registered blood. He now owns fifty-one thoroughbred Airedales, and has shipped stock to all corners of the United States, Canada, Mexico, South America, Japan and the Orient. He received ribbons at the annual California State Fair on three different showings. He has become a well-known authority on the Airedale dog, but he admits that there are new things to be learned every day about the animal and his care.

Mrs. Harder must also be accorded her share of credit for her own endeavor. In 1916 she took up the breeding of goats, and she has since been very busy breeding thoroughbred and high-grade Toggenburg milk goats. She studied the problems of the undertaking carefully, and has, as a reward, won many blue ribbons at the State Fair. Today, she is one of the largest breeders of exclusively thoroughbred Toggenburg milk goats in northern California. In 1922, the herd sire was purchased by the state of California, to be added to the state herd at the Sonoma State Farm; and in 1923, one of the finest thoroughbred does was selected and shipped to the State Agricultural Society of New Mexico. Mrs. Harder takes special pride in her business, and has also become well and pleasantly known through her varied writings published widely to the goat-fancying world. These contributions from her pen to farm journals and newspaper periodicals have done much to increase a healthy interest in thoroughbred Toggenburg goats and their breeding in the West.

Mrs. Harder is also Librarian at the North Sacramento Public Library, and the branch of the County



Free Library on Sixth Street, near Auburn Boulevard, the library having been opened on April 8, 1922, and since then, under Mrs. Harder's able management, having steadily grown. Formerly Mrs. W. Harris had devoted a corner in her store to county library books, which were loaned, and afterward Mrs. J. Dorman and Mrs. Weiner took over the place, but found it too much trouble. Private individuals have been encouraged to add to the library by individual contributions, but these gift-books are catalogued and kept at the library headquarters and do not circulate. A list of the magazines on hand has also been prepared, and these magazines are loaned out for thirty days, under the same rule governing the books. Mrs. Harder was associated, prior to her recent appointment, with library work at the County Free Library, in the courthouse at Sacramento, and the experience gained there is now of greatest service to her, and through her to the library-users seeking her cooperation. She has also, for five years, been the North Sacramento correspondent of the "Sacramento Bee," and it is interesting to note that she has been eminently successful in thus keeping this section of the county in vital touch with the capital city, and has thereby attained a very honorable place among the well-known women journalists of Sacramento County.

**WILLIAM H. H. GLENN.**—Among the native sons of California William H. H. Glenn is achieving prominence in a business way in Sacramento County, where he has been interested in the manufacture and sale of soft drinks for the past thirty-three years in Sacramento, and he well deserves the success that is the reward of strict integrity and a firm determination to progress. He was born at Lincoln, Placer County, on April 3, 1877, the son of John and Hattie (Hood) Glenn, both of whom were born in Erie, Pa., and who were among the early settlers of Lincoln. They came to Sacramento in 1884, and here Mrs. Glenn passed the balance of her life; Mr. Glenn died in San Francisco. Both were highly esteemed by a large circle of friends.

William attended the Sacramento public schools and when a young lad began to learn the soft drink business with C. Schnerr & Company, and he has followed this line of business ever since in this city, working for others until he decided he would start a business for himself, which he did in 1909, in a place on T Street. His square and honest dealings with the public soon increased his business and he purchased the property at 1017 V Street, erected a suitable building, and moved the Glenn Soda Works to his new plant. This he has equipped with the most modern and scientific machinery and here he makes his own products, giving the business his personal supervision. He thoroughly understands every detail and by experimenting he puts up a superior product. He believes in cooperation and is a member of the American Bottlers' of Carbonated Waters, and of the California Bottlers' Association. He has also become the agent for the popular and satisfying "50-50" drink.

Mr. Glenn married Miss Maude Dinsmore, of Fresno, though born in Michigan, and they have one daughter, Bessie Glenn. He is a Republican and fraternally is a member of the Eagles, representing the local Aerie at the Grand Convention in San

Francisco in 1910. He is deeply interested in the welfare of Sacramento County and is alert to exert his influence for the upbuilding of both city and county.

**MANUEL F. TERRA.**—Business enterprise has found a sturdy exponent in Manuel F. Terra, whose progressive spirit and determination have been manifested in all his undertakings. He was born on December 26, 1880, at Ribeirinha, Pico, Azores Islands, the son of Manuel and Marian Terra. His father came from the Azores to New York City and in early days crossed the plains to California and lived and mined here for about twenty years. He then returned to the Azores Islands, where he was married and engaged in farming, and there he raised his family and resided until his death.

Manuel F. Terra was educated in the schools of the Azores. In 1902 he came to San Leandro, Cal., and two years later made his way to Sacramento. Back in his old home, at the age of sixteen years, he was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade, and he followed his trade till he came to California. After coming here he worked as a journeyman. In 1909, he went into the contracting and building business with a partner, but since 1914 he has been in business for himself. He has become a successful contractor and builder of fine residences, flats, cottages, and apartments. Mr. Terra has been a student and is a man of great energy, and one never finds him idle. He has studied architecture, and thus is competent as a draftsman. He makes designs and plans for residences and buildings of all kinds, and he has built hundreds of residences and buildings of his own design here and in this vicinity.

In the Azores Mr. Terra was united in marriage to Mary Eгнаicia. They have been blessed with three children: Arthur, George, and Fernando. Mr. Terra is a Republican, but his political allegiance does not bar him from giving his support to a worthy candidate. He is a member of the I. D. E. S. and of the Builders' Exchange, and Master Builders' Association. He is very fond of outdoor life, taking keen pleasure in hunting and fishing.

**SCOTT F. ENNIS.**—A very efficient executive, whose experience has proven of great value to other concerns besides that which he has the honor to represent, is Scott F. Ennis, the president of the Pacific Fruit Exchange of Sacramento. He was born in San Francisco on August 15, 1872, the son of William H. Ennis, a native of Washington, D. C. He came to the Coast at the close of the Civil War, and after he had settled in California, Miss Susan D. Coates arrived, from Louisiana, and they were married in San Francisco. When the Civil War broke out, Mr. Ennis enlisted in the United States navy; and he did patriotic service in behalf of the preservation of the Union. Both parents, honored through the record of their useful lives, are now deceased.

Scott F. Ennis attended the schools of San Francisco and Sacramento, the family removing to the capital when William H. Ennis was made deputy surveyor general. He was then fifteen years old, and he went to the high school, later attending a business college. His first work for wages was in the service of the Capital Packing Company, and then he was with Hale Bros. in their county auditing department. After that, he was with Messrs. Waterhouse and Lister, and next with Henderson,



*M. F. Terra*





Brown & Company. In time, he bought out Mr. Henderson, and the firm became the Ennis-Brown Company, with headquarters at 100-110 J Street. This firm has been in business for twenty-two years, and is very properly regarded as one of the most progressive and representative business concerns in northern California. Mr. Ennis belongs to the United Commercial Travelers.

Public-spirited to a high degree, Mr. Ennis served as a volunteer in the state militia for eight years. At the age of twenty-one, he was sent to the California state legislature as a member of the assembly, to represent the southern half of Sacramento. He is a Republican in matters of national import, but too broad-minded to allow partisanship to interfere with his whole-hearted support of things local. He belongs to the Native Sons of the Golden West, is a Mason and a Knight Templar, a Shriner and a member of the Scottish Rite, and also an Elk; and he belongs to the Sutter and the Del Paso Country Clubs. He was active in all World War work, and served on all the drives. He is fond of golf, and is also a devotee of horseback riding.

**EDWARD T. HART.**—A rancher long active in a successful career, and who has earned the comforts and delights of a quiet and secure retirement, is Edward T. Hart, the once extensive farmer of Mormon Island, Folsom City. He is the proprietor of a stock-farm embracing eighty acres there, twenty-four miles east of Sacramento, where he has resided for thirty-five years. He was born on McDowell Hill, in Eldorado County, on February 19, 1853, the son of Hugo T. Hart, a pioneer of placer mining in the historic year of the Argonauts, '49, and our subject is the only surviving member of that sturdy family. His father died on McDowell Hill, in 1901, at the age of seventy-four, while Mrs. Hart survived him eight years, and passed away at the still riper age of eighty-one.

Edward Hart attended the Mormon Island school, and when old enough to do so, took up farming as a vocation, entering into a partnership, at an early age, with his parents and helping them to run the home farm. In 1878 he was married at Sudan Station to Mrs. Ida Knight, the daughter of Cy Schaff, a pioneer who came to Mormon Island in 1852 and was a popular hotel-keeper there. This old hotel had really been built in 1850 of materials brought from the East all the way round Cape Horn, then by boat from San Francisco to Sacramento, and finally by freighting teams to Mormon Island. Mrs. Hart was born in Sacramento in 1853, and from childhood was intimately associated with the growth of that district. For the past eleven years, the raising of stock and the maintaining of a first-class dairy have been the forte of Mr. Hart, and those having most dealings with him know best how well he has succeeded in his chosen field. This enviable position as an experienced man of affairs able to attend both of his own and the community's business, has brought its honors and responsibilities, and for the past twenty-five years Mr. Hart has been a trustee of Mormon Island school.

Four children blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Hart. Albert, a rancher and the right hand man of his father, is an active member of the local farm bureau in Orangevale, and besides being a very bright, progressive young man, is a capable agriculturist,

keeping himself well in touch with the latest movements in the science of husbandry in the West. Claude is a blacksmith of Yuba City. Ina has become the wife of Charles Morrison; and Edna is Mrs. Zack Darrington of Red Bank. Mrs. Hart has a daughter by a former marriage, Mrs. Sadie Johnson.

Owing to his long residence and continued activity hereabouts, Edward Hart has no end of good stories concerning the past. He recalls the early life on Mormon Island as a good deal different in contrast to present-day conditions, for at one time public gatherings would be attended by as many as 3,000 people, while today, in the district so lively in the golden days of yore, only forty-four persons are registered voters.

**JOSEPH SANER.**—As manager of the Saner ranch two miles southwest of Galt, Joseph Saner is displaying those same qualities of thrift, perseverance and industry that characterized his father, one of Galt's most esteemed citizens. He was born on the old McClaughrey ranch near Galt on April 14, 1893, the son of the late Joseph Saner and his wife, who was Mary Bisig before her marriage. Both parents were natives of Switzerland. Joseph Saner, Sr., was born in Canton Solothurn, March 23, 1860, while the birth of Mrs. Saner occurred September 24, 1865. Reared in the same environment, they both cherished the same ambitions for the greater opportunities of America, and this desire was gratified in 1883, when they both reached Sacramento County, Cal., their marriage occurring four years later, on March 9, 1887. At first they rented land and engaged in farming, and as a result of their industry they were enabled to purchase a place of their own four years later, and to add to it by subsequent purchase until their holdings totaled over 900 acres. Mr. Saner passed away in the prime of life on October 14, 1908, when only forty-eight years old, leaving a record of industry and good citizenship in which his family may well take pride. Since then Mrs. Saner, assisted by her children, has carried forward the enterprises begun by her husband, demonstrating splendid business acumen and a thorough knowledge of every detail of ranching. Mr. and Mrs. Saner were the parents of eight children: Frieda, Mrs. A. J. Wright of San Francisco; Amelia, Mrs. E. S. Glanville of Tracy; Joseph; Robert, who died when twenty-one; Lilly, Mrs. M. J. McKinstry of Stockton; Harry, living at Stockton; William, residing at Galt; and Evelyn, the youngest daughter, who met a tragic death when their home was burned on October 27, 1905, a deep bereavement to the entire family that only time could heal.

Joseph Saner attended the grammar school at Galt in the pursuit of an education, and from his boyhood days assisted with the farm work. He was only fifteen years old at the time of his father's death, but he manfully assumed his portion of the responsibility and for several years has had the management of the large Saner ranch of over 900 acres, a task he is successfully accomplishing. For some time he has maintained a large dairy there, and now has about fifty cows.

On October 20, 1920, at Sacramento, Mr. Saner was married to Miss Irene Davis, the daughter of John and Elizabeth (McKnight) Davis. She was born at Santa Rosa, but the family moved to Woodbridge when she was a young girl and there she was reared and educated. Mr. and Mrs. Saner have one daughter,

Eleanor Berenice. Mr. Saner is popular in fraternal circles, being a member of the Masons and the Odd Fellows, and a past grand of the latter order. He is also a past president of Galt Parlor, N. S. G. W., and with his wife belongs to the Rebekahs at Galt. Mrs. Saner is also a member of the Native Daughters of the Golden West, at Galt.

**MRS. SARAH MUGFORD.**—For the past ten years Mrs. Sarah Mugford has resided on her three-acre home place on Fruitridge Road, where she conducts a small dairy. Mrs. Mugford has witnessed the wonderful growth and progress of this section of Sacramento County, for it was but sparsely settled when she purchased her home place. She is a native Californian, born at Placerville, then known as Hangtown, on August 18, 1857, the eldest daughter of Henry J. and Mary (Thomas) Hartley, natives of England and South Wales, respectively. Henry J. Hartley was married in 1856, and shortly after started across the plains with an ox-team train to California, arriving at Hangtown in the fall of the same year. He prospected in the vicinity of Folsom, but gave up mining to follow his trade as a stone mason. Ten children were born to them, eight daughters and two sons, of whom six survive: Mrs. Mugford, of this sketch; Mrs. Edner, of Placerville; Mrs. Pilotti, of Diamond Spring; Mrs. Mary Pritchard, residing in Oakland; Mrs. Alice Johnson, residing in Berkeley; and Hattie Hartley, of Marysville. Mrs. Hartley, the mother, was one of the first of the pioneer California women to help in getting a public school started in Eldorado County; the first school was held in an old building in 1857, and each family paid twenty-five cents tuition per week.

On January 19, 1874, Miss Sarah Hartley was married to John Mugford, who was born in Cornwall, England, in 1835. He accompanied his brother Samuel to California via Panama in 1855, and was engaged in mining until 1869, when he received an injury which caused him to seek a different occupation. Removing to Carbondale, he bought 160 acres of land; but after paying for it, he was obliged to turn it over to the railroad. The family then removed to Sutter Creek, where they later bought land. From this land he cleared the timber, which he hauled to Sutterville for fuel in the mills at Sutter Creek. Mr. and Mrs. Mugford were the parents of eight children. William is married and has three children, one of whom is married and has one son five years old. William Mugford and his family reside in Sacramento, where he is foreman in the bolt shop of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. Leona is now Mrs. Frank Carroll, and they have two sons and one daughter. Jane is the widow of James Langdon; she has three children, and the family reside in Sacramento. Samuel has a wife and six children; John is married and has one son; Bessie is Mrs. Frank F. Silva, and they have six children; Arthur is at home, and is one of the stockholders in the Northern California Milk Association; and Minnie is deceased, survived by five children. Mr. Mugford became a United States citizen in 1867, and thereafter voted the Republican ticket; he passed away May 6, 1898. Mrs. Mugford has been an active member of the Free Methodist Church for more than twenty years.

**THEODORE ERICKSON.**—A practical painter and artistic decorator who has so successfully developed his business that he has become an extensively operating contractor, is Theodore Erickson, a native of Sweden, where he was born on February 1, 1883, the son of Thuve and Elena Erickson. The father, a Scandinavian by birth, came across the ocean when a boy, married in the United States, and returned to Sweden, where he and his devoted wife both rounded out well-spent lives, and merited and received the esteem of all who knew them. For most of his life, Thuve Erickson was a carpenter, although he took up agriculture toward the end of his career.

Theodore Erickson attended the excellent public schools of Sweden, a part of that educational system so famous throughout the world, and when fourteen years old commenced to learn his trade, at which he worked steadily until he came to the United States. He located at first in Chicago, where for eight years he found employment as a journeyman painter; and then, migrating West to San Francisco, he worked there for some of the larger firms for another eight years. Wherever he worked, whatever he did, he demonstrated both his knowledge in every ordinary detail of his trade, and considerable original artistic gift as well; and his faithful service to his employers gradually built up for him a reputation that proved of great value to him when he established a business of his own.

In April, 1912, Mr. Erickson came to Sacramento, and for the past eight years he has been well established here in business for himself. He does general painting of residences of all kinds, and makes interior decorating his specialty. He employs five men to care for his various contracts, and through conscientious oversight of his work, has been able to build up a prosperous business. Mr. Erickson belongs to the Master Painters and to the Builders' Exchange. In politics, he is a Republican. Fond of outdoor life, he especially enjoys a day's outing with rod and reel. In fraternal life, Mr. Erickson is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he is also a member of the Swedish lodge, "Vasa."

**JOHN T. HUNT.**—A general contractor of wide experience, whose constructive work, carried on with unremitting enterprise and through the use of considerable capital and the very best appliances and devices for rapid, up-to-date accomplishment, entitles him to be classed as one of the real builders of both city and county, is John T. Hunt, the proprietor of the well-known establishment at 3781 Sixth Avenue, Sacramento. He was born at New Castle, in New Castle County, Del., on February 26, 1884, the son of Jacob K. and Mary J. (Ready) Hunt. In the home of these pioneers, John T. Hunt began his preparation for the tasks of life, attending the schools in Sacramento, to which city he had come at an early age, in 1893.

As a youth, he worked in clerical positions in local stores, and in 1907 joined his brother, T. B. Hunt, in contracting for work, the two continuing together for some years. Then, for a while, he worked as a journeyman carpenter, and of late as a general contractor. Seeing the need for better work, more satisfactory both to the prospective owner and also to the prospective dweller or tenant, in the building of houses and flats, he has confined





*M. Hro. Erickson.*









*A. E. Piersey*



himself largely to such residences, studying to give the city something late in style and modern in conveniences, and at the same time at the lowest possible cost compatible with artistic and enduring work. In this he may be said to be more than ordinarily successful, and in consequence he has secured a handsome share of patronage. He belongs to the Builders' Association and to the Master Builders, and has been steadily active in promoting the best interests of the entire Sacramento region in the matter of structural development. He has also done some prospecting, hoping to open up new channels for enterprise.

In Auburn, Mr. Hunt was married to Miss Pearl May Tauzer, a native daughter of Woodland, an accomplished lady, moving in a circle of devoted friends. Mr. Hunt belongs to the Eagles and the Woodmen of the World. In politics he holds himself aloof from any fixed party affiliation, seeking rather the best interests of the community in which he lives.

**MICHAEL O'NEIL.**—A successful nurseryman, Michael O'Neil has established himself on a ranch at Arcade Park, northeast of Sacramento, and has recently completed a modern residence there for his family. A native son of California, he was born at Marysville, January 13, 1881, the son of John and Mary O'Neil, both natives of Ireland. The father, who was a longshoreman in New York City, came to California in 1852 and entered the employ of the Greeley Flour Mills; and later he helped in the building of the levees at Marysville. He passed away in 1882, the father of five children, of whom Michael was the youngest. Mrs. O'Neil was afterwards married to L. Borrel, a native of France, who had come to California in 1865; he was for years a blacksmith in Marysville, but spent his latter days in Sacramento, where he passed away in 1913. Three daughters were born of this union: Cecilia, Grace and Esther Borrel.

Starting out for himself at the age of fourteen, Michael O'Neil entered the employ of W. R. Skinner in one of the early canneries at Marysville, where he learned the packing business in all its branches, working each season in the cannery, and on neighboring ranches in the meantime. In 1901 he came to Sacramento with his brother, John O'Neil, who came there to take charge of the soldering of fruit cans for the California Cooperative Canneries. At this time this was all done by hand, and his brother held the record for handling 1,000 cans an hour. Entering the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad shops at Sacramento, Michael O'Neil had charge of the boiler and furnace rooms, and also worked in the rolling mills, working in the shops until 1909, when he started in as a clerk in a grocery store, later becoming the owner of a grocery in Sacramento. In 1915 he sold out his business, and with a partner, C. J. Millgate, established himself in the nursery business, growing young trees for the Kirkman Nurseries, and for others; and in this he has met with good success from the start.

In 1919, Mr. O'Neil was married to Miss Ethel Sanderson, born in Sacramento County, the daughter of Marion and Minnie Sanderson, pioneer residents of this county, Mr. Sanderson being connected with the Southern Pacific Railroad shops. Mr. and Mrs. O'Neil have one daughter, Ethel Bernice. Mr. O'Neil is a member of Sheridan Lodge, No. 312, I. O. O. F., while Mrs. O'Neil belongs to the Rebekahs.

**ALFRED E. PIERSON.**—An interesting display, both of builders' materials and of workmanship, is that of Alfred E. Pierson, the hard-wood floor expert, at 865 Santa Ynez Way, Sacramento. He was born at Aurora, Ill., on November 5, 1887, the son of James P. and Matilda (Anderson) Pierson. The mother breathed her last when our subject was a boy of five years of age. In October, 1916, Alfred Pierson came out to California with his father, who established himself in business in Sacramento, where he is highly esteemed as a carriage wood-worker.

Alfred E. Pierson attended the public schools of Iowa, going for a year to the Cedar Rapids high school. Then he learned the wood-working trade, as it applies to carriage-building, under his father's guidance, and followed that line of technical work for six years. Then he took up the specialty now oftener in demand, the laying of hardwood floors, and from 1907 to 1911 was with the Inlaid Floor Company of San Francisco. In the latter year, he joined the Sacramento Hardwood Floor Company. After a couple of years, feeling that he ought to build and develop for himself, he established his own hardwood-floor business, and since 1913 he has enjoyed an ever-increasing volume of trade. Successful from the start, where formerly he employed one man, he now keeps eleven busy. He has furnished all the hardwood flooring for most of the better class of residences recently constructed in Sacramento, and he also contracts both to furnish and to lay the flooring. He belongs to the Builders' Exchange and the Exchange Luncheon Club. In politics he is a Republican.

When Mr. Pierson married, in 1912, he chose for his bride Miss Mable Jensen, a native daughter and one of the popular belles of Sacramento; and they have one child, Richard. Fraternally, Mr. Pierson is a member of Capital Lodge, I. O. O. F., and of Aerie No. 9, of the Eagles; and in the social circles of these organizations, and elsewhere, he and his wife enjoy an enviable popularity.

**FRANCISCO F. SILVA.**—The latter part of the active life of Francisco F. Silva has been associated with fruit raising on his home place of seven and a half acres on the Fruitridge Road, and his success in this industry is as marked as was his success for fifteen years in the feed and fuel business in Sacramento. He was born in Fayal, Azores Islands, April 7, 1864, a son of John F. and Mary (Pacheota) Silva, the former a native of the Isle of Pico and the latter of Fayal. John F. Silva came to California first in 1846 and prospected in Sonoma County; then he returned to his native country and his second journey to California occurred in the late fifties; he again returned to Fayal, where he was married and where he passed away, survived by five children and his widow. In May, 1878, Francisco F. and his brother Charles arrived in California and located at Sutterville, where Francisco F. Silva worked on a dairy farm for fifty cents per day; the following spring he went to Davisville, where he received two dollars per day, working in the harvest fields; later, with his brother John, he went into the dairy business at Fremont, which was successfully conducted until 1893, when Francisco F. Silva sold his interest and moved to Fallon, Nev., where he engaged in farming and stock raising for eight years on a 500-acre ranch. In 1901, Mr. Silva made a trip to Fayal to close his parent's estate. This

occupied him for eight months, and upon returning to California he located at Sacramento, where he established a feed and fuel yard at 15 Front Street, which he conducted for fifteen years, when he sold out and retired to his fruit ranch on the Fruitridge Road. About four years ago he purchased range land in the vicinity of Toll, Cal., from which the timber is being removed and the land planted to orchard.

On September 22, 1908, Mr. Silva was married to Miss Bessie Mugford, a daughter of Mrs. Sarah Mugford, a pioneer of Sutter Creek, Cal. The late John Mugford, father of Mrs. Silva, was a pioneer rancher in Amador County. Mr. and Mrs. Silva are the parents of six children: Bessie L., Hazel, Sarah, Helen, Ada, and Frank F., Jr.

**LOUIS SPOSITO.**—The recent marvelous development of Sacramento County is undoubtedly due in part to the keen foresightedness and bold enterprise of such leaders in the field of transportation as Louis Sposito, the wide-awake and ever accommodating proprietor of the Sacramento, Roseville, and Lincoln Auto-Truck Freight Line, and one of the owners of the Biltwell Garage. He was born in San Francisco on July 6, 1885, the son of Frank Sposito, and his good wife, Madeline. His father became a pioneer settler in the Bay City when it was a mere village. Both of these worthy folks are still living, and have been eye-witnesses of the marvelous changes they themselves helped to bring about, in the growth and development of the state.

Louis Sposito went to the local grammar schools, and continued his training for life in the larger school of actual, practical experience. He worked at various jobs, even trying railroading, and came at last, in 1910, through a kindly destiny, to Sacramento. He liked the town, and made friends there; and soon he decided to establish what was then much needed, an auto-truck freight line running between the capital and the city of Auburn. Compelled to start in a modest way, he began with his one truck, and he was soon doing most of the transporting required between the two points; and as business gradually and steadily increased, he added to his equipment, until he was operating four trucks and four trailers. With this superior outfit he was well able to handle the largest amounts of freight needing transportation. For a handsome consideration he was induced to sell the line to Snyder Brothers, the sale taking effect on April 1, 1922.

With a partner, Anthony Breverly, Mr. Sposito then purchased the Biltwell Garage, at 830 L Street, where he engages in a general garage business. The Biltwell Garage is one of the best-built garages in the capital city, and is thoroughly fire-proof. On May 8, 1923, with J. L. Fithian, he bought the Sacramento, Roseville and Lincoln Auto-Truck Freight Line, and has continued the business, selling the old equipment and purchasing new. He has a five-ton White truck; and his headquarters are located at 501 I Street, where all the freight trucks leave. His business is growing rapidly, necessitating an increase in his equipment, and his headquarters are seldom other than busy.

In Sacramento, April 25, 1923, Mr. Sposito was united in marriage with Miss Lyla Bentley, a native daughter of the state, born at Vacaville, and he resides with his wife in his comfortable residence at 2000 E Street. Non-partisan in his political affiliations, he supports the best men and the best measures. Frater-

nally he is a popular member of the Eagles and the Red Men. He is fond of sports, particularly enjoying the national game of baseball, and when business permits he is also not averse to a lively boxing-bout.

**WILLIAM A. THIELBAHR.**—An experienced, progressive builder who has become one of the most successful general contractors at the capital city, and who does business also throughout Sacramento County and Valley, is William A. Thielbahr, located on the Auburn Boulevard in North Sacramento. He was born in Sacramento, at the corner of Twenty-seventh and P Streets, on August 10, 1884, the son of Charles J. and Julia (Deterding) Thielbahr, of good pioneer stock. Charles J. Thielbahr was brought to Sacramento as a child three years of age, and lived with his folks where the Buffalo Brewery now stands. This was in 1855, and our subject's maternal grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Deterding, conducted a hotel at Mills for the drivers of oxen, teaming to the mines. Charles J. Thielbahr was a cooper. He learned his trade with John Ochser, and followed it until he was forty-five years of age. He then took up carpentering, which he still follows, rendering excellent service. Mrs. Thielbahr, whom many will recall with gratitude, affection and esteem on account of her estimable qualities as a woman, died at the age of thirty years.

William Thielbahr was sent to the public schools until his fifteenth year, when he learned his trade—with more than the usual thoroughness of artisans of today. In 1907 he engaged in contracting and building on his own account. He was foreman of construction on the Sacramento Hotel, and also on the Weinstock & Lubin Building, and the Hale Bros.' store; and he erected C. E. Johnston's home in North Sacramento, and also the Prentice Burtiss residence, one of the finest in the city. He employs eight men, and belongs to the Master Builders and to the Builders' Exchange, where he welcomes progressive ideas and methods, and is himself known for the aggressive manner in which he carries through anything he once undertakes.

Mr. Thielbahr was one of the pioneers of North Sacramento. There were only three families living there when he built his residence, and since then he has aided materially in building up the city. He was one of the three original men that obtained the lighting district for North Sacramento; and later on they succeeded in forming a fire district. He is now serving as lighting commissioner and also as fire commissioner for North Sacramento.

In the capital city, June 24, 1903, Mr. Thielbahr was married to Miss Laura Cushman, who was born in Shenandoah Valley, Amador County, a daughter of William and Stella (Harrell) Cushman, born in Massachusetts of an old New England family, who became pioneers of California. Grandfather Harrell was a pioneer of Hangtown, now Placerville, and as a placer miner helped in the hydraulic mining at Coon Hollow, where they cut out the whole mountain. Mrs. Thielbahr received her education in Amador County. She is a woman of pleasing personality, and presides gracefully over her husband's home. They have two children: Elaine Florence attending Sacramento high school, class of 1924, and William M., attending the grammar school. In politics, Mr. Thielbahr is a Democrat.





Wm. A. Thielbahr  
Laura E Thielbahr





**LEO STEPPAN.**—An Austro-American who has more than made good in California, and who, since coming to Sacramento, has become a general favorite, enjoying an enviable reputation throughout city and county, is Leo Steppan, who was born in Austria on May 7, 1870, the son of Martin and Katherine (Butler) Steppan, of old German families, who crossed the ocean to the United States when Leo was seven years of age. They located near Ottawa, Franklin County, Kans., where Martin Steppan, who was also a musician, found it necessary to take up agricultural pursuits, if he would support his family after their accustomed manner of living; and now that these worthy folks are both dead, it is a pleasure to record that they sought to do their duty, in their modest sphere in life, and that they undoubtedly did make many others more comfortable and happier through their lives and good works.

Leo Steppan gave the public school teachers all that they asked of him as the price of a popular education, but he added to his curriculum the study of music, determined some day to be a real musician; for his father had been bandmaster in the Austrian army, and the son inherited from him no little genius. There were five boys in the musician-farmer's family, and the father formed an orchestra by the aid of his sons, and they furnished the music for country dances and such local affairs. Leo Steppan also traveled with Forepaugh's Circus as solo cornetist for four years, and then he was with a dramatic company for two years. Then he entered the service of an institution at Kankakee, Ill., as leader of the orchestra and band, and traveled with another circus when they featured the band for a season. He next located at Topeka, Kans., for a short time, and at Glenwood, Iowa, and was the leader of the band for the Institution for the feeble-minded at Glenwood, the largest school for the feeble-minded in the world, having charge of the children's band, which took prizes for three years, and teaching band instruments.

In 1904, Mr. and Mrs. Steppan came to Sacramento; and here he joined the 2nd Regiment Band, and was made bandmaster under Colonel Seymour. He has also played, and still plays, in theaters in Sacramento, where he has his own orchestra and band. He usually handles the cornet, by preference; but he can play all instruments, more or less. In 1917, the "Pacific Coast Musician" said: "The State Fair closed on September 15, a blaze of pyrotechnical glory. Probably the prize contests for bands thrilled the music-lovers more than any other musical feature. Some eighteen bands participated; among these were several well-known organizations, including several Native Sons' bands, the Naval Training Station Band of Vallejo, the Naval Volunteers' Band of the Battleship Oregon, and the winner of the first prize in Class A, Steppan's Concert Band of Sacramento. In all, \$2,600 was divided among the winners in the several classes. The fact that the three judges were non-residents, and that patriotic sentiment naturally favored the naval bands, strongly emphasized the musical ability of the winning band, and its director, Leo Steppan. The band has a membership of fifty-five men, all but two or three being residents of Sacramento. . . . Director Steppan elected for his selection the well-known and popular 'Jubel Overture,' of Weber."

In Topeka, Kans., in 1894, Mr. Steppan was married to Miss Alice Heft, a daughter of Ferdinand Heft,

a world-famous musician with a specialty for the violin. She studied violin under her father and others, including Ralph Wylie of Kansas City, and became a postgraduate of Highland Park College at Des Moines in 1898. After her marriage, Mrs. Steppan taught violin and orchestral instruments at the Glenwood institution for eight years. She was born in Neuchatel, Switzerland. Her father was a graduate of the Leipsic Conservatory and as a finished violinist did concert work and teaching. He married Marie L. Wuthier, who was of French descent; and they migrated to Dixon, Ill., where Professor Heft taught at the Dixon Normal School, and Mrs. Steppan studied the violin under her father. Mrs. Steppan is now doing professional work in music. She is leader of the Ladies' Orchestra of the Tuesday Club, and in 1921 won the silver cup. One child, Carl, is going to school. Mrs. Steppan is a member of the Tuesday and the Saturday Clubs; and Mr. Steppan belongs to the Red Men.

**MRS. CATHERINE MOSHER.**—A very enterprising, public-spirited and successful woman, who is making progress in agriculture and horticulture, is Mrs. Catherine Mosher, who in maidenhood was Catherine Glenn, a native of the state of Iowa, born at Ottumwa. Her father, Patrick Glenn, was a native of New York State, who emigrated to the Middle West and became an early settler in Mahaska County, Iowa, where he followed agriculture, becoming the owner of a farm near Ottumwa. There, too, he was married, being united with Miss Margaret Moore, who was born in Ireland, where she was reared until ten years of age, when she accompanied her parents to St. Louis, Mo. Having become interested in California, Patrick Glenn decided to cast in his lot with the Pacific Coast region; so he came hither, and after looking around, he decided to locate near Walnut Grove, Sacramento County, and was joined by his wife and daughter Catherine in 1877. He engaged in grain-raising, expanding his operations until he was raising grain on a very large scale on Staten Island. Later he removed to a farm near Madera; but after a series of dry years, he returned and made his home in Sacramento, where he resided until his death in December, 1915. His wife had passed away the preceding year, leaving two children, of whom Catherine is the only one now living.

Catherine Glenn came to California with her mother when she was a little girl of seven years and attended school at Walnut Grove, after which she entered Mt. St. Gertrude's Academy at Rio Vista, where she was graduated. She was married in 1887, at the age of seventeen years, being united with William Mosher, who was born in St. Paul, Minn. His father, Jacob Mosher, was a Nova Scotian. Emigrating to the West, he became a pioneer in St. Paul, and there his son William was educated in the public schools. In 1883 William Mosher came to Sacramento County, Cal., where he followed farming. After his marriage he farmed on different ranches on Merritt Island until 1903, when he purchased the ranch where Mrs. Mosher now resides, on the Sacramento River, about twelve miles south of the capital city, in Reclamation District No. 744, just north of Hood. There was an old orchard on the place, and he set more trees and became active and much interested in horticulture. However, he was not long permitted to enjoy the fruits of his labors, for he

passed away on June 28, 1908, at the age of forty-six years, leaving six children to mourn his loss. Norbert Glenn, who was educated at Christian Brothers College in Sacramento, is a horticulturist and farmer on Tyler Island. Frances was a graduate of Mt. St. Gertrude's, and is now the wife of W. A. Creed, residing in Napa. Gretta, a graduate of the San Jose State Normal School, was engaged in teaching until she became Mrs. Lloyd Coons; they make their home in San Francisco. William was educated at Christian Brothers College, and is now a farmer at Walnut Grove. Myrtle also attended Mt. St. Gertrude's, after which she married H. F. Hapgood, and now resides near Clarksburg. The youngest daughter, Carmel, also a graduate of San Jose State Normal School, has shown much ability as an efficient teacher in the Sacramento schools, and is now the wife of George R. Arthur, of Sacramento.

Since her husband's death, Mrs. Mosher has operated the ranch, continuing the improvements they had planned, with a view to putting the whole place into fruit. She has been very successful and has purchased the old Osborn ranch of fifty-eight acres adjoining, and also a ranch of eighty-two acres at Walnut Grove, devoted to orchard and asparagus. The home place comprises 200 acres devoted to raising fruit and vegetables. The last six years, she has made a specialty of raising vegetable seed for large seed houses, which she has found not only interesting but also profitable. To accomplish these results, she oversees and superintends the work in the various departments, her natural ability and business acumen, coupled with her years of experience, making for her success. Her place is well improved, the residence being large, palatial and modern. A woman of culture and refinement, coupled with a very pleasing personality, she presides over her home competently and gracefully, her hospitality and good-will being much appreciated by her many friends. A staunch Republican in matters of politics, she is patriotic and took part in the various Red Cross and allied war drives. A believer in cooperation, she is a member of the California Pear Growers' Association.

**WILLIAM VORTRIEDE.**—Throughout a period of residence in California dating from 1887, William Vortriede has filled a number of positions of trust and responsibility in his special line of work, that of landscape gardener. Since 1911 he has held the position of state gardener and at the same time is advising gardener for all the state institutions. In the laying out of public and high school grounds his advice and cooperation is sought and readily given without any thought of compensation.

William Vortriede was born in Germany, October 24, 1861, a son of Edward and Paulina (Berger) Vortriede, both natives of Germany, now deceased. Mr. Vortriede received his education in the schools of Germany and at an early age decided to take up gardening as a trade. He remained at home with his parents until he was twenty years old, and then came to the United States and went direct to Toledo, Ohio, where he worked for his uncle for four years; then he came West and was employed at Coronado Beach from the beginning of laying out the grounds, for four years, working at his trade during that period. He then removed to Stockton, where he was employed at the state hospital for thirteen years. He was placed in charge of the grounds of the

public schools of Stockton, and for four years was landscape gardener for George West & Sons; then for two years he was with Dr. Samuel Langdon in orchard work at Stockton. In 1911 he was made state gardener at the capitol grounds in Sacramento, where he has given entire satisfaction.

The marriage of Mr. Vortriede united him with Miss Christina Jergensen, and they are the parents of two children, Paulina and Edward. At seventeen years of age, Edward Vortriede volunteered for service in the U. S. Navy, and he served through the World War, and is now in the Sacramento Transportation Company service. In politics Mr. Vortriede is a Republican. His hobby is the study and cultivation of plants and flowers.

**HAROLD H. HUSBYE.**—A very enterprising, well-equipped concern, always ready for any emergency, and always in demand by the most responsible interests in Sacramento City, and County, is the contract-hauling and sand-producing firm of Husbye & Reeves, so efficiently represented by the alert Harold H. Husbye, a native of Norway who has more than made good in California. He was born on December 20, 1882, the son of Hans and Bredine Husbye, now deceased, both of whom enjoyed the esteem of their fellow-men.

Harold H. Husbye was fortunate in having enjoyed the advantages of the excellent schools in his native land, and when he came out to the United States in 1902, at the age of twenty, he was well-prepared to take up the struggle for a livelihood. He spent a few years in the city of Philadelphia, and in 1908 came out to San Francisco, where he was busily engaged as a sea-faring man up till 1911, when he began trucking and hauling material in San Francisco. Meeting with success, he increased his equipment until he had six trucks. In 1917 he located in Sacramento, where he engaged in the same business, soon associating himself with J. R. Reeves under the firm name of Husbye & Reeves, Contract Hauling and Sand Producers. They have ten trucks and now do much of the hauling for the general contractors, being engaged on city work as well as on private contracts. The firm owns a sand plant at the Twelfth Street Bridge across the American River (the plant being located on the north side of the river), and are thus able to furnish their own sand. They have a drag-line cableway with which they take the sand out of the American River. The sand is then screened and washed, after which it is elevated to the bunkers, from which it is loaded by gravity into the trucks for distribution. This plant was built and installed by Husbye & Reeves, and has proved a success, as it provides them with an abundance of excellent sand, in which they are the largest local dealers.

In San Francisco, in 1913, Mr. Husbye was united in marriage with Miss Valborg Larsen, who was born on the beautiful Lake Mjosen, the largest inland body of water in all Norway. There she was reared to womanhood and received a good education, after which she came to La Crosse, Wis., in 1905. In 1910 she came to San Francisco, and it was there she met and married Mr. Husbye. Their union has been blessed with the birth of a daughter, Evelyn. Mr. Husbye belongs to the San Francisco Aerie, No. 5, of the Eagles.





Harold H. Husbye



**JOHN A. McGRATH.**—A young man who is a successful farmer of Andrus Island is John A. McGrath, who with his brother Eugene farms the 112-acre fruit and asparagus farm belonging to their mother. He was born in Sacramento City on June 12, 1901, a son of Patrick Henry and Mary Jane (Foster) McGrath, both natives of New York State. When Patrick Henry McGrath was fifteen years of age, he came to California and worked in San Francisco. He married Miss Mary Jane Foster in Sacramento. He became identified with the prison board; and later, when he removed to San Francisco, he was secretary for many years of the Bear Gulch Water Company. When John A. was a baby of nine months, his parents removed to Berkeley, Cal., where they resided for nine years. They then removed to San Francisco and there made their home for the following ten years. Patrick Henry McGrath passed away in San Francisco, April 4, 1922, aged sixty-two. The mother of our subject makes her home in San Francisco.

Grandfather James Foster came to California in an early day and settled on Andrus Island, where he purchased 112 acres of land. There he resided to the time of his death, when he willed the place to his daughter, the mother of our subject. Besides the 112 acres on Andrus Island, she owns 600 acres eighteen miles north of Marysville which has a twenty-acre vineyard on it, the balance being used for general farming purposes.

John A. McGrath is the youngest of a family of six children, the others being: James Foster; Walter, deceased; Frank, deceased; Gertrude, now Mrs. A. J. Reed, residing in San Francisco; and Eugene. Mr. McGrath was educated in the grammar school in Berkeley, and attended Star of the Sea Business College in San Francisco. He spent his summer vacations on the ranch on Andrus Island where he learned fruit-growing. The ranch is irrigated by an electric pumping-plant, and the crops raised are beans, asparagus and fruit. He also operates his mother's ranch at Marysville. Mr. McGrath is a Republican in politics. Fraternally, he is a member of Courtland Parlor No. 106, N. S. G. W.

**WILLIAM R. SELKIRK.**—Reared on the links of one of Scotland's well-known golf courses, it is but natural that William R. Selkirk should occupy a foremost place as an instructor among the devotees of golf; and he is known as the Sir Harry Lauder of California among his many friends. A native of the land of the heather, he was born at Musselborough, six miles east of Edinburgh, on October 6, 1882, the youngest son of a family of five children born to James and Margaret (Dickson) Selkirk. The father, who was keeper of the greens at Musselborough golf links, passed away in 1883, and his widow passed through many a hard struggle in rearing her family. She was a woman of remarkable personality and strength of character, and from her our subject inherited many of the winning characteristics that have brought him success.

Mr. Selkirk's first remembrance of golf dates back to his fourth year, when he first began to handle a club, although at that time he was nearly as broad as he was long. At the age of ten he started to work in the mines during the winter seasons, spending his summers on the golf course; and his enthusiasm for the sport enabled him to make rapid strides, so that at sixteen he entered his career as a professional

golfer. He also took up his work as instructor and continued in Scotland until 1906, when he came to California. Arriving in San Francisco at the time of the great fire, he at first busied himself in reclamation work there and did his part in the rebuilding of the city. The following eight years were spent as instructor at Lincoln Park links there, and he then came to Sacramento as instructor at the municipal links for two years.

In 1917, Mr. Selkirk was importuned to become instructor for the newly organized Del Paso Country Club, near Sacramento; and he has since continued with them, enjoying an ever increasing popularity. In 1920 he was called to the bedside of his mother in Scotland and was away for five months, although it was not until two months after his return that the sad news of her death came. On the eve of his departure he received from the members of the club a handsome leather wallet and autographed script setting forth the high esteem in which he was held personally, as well as for his splendid services; and on his return he received an equally appreciative greeting. His ability as a golf instructor is known throughout the Northwest, and he holds the unique record of having given a complete set of thirty-six lessons in golf instruction within a twenty-four-hour day, starting on the links at six, a. m., and completing on the indoor course at two, a. m. Mr. Selkirk is also an authority in the laying out of golf courses. In 1922 he completed several courses in northern California, as follows: For the Napa Club, Oroville Club, Marysville Club, Davis Club, Red Bluff Club and Chico Club; and these stand out as the most beautiful in that part of the state.

**GEORGE BELENEY, SR.**—From his young manhood, George Beleney has been a resident of California; and the greater part of his life since his nineteenth year has been spent in the commission business in San Francisco. He was born in France, August 9, 1855, and in his nineteenth year came to California and located in San Francisco, where he first worked for wages. Then he went into the wholesale commission business on Washington Street, and this business has since engaged his attention. In 1900 he built a home at Lockspur, near San Rafael, Cal., where he has since made his home; but his business headquarters are in San Francisco. In 1903 Mr. Beleney purchased 560 acres on Grand Island, two miles northwest of Ryde, 100 acres of which is in orchard, and 250 acres in asparagus, while the balance is devoted to beans, beets and general farming.

The marriage of Mr. Beleney occurred in San Francisco, and united him with Miss Marie Blanche, also a native of France, who came to California a short time previous to her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Beleney are the parents of four children. Blanche is now Mrs. Ussery; Jeanette is deceased; George, Jr., is the trustee of the ranch on Grand Island which is leased to Lee Chong; and Marie is Mrs. Strong of Healdsburg.

George Beleney, Jr., was born in San Francisco, August 13, 1893, and was educated at the Belmont Academy, where he was graduated in 1912. After his graduation he entered the Bank of Italy in San Francisco, and worked his way up from the bottom to the position of receiving teller. On March 8, 1918, he entered the United States Army and was



sent to Camp Lewis in Company M, 363rd Infantry, of the 91st Division. He sailed for France on June 20, 1918, and was in all the battles which his regiment engaged in. He was among the reserves at St. Mihiel, was wounded by shrapnel, and sustained a severe laceration of his left leg during the Meuse-Argonne battle and was sent to the hospital at Bordeaux. Following his recovery he rejoined his regiment just as the armistice was signed. Returning to the United States with his regiment he was discharged in April, 1919, at the Presidio. On his return he resumed his old position as receiving teller in the Bank of Italy, and continued there until March 19, 1921, when he resigned his position to take charge as trustee of his father's ranch at Ryde. He is a member of the American Legion of San Rafael.

George Beleney, Sr., is a member of the Masonic order; and both father and son are active members of the Asparagus Growers' Association.

**FRANKLIN L. YOUNGMAN.**—Much of the attraction of California, and especially of Sacramento County as a place of residence, is undoubtedly due to the adequate facilities for medical treatment and service furnished by such representatives of the drug-trade and the medical profession as Franklin L. Youngman, the popular druggist of 2700 Twenty-fourth Street, Sacramento. He was born at Lake View, Mich., on July 1, 1876; and his parents were George C. and Julia (Kilborn) Youngman, who came out to California in November, 1907. George Youngman was widely known as a very progressive ranchman, and he is now enjoying a well-earned retirement.

Franklin L. Youngman was given the advantages of both the grammar and high school courses of study, and after that he worked for a while on the home ranch. He then clerked in a drug-store, studied and became a registered pharmacist; and for a while he was active in the general merchandise business in the East. Returning to Sacramento he established a drug house at the corner of Fourteenth and J Streets, but at the end of three years he sold out, and reopened at 2700 Twenty-fourth Street, where he founded his present well-known house. At that time, there were only a few people in that section, but now it is thickly populated, the streets are paved, and there are other modern improvements, due in part to Mr. Youngman. He also had a store at 3826 Stockton Boulevard, and these stores he is now converting into general merchandise headquarters. He employs six people, and is very successful. A real pioneer at Highland Park, he feels a particular interest and pride in the locality. He is a Republican, and as such has always tried to effect legislation likely to prove beneficial to the community.

When Mr. Youngman married, in 1903, at Lake View, Mich., he chose for his life companion Miss Jennie A. Royce of Michigan; and their union has been blessed with four children: Beatrice, Rosamond, Hugh (now a registered pharmacist), and Bertha. George C. Youngman, the father, was a supervisor of Cato Township, Montcalm County, Mich., for fifteen years and he himself served as justice of the peace for four years, and still takes a deep interest in public affairs. In Masonry, too, he is active, and is a master Mason, being a member of Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 380, F. & A. M., of Lake View, Mich.

**WILLIAM DOUGLAS.**—A very efficient executive who has again and again proven of great service to others, and especially to those in affliction, is William Douglas, the superintendent of St. Joseph's Cemetery, and one of the most public-spirited of men in Sacramento County. He was born in Ireland, on July 15, 1869, the son of John and Ellen (O'Gorman) Douglas, and came to the United States in 1889, followed later by his parents. His father owned large quarries in Ireland, and was a man of affairs.

William Douglas attended the excellent Irish schools, and then learned the trade of a stone-cutter, following it for sixteen years. Coming to Sacramento, he established a marble and granite yard, equipped to turn out headstones and monuments, but on January 1, 1905, he accepted the post of cemetery superintendent, and since then he has made many improvements at St. Joseph's Cemetery. Mr. Douglas was superintendent of this cemetery for nineteen years under Bishop Grace, and during that time a strong attachment sprang up between them and they came to have great confidence in each other.

In Sacramento, Mr. Douglas was married to Miss Katie Brennan, a native of Ireland, who had lived in California from her twelfth year, thus growing up in intimate understanding of Californian institutions. Three children have blessed their union: Helen, the eldest; Loretta, Mrs. William Van Maren, of Fair Oaks; and William Thomas, now attending school. Mr. Douglas is a member of Sacramento Lodge No. 6, of the Elks, and belongs to Council No. 953, Knights of Columbus, and to Bishop Manogue Assembly, fourth degree, and is a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and also of the Y. M. I. Mr. Douglas is deeply interested in the history of Sacramento County, where he has come to own considerable property of value. In politics he is a Republican. Both Mr. and Mrs. Douglas have a host of friends.

**WILLIAM BOTZBACH.**—Well-known to the residents of Galt and vicinity, William Botzbach has served as the efficient postmaster here since 1916, and is identified with all the progressive movements of the community. He was born at Lodi, Cal., March 7, 1888, the son of Henning and Helene (Neun) Botzbach, the former a native of Schleswig-Holstein, while Mrs. Botzbach was born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany. Henning Botzbach came to California in 1882 and settled at Lodi, where he was a baker and confectioner; later he removed with his family to Galt, where he continued in this line of business until his death. On board the steamship coming to America Henning Botzbach met his future wife, Helene Neun, who was a fellow-passenger on the same ship bound for America. He went on to California, which was the place of his destination, while his fiancée stopped in New York City, where she secured employment for one and one-half years before coming on to California. They were married at the M. E. Church at Lodi, Cal., April 12, 1884. Henning Botzbach died June 8, 1900. Mrs. Botzbach built the modern Botzbach two-story frame hotel building in Galt in 1906. It has twenty-one guest chambers and Mrs. Botzbach is still its successful and genial proprietress. Of their five children four are now living, a daughter having passed away.

William Botzbach received his education in the Galt grammar school and spent a short time in the Stockton high school. When he was nineteen he started



W<sup>m</sup> Douglas









*Frank M. Fuller*

out to make his own way, and entering the newspaper business conducted a weekly paper at Galt called the "Weekly Witness"; later the name was changed to the "Galt Herald" and Mr. Botzbach conducted it until 1921, when he sold it to the present proprietor, F. W. Wing. Mr. Botzbach also conducted the "Elk Grove Citizen" for a time, but was compelled to give it up on account of his health.

On July 16, 1916, Mr. Botzbach received the appointment as postmaster of Galt under President Wilson, and he was reappointed by President Harding on October 21, 1921, a just recognition of the faithful and efficient service he has given. Besides his own home, Mr. Botzbach owns other real estate in Galt; and as secretary and ex-secretary of the Chamber of Commerce there, he is a leader in all that concerns the progress of the city. He is a member of Stockton Lodge No. 218, B. P. O. E., past grand of the Knights of Pythias of Galt, past president of Galt Parlor, N. S. G. W., and belongs to the Patrons of Husbandry.

**ROY H. BROWN.**—An aggressively progressive man who made himself felt in the automobile world, is Roy H. Brown, now residing at 1229 L Street, Sacramento, in which city he was born on September 26, 1896, the son of Henry P. and Anna Rose (Mier) Brown. Both the father and the mother were natives of California, and came from old Sacramento families. H. P. Brown was secretary of the J. P. Breuner Company, and died in 1902, when our subject was only four years of age. This misfortune left the lad with a serious handicap, but with his natural resources he was able, nevertheless, to forge ahead. He not only went through the usual grammar school courses, but also enjoyed the excellent high school training at his disposal, and then he matriculated at the California Agricultural School, at Davis. The great World War, however, making its wide appeal to humanity because it so widely involved the nations and the whole cause of liberty and progress, led Roy Brown to enlist, on April 7, 1917, in the United States Navy, where he saw eighteen months of vigorous service; and when he had returned home, honorably discharged and with the satisfaction of feeling that he had fulfilled a sacred duty and lined up with the rest of young American manhood, he engaged in farming for a year. He always made a success at whatever he undertook; but it was evident that agriculture was not his forte, and he returned to the city and commenced to sell automobiles.

On March 12, 1920, Mr. Brown and C. W. Bormuth established the Biltwell Garage, at L and Ninth Streets, where their service and repair work of the highest standard and most reliable character steadily brought them more and more patronage. They continued this partnership only a short time, and then disposed of the business and Mr. Brown began taking contracts for cement work. Mr. Brown's name is found on the roster of the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce, and also as a member of the Progressive Business Club; and he endorses the platforms of the Republican party, making as they do for better trade conditions.

On October 15, 1919, at Sacramento, Mr. Brown was married to Miss Irene Burns, one of the popular belles of Sacramento; and she shares with her husband the society of a wide circle of devoted friends.

**FRANK M. FULLER.**—Sacramento has always been fortunate in numbering among its citizens many men of marked constructive ability and thorough experience, well qualified to undertake extensive and important contract work. Such a man is Frank M. Fuller, the widely operating plumber, who well represents this class of industrial leaders, so closely associated with the growth of both city and county. He was born at Woodland, Cal., on March 30, 1889, and came to Sacramento early enough to enjoy the exceptional educational advantages of the city's schools. His father, Robert H. Fuller, came around the Horn to California; while the mother, who was Miss Hattie Nichols before her marriage, came across the great plains and mountains to the Golden State. They were married here, and here they are still living, the father now being seventy-five years of age. He worked in the Southern Pacific shops, and in time received a pension; and he enjoys the good name of a steady, first-class workman upon whom his employers could always depend.

Frank Fuller was apprenticed to the plumbing trade, and for some years worked as a journeyman; and in 1920, after patriotically serving in the aviation branch of the United States Army for nine months during the World War, he established himself in business. He undertakes general contracting in the plumbing line, using only the most up-to-date, sanitary methods, and only first-class materials and appliances. He renders careful personal service, for which he expects to be fairly paid. His shop is at 2010 M Street, and is one of the model workshops of the town.

On July 15, 1920, at Sacramento, Mr. Fuller was married to Miss Genevieve Douglass, a popular belle of Sacramento, and the daughter of James and Elizabeth (Thellwell) Douglass; and they now have two children, Phyllis Mae and Marion Thellwell. In politics, Mr. Fuller is an Independent. Fraternally, he belongs to the Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World.

**FRANK H. SCHARDIN.**—Sacramento owes much of its fame, not only as the capital of California, but as one of the most progressive, artistic cities in the United States, to such gifted leaders in the architectural world as Frank H. Schardin, whose work has long been in agreeable evidence here. A native son, he was born near Woodland, in Yolo County, on August 22, 1862, the son of Nicholas Schardin, one of six brothers who came out to California in the early fifties. The six young men engaged in mining, and spent, with other venturers, over \$1,000,000 in hydraulic mining; and one of our subject's uncles was killed as the result of a blast. Nicholas Schardin married Miss Mary H. Polar, and engaged for a while in farming in Yolo County; he died in 1888. Mrs. Schardin breathed her last in Sacramento, on November 20, 1915, at the age of seventy-five.

The public schools of Woodland gave Frank Schardin his elementary education, and in 1880 he took up the study of architecture with N. D. Goodell, a pioneer architect in the city of Sacramento. Fourteen years later, enriched by years of additional study and much practical experience, Mr. Schardin established himself in business, succeeding Mr. Goodell. Mr. Schardin has specialized in residential work, and has designed many of the notable new homes in



Sacramento, including the residences of J. L. Mayden; William H. Devlin, at No. 1214 O Street; Mrs. Anna Yule, Fifteenth and M Streets; Fred and George Yoerk; and Samuel Leake. In Sacramento he also remodeled the old Crocker home, and connected it with the Crocker Art Gallery. For years he has so labored that he has not only come to enjoy an enviable reputation as one of the best architects in northern California, but has contributed what he could to the advancement of architectural study and taste generally. Mr. Schardin is a member of the American Institute of Architects.

In 1883, Mr. Schardin was married to Miss Marion Negel of Canada, by whom he has had three children. Roy K. Schardin studied viol'in in Germany, and is now in charge of a studio in Sacramento; Helen K. Schardin is a student at Stanford University; and Herbert died aged two years.

**CAPT. EDGAR F. ROGERS.**—One of the many interesting citizens of Sacramento County and a trusted employee of the Sacramento Navigation Company, is Capt. Edgar F. Rogers, who was born on September 2, 1894, at Sacramento, the son of Charles H. and Lizetta (Strickett) Rogers. His father, a native son of the Golden West, was a seafaring man; and his mother, a native daughter of Marysville, Cal., comes from a pioneer family of dauntless courage. They are now residing at 1310 S Street, in the city of Sacramento.

Edgar F. Rogers received his education in the public schools. For five years he was employed as a clerk in a shoe store, and thereafter employed in the shipyards. A man of integrity and alertness, attentive to business, and of studious habits, he received his captain's papers in 1919. Politically, Captain Rogers favors Republican principles, and takes a lively interest in the affairs of his party. He is a member of the National Mates and Pilots' Association. Fond of outdoor life, he is especially interested in hunting and baseball.

**LEMUEL OSCAR LUMRY.**—Prominent among the most popular of efficiently conducted dental offices is that of Lemuel Oscar Lumry, proprietor of the Pacific Dental Laboratory at 314 Hagelstein Building, 1109 Ninth Street, Sacramento. Born at Platteville, Colo., on October 27, 1889, Mr. Lumry is the son of Lemuel and Nellie (Pettee) Lumry, the former unknown to him personally as a parent, for he died before our subject was born. Mrs. Lumry and the family later moved to Denver, Colo., where Lemuel Oscar Lumry was reared and went to the grammar and high schools. While only sixteen years of age, he entered a dentist's office, and there learned the mechanical end of the professional work; and when twenty years old he came to California and located in Sacramento. In 1911 he bought his present business, and now he employs thirteen men, and conducts a branch at Reno. Part of his trade is local, and part is a mail-order business, and in both he has been very successful.

Mrs. Lumry was Miss Sadie Clyma before her marriage to Mr. Lumry in Sacramento. She is a popular native daughter, born at Pennington, Cal. Mr. Lumry is a thirty-second degree Mason, a Knight Templar and a Shriner, and also belongs to the Lions Club. He is public-spirited, broadly non-partisan in all local

political affairs, and is ever ready to put his shoulder to the wheel and "boost" for both the city and the county of Sacramento.

**RICHARD R. MOELLER.**—A young man who, seeing the great natural resources and the business opportunities in California, brought hither his resources and threw himself into the hustle of business life in Sacramento, is Richard R. Moeller, junior member of Moeller Auto Sales Company. He was born in Davenport, Iowa, on July 13, 1887, and was reared and educated in the excellent grammar and high schools of his native city, completing also the course of study at the Davenport Business College. Having ably assisted his father on the farm from his youth, and wishing to branch out into the work of producing on a larger scale, he removed to South Dakota and took up ranching near Aberdeen in that state, engaging in grain-raising on a large scale. After a period of six years, in which time he had met with gratifying success, he was attracted to California, where greater opportunities seemed to be offered. Disposing of his holdings in South Dakota, he came to Sacramento in 1917, joining his brother, A. H. Moeller, in business under the firm name of Moeller Auto Sales Company, and purchasing the Sacramento branch of the Ford Motor Company, since which time they have continued the business and built up one of the best agencies in northern California. The large brick building they erected and own at Twelfth and K Streets, which is used entirely in their business, well indicates what they have accomplished. Mr. Moeller is giving all of his time to furthering the interests of the company and to enlarging the scope of their usefulness.

In Sacramento, on August 30, 1920, occurred the marriage of Mr. Moeller and Miss Annabelle MacDonald, a popular young lady born in the capital city, and their happy union has been blessed with one child, Annabelle. Mr. Moeller was made a Mason in Tuscan Lodge, No. 81, A. F. & A. M., in Frederick, S. D. He is now a thirty-second-degree Scottish Rite Mason, and is a charter member of Ben Ali Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. Active in civic and social affairs, he is a member of the Sutter Club, the Del Paso Country Club, and the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce. He is an automobile enthusiast and thoroughly appreciates the wonderful motoring routes of California, which pass through the most beautiful country in the world, resplendent with scenery of mountain, sea and plain. He is throwing his every effort into the systematizing and building up of their business, at the same time assisting, as far as he is able, any worthy enterprise that has for its aim the development of this wonderful garden spot of the world.

**FREDERICK NICHOLAS SCATENA, M. D.**—A physician of broad and comprehensive training, who has devoted his time and talents to the study of the human system, is Dr. Frederick Nicholas Scatena, who was born on October 20, 1888, at San Francisco, the son of Fortunato and Teresa (Massoni) Scatena, who in 1874 came to San Francisco. Fortunato Scatena was a commission merchant and a member of the Scatena Bros. Wine Company of Healdsburg, Cal., pioneer wine-makers.

Frederick Nicholas Scatena was educated in the public schools of San Francisco and in 1914 he grad-



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uated from the University of California, receiving his B. S. and M. D. degrees. He served at the County Hospital, San Francisco, for fifteen months, and then practiced in his own offices in San Francisco for one year. In 1916 he came to Sacramento, where he has remained ever since. Dr. Scatena has a thorough knowledge of medicine, and his kind and considerate disposition has made him a valuable acquisition to Sacramento County's medical fraternity.

In July, 1916, Frederick Nicholas Scatena was united in marriage to Miss Lucile Margaret Winter, who passed away in 1919. They were the parents of one child, Frederick Nicholas, Jr. Dr. Scatena was married a second time, in February, 1921, to Miss Mae Winter, the sister of Lucile M., his former wife. Mr. Winter was the man who located the Portland Bench mine in Nome, Alaska, which he sold for \$50,000. He was one of the pioneer miners in Nome and was killed accidentally in San Francisco in 1913.

Dr. Scatena is a member of the advisory board of the Bank of Italy, Sacramento branch, and is vice-president of the Italian-American Club, a member of the board of directors of the Sacramento Tubercular Association, and the senior member of the Tubercular Clinic. He has held this position for six years. Fraternally he is an Elk, a Native Son of the Golden West, Sunset Parlor, and an Alpha Kappa Kappa, Sigma Chapter of San Francisco. He is very fond of all athletics, especially out-of-door sports.

**BENTLEY J. DUNWOODY.**—Popular among the effective agencies for the promotion of human comfort and social life among the working classes is undoubtedly Lafayette Hall, the well appointed and well conducted club managed personally by the proprietor, Bentley J. Dunwoody. He was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, on July 27, 1856, and is the son of Edwin Perry and Rebecca (Buckwalter) Dunwoody, both of whom are now deceased.

Bentley Dunwoody was trained in the public schools of Pennsylvania, and gave five of his best years as a soldier in the United States Army, being a member of Company A, 1st United States Cavalry. He joined the army in Nevada, in 1878, and was in active service all the time, under Capt. Thomas A. McGregor, who retired as a brigadier-general. He participated in many Indian fights, and was wounded once; and as one of a sheriff's staff, he lived for years on the frontier.

In 1912, Mr. Dunwoody located in Sacramento, and became a bookkeeper, and then was manager of Lafayette Hall; and in November, 1914, he bought the establishment. He has since devoted his best energies, a great deal of time and considerable capital to the steady improving of these cosy and cheerful clubrooms, where the poor and hard-working man has a chance to obtain well-cooked, appetizing and nourishing food and to enjoy the best of entertainment.

Mr. Dunwoody was married, on November 24, 1895, to Miss Jessie Bernard, of Boston, by whom he has had three children. Bentley Russell is a graduate of the University of California and now manages his father's business. Donald K. is taking the university law course. Kenneth H. graduated from the high school, and entered the University of California in August, 1923. Mr. Dunwoody is a life member of the Spokane Elks, Lodge No. 228.

**JAMES W. BREECH.**—The proprietor of Breech's Welding Works in Sacramento, James W. Breech, is well known as a conscientious worker. He is a native of Iowa, born at Imogene on July 1, 1884, the son of Charles S. and Ada M. (Bradburn) Breech, the former now deceased. James W. Breech received a public school education, and after leaving high school decided to become a locomotive engineer. Beginning at the bottom, he gradually worked his way to the top until he had fulfilled his ambition, and served for six years as a fireman and an engineer. His next step on the rounds of the ladder of life was in the welding and electrical business in Utah, where he continued until 1913.

In this year he arrived in Sacramento and was employed at his chosen vocation until 1921, when he concluded that he had worked long enough for others and decided to enter business for himself. He started his present business, now located at 1516 J Street, in February, 1921, and now employs two men of experience to carry on the work brought to his establishment. He has a modern equipment, and no job is too extensive for him to undertake; and he gives each and every job his personal supervision.

James W. Breech was united in marriage with Miss Ada E. Thompson, a native of Utah, and they have the following children: Bertram, Donald, and Charles Glenn. Mr. Breech is a Republican in national politics, while locally he supports the men and measures he considers best for the good of the whole community. He lives in his own home and enjoys the confidence of a wide circle of friends and business associates. His recreation is found in the ranks of the followers of Izaak Walton, and he also enjoys a good wrestling bout with his friends.

**FRANK JAMES COYLE.**—A man of valuable experience pertaining to the motor world is Frank James Coyle, the popular manager of the Auto-Car Sales and Service Company of California, with headquarters at Sacramento. He was born at San Francisco, on May 6, 1890, the son of Thomas John and Elizabeth M. (Krenkel) Coyle; her father having been a native of St. John's, New Brunswick, while the mother came from Sonora. They were married in Nevada, for Mr. Coyle had come West, into the United States, when a boy. He had a stage-line, in early days, and played an historic part in the development of the West; he was laid to rest in 1905. Mrs. Coyle died in September, 1920. Both were esteemed by all who knew them.

Frank Coyle went to the public schools of Galt and Sacramento, and then served his apprenticeship as a machinist; and this trade work he followed until May 6, 1918, when he accepted the above-named post as manager for one of the favorite organizations catering to the motoring public in California throughout the territory from San Joaquin to the Oregon line. He has been as successful in this as his company has been progressive; and he belongs to the Auto Association, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Exchange Club.

On August 1, 1918, Mr. Coyle was married to Miss Amelia Westkamper, a native of Kentucky who later came to live in Sacramento, the ceremony taking place in Sacramento; and their union has been a peculiarly happy one. Mr. Coyle belongs to the Elks, the Woodmen of the World, the United Commercial Travelers and Motor Truck Dealers' Association,



and the California State Automobile Association. He is fond of fishing and baseball, and enjoys boxing.

**CLINTON HENLEY CANTRELL.**—An energetic rancher who worthily represents both the spirit and the enterprise of Sacramento County, an ideal section for the progressive farmer, is Clinton Henley Cantrell. He was born on January 15, 1855, near the Cosumnes River. His father, Darbey Cantrell, was one of the early pioneers who came to California before the discovery of gold enticed other prospectors; his mother was Hannah Kirby before her marriage.

Clinton Henley Cantrell received a very liberal education in the rural schools and in St. Mary's College, of San Francisco. On completing his course at college, he worked on his father's ranch, and on the death of his father he took the heavy responsibilities of the mortgage on his young shoulders. Through his life of thrift and effort he has now become the owner of the ranch, which is clear property. In addition to this, he also has a 420-acre ranch on the upper part of Stockton Road, and altogether is the owner of approximately 770 acres of land, which is devoted to farming, stock-raising and dairying.

Mr. Cantrell has one child, Minnie, now Mrs. Castella, who has one child. Mr. Cantrell is a home-loving man, but is very fond of outdoor life and sports, and he is especially interested in well-bred horses.

**GEORGE VICE.**—Among the county officials who are serving in an efficient and conscientious manner is George Vice, who is serving in the capacity of purchasing agent for the county. He is a native son of the Golden State, born in San Bernardino County, May 25, 1871, a son of David and Laura Vice, both pioneers of California. David Vice came to California from Ohio in 1855 and engaged in mining; the mother also came to the West in an early day and they were married here; both parents are now deceased.

The education of George Vice was begun in the public schools of his native county, but he was forced to earn his own living at an early age. For seven years, Mr. Vice was employed as a fireman for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. His appointment by the board of supervisors dates from May, 1914, and the responsible position of purchasing agent for the county has been handled by him in a most careful and capable manner. Mr. Vice is among the most prominent Democrats in the county, where for a quarter of a century he has served as chairman of the county central committee. At all county and state conventions he takes an active and prominent part; he was alternate to the national Democratic convention at Baltimore in 1912, and was delegate when President Wilson was nominated at St. Louis, and also delegate to the national convention in 1920 at San Francisco. Mr. Vice was a director on the committee that restored Sutter's Fort and erected Marshall's Monument at Coloma.

Mr. Vice's marriage united him with Miss Edith Meiss, a native daughter of Sacramento, Cal., and they are the parents of one daughter, Helen. Externally Mr. Vice is a member of the Native Sons of

the Golden West and the Eagles Lodge of Sacramento.

**LUDWIG GREGOR.**—Representing the contribution of chemistry to the oil industry, Ludwig Gregor, well-known chemist of Sacramento, has eighteen acres of land on which he has been prospecting and drilling for oil, near Clay, Cal., with every indication that his experimental work will become a demonstrated reality. He was born in Czecho-Slovakia, on January 28, 1865. His father was John Gregor, a hotel man, at Butschowitz; and although he eventually died as the result of accident, he lived to be about sixty years of age. He had married Miss Anna Wittek, and she was permitted to see the Biblical three score and ten years. They were the parents of seven children, who bore the names of Ludwig, Edmund, Sophie, John, Karl, Conrad and Frank.

Ludwig Gregor attended first the public schools, then college and finally the University of Vienna, and in the latter famous institution of higher learning he specialized in chemistry. He commenced to work in laboratories, passed his examination as a pharmacist, and then worked in pharmacies; and he was a chemist in a cane-sugar factory, in Queensland, Australia, for five years. He was next in the appraiser's division of the United States Customs at Manila, in the Philippine Islands, for two years; but having returned to his native land, he leased a pharmacy and became the manufacturer of pharmaceutical products. When this lease had expired, he came to the United States, in 1906, and for a while lived in San Francisco, reaching California by way of India and Australia; and he arrived at the Golden Gate, six days before the San Francisco earthquake. He then went on to New York, and remained in the metropolis from 1906 to 1912, where he worked as a professional chemist in laboratories. In 1912, he came West again, to San Francisco, where he stayed for a short time, when he came on to Sacramento, and he was four years with Helke's Pioneer Pharmacy. Then he came to Clay and purchased eighteen acres of land, and started to prospect for oil. He drilled to the depth of 1,357 feet; but lacking funds, he suspended operations and then took up work at the Grey pharmacy and other pharmacies in Sacramento. Mr. Gregor is about to form a new oil company, to resume the drilling on his land. He is a member of the Pharmacist Association of America, and is a staunch Republican in favor of a high-wall tariff.

While at Brunn, in Moravia, Czecho-Slovakia, on November 17, 1890, Mr. Gregor was married to Miss Anna Chytil, a native of that district, and the daughter of Dr. Joseph Chytil, and his good wife, who was Miss Marie Malish before her marriage. Her father was the chief justice of the province of Moravia in Czecho-Slovakia, and he died at the age of sixty-seven, while his wife, who passed away only a short time ago, attained to her seventy-eighth year. There was one other daughter in the family besides Mrs. Gregor, and her name was Mary Chytil. One son has blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Gregor, and they have called him Otakar; and he is now living at Elliott, on a ranch in Christian Colony, where a Lodi company is now drilling for oil. The Gregors have built a good residence on their tract of eighteen acres, and there they maintain a cultured home and dispense a true Czecho-Slovakian hospitality.



*L. Gregor*





**GUY S. PATTERSON.**—Thanks to such men of affairs as Guy S. Patterson, the wide-awake proprietor of the popular "Auto-Lot" at 1419 J Street, Sacramento, the motorist of today, both resident, in need of secure parking, and tourist, in need of privacy and comfort, or wanting a first-class used car, is provided with accommodations unthought-of in the early years of the automobile. Mr. Patterson was born at Waveland, Ind., on October 26, 1884, the son of James and Jeannette Patterson. He was educated at the Waveland high school; and having been duly graduated, he went to Fort Worth, Tex., where he was with Stromberg-Carlson in the construction of the Independent Telephone Exchange. Then he returned to Indianapolis, and from 1905 to 1908 engaged in electrical contracting; and after that, he was in the Parry Motor Company's building department, and then in the road-test and repair department, until 1910, when he was with Bob Burman in the racing team, as his repair man, having charge of the Buick repair crew racing team. In 1911, Mr. Patterson went to Lafayette, Ind., and opened a garage for himself, which he continued to manage until 1915; and then he established a wholesale accessory store, which he sold in 1918. In 1915, he raced with a "Saxon" car, taking part in eighteen races, and won money in sixteen of the contests; and his office today is adorned with several cups. Then he went to Los Angeles, and became manufacturers' agent for automobile accessories.

The year 1920 chronicled Mr. Patterson's advent in Sacramento, where he took charge of the sales department for George F. Buell; and the following year he bought him out. Now he has the best headquarters in Sacramento for used cars, in which he deals exclusively. His wide experience with automobiles, including the various motors themselves, his acknowledged dependability, and his willingness to be satisfied with a modest profit, have contributed to make him a favorite dealer in the second-hand car sought.

On September 29, 1912, Mr. Patterson was married to Miss Clara Kiltz, of Mt. Vernon, Ind., by whom he has had one child, Guy K. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a Shriner and an Elk.

**BENSON F. BACHELOR.**—A popular official who bears his well-earned honors with becoming modesty, is Benson F. Bachelor, the efficient harbor-master of Sacramento. He hails from Cincinnati, where he first saw the light on October 26, 1895, the son of William F. and Susie H. (Ferguson) Bachelor, who came out to San Francisco with their family in 1899, and eventually removed inland to the capital. Here Mr. W. F. Bachelor became the financial manager of the Wood-Curtis Company, of Sacramento. Both parents, the center of an enviable circle of devoted friends, are still living. December 7, 1917, Mr. Bachelor enlisted at Camp Fremont, in the field hospital service. Studying at the base hospital at Palo Alto, he successfully passed the examination for surgical assistant and obtained the rating of surgical assistant. He served in the base hospital at Camp Fremont at the influenza emergency hospital during the "flu" epidemic of 1918. Late in 1918 and early in 1919, he served at the post hospitals at Camp Mills, N. Y., and Camp Lee, Va., being stationed at the latter place, and was under orders to sail for service abroad when the armistice was signed, November 11, 1918. He was honorably discharged at the Presidio in San

Francisco, February 15, 1919, and lost no time in getting back to the duties of private life.

The grammar and the high schools of San Francisco afforded Benson F. Bachelor an excellent preparation for life, so that when in January, 1916, the Bachelors removed to Sacramento, he was ready to assume considerable responsibility. He had been fortunate, while in San Francisco, to work in the Administration office of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, then for Bradstreet's, and finally in the wholesale grocery trade; and after that, he was employed by the city of Sacramento to take charge of the garbage problems, and still later, to investigate water-charges and complaints.

On May 10, 1922, clearly as reward of merit, for ability and fidelity, Mr. Bachelor was appointed to his present position, which carries with it many new and serious responsibilities. That he will not fail to measure up to whatever may be expected of him is clear, and his many friends rejoice with him in his steady advancement.

**WILLIAM M. MAXWELL.**—A very interesting couple, representing worthy pioneer families, are Mr. and Mrs. William M. Maxwell, enterprising stock-raisers of Sacramento County. William M. Maxwell was born at Placerville, Cal., November 14, 1859. His father, William Maxwell, was born in Kentucky and came across the plains to California in 1850. He mined at Placerville; and there, too, he married Miss Catherine Parsons, who was also born in Kentucky and had crossed the plains in the early gold days. William Maxwell, the father, died in Placerville, while the mother died in Douglas County, Nev. Of the five children born to them, William M. is the third-born and the only one now living.

William M. Maxwell was reared in Placerville and in Alpine and Mono Counties, receiving his education in the public schools in the various districts where he lived. When ten years of age he went to work for T. B. Rickey, a cattleman in Mono County, and with him learned to ride the range and to rope and brand cattle. He continued with him twelve or fifteen years, during which time he acquired such adeptness and thoroughness in all that pertained to the cattle business that Mr. Rickey made him foreman of his ranch. During these years he became known as one of the best riders and horsemen on the range, and was an expert at breaking horses and training them for cow-ponies. Those were indeed good old times, as he now says when, in reminiscent mood, his thought turns back to those early and glorious days of his career.

At Woodfords, Alpine County, on Christmas day, 1883, Mr. Maxwell was united in marriage with Miss Emma Trimmer, a native daughter of the Golden State, born in Diamond Valley, Alpine County, a daughter of Robert and Sarah (Hunsaker) Trimmer, natives of England and Utah respectively. They were married in Utah, and in 1849 crossed the mountains to California, locating in Alpine County, where they were successful farmers and stock-raisers until they sold out to enjoy the fruits of their industry and labor. They are now living in well-earned retirement in Santa Barbara, a wonderfully well-preserved old pioneer couple. They were blessed with twelve children, nine of whom are living, Emma being the third in order of birth. She spent her child-

hood on the home farm and grew up to enjoy the great out-of-doors, acquiring the health and strength that have enabled her to do for her family and be an able helpmate to her husband. At the same time she acquired a good education in the local schools and then remained at home and assisted her mother industriously until her marriage.

Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell started in the stock business in Alpine County, preempting and homesteading land; and as they prospered they added to their holdings until they became the owners of 700 acres, besides leasing considerable range-land where they ran their stock. They met with deserved success; but meantime the years of strenuous work and the hardships of frontier life told on Mr. Maxwell, and his health became poorly. So in 1920 they sold out and located at Carbondale, Sacramento County, purchasing the present ranch of 204 acres, where they run sheep and cattle. Mrs. Maxwell also owns a ranch; so together they own 640 acres, a splendid holding located on Lagoon Creek, with running water the whole year through, making it a splendid stock ranch. Their union has been blessed with two children: William, who makes his home with his parents; and Mrs. Emma Jauch, who also lives on the Maxwell ranch. They also reared, as their own child, Irma Eona Maxwell Archer, now the wife of Don Shields, of Oakland.

Mr. Maxwell is a member of Gardenville Lodge No. 36, at Gardenville, Nev., and also of Carson City Lodge No. 4, K. of P.; while Mrs. Maxwell is a member of Ione Lodge of the Rebekahs. Both are members of the Church of Latter Day Saints. Mr. Maxwell in early days followed sheep-shearing, in which he was very adept, being considered very expert and rapid in his work. While shearing for Joseph Giraud at Markleyville, Alpine County, his photograph was taken while at work; and this is reproduced in the eighth grade school history. He speaks Spanish fluently. During his years of range-riding and horse-breaking, he has had many exciting escapades and has met up with many interesting characters. Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell are great home folks, full of the milk of human kindness, and it is a pleasure to visit them and enjoy their hospitality. They are firm believers in protection as the fundamental principle for the success of the nation, and accordingly are strong Republicans in their political views.

**ALEXANDER H. SMITH.**—How Americans have materially advanced the science of dentistry is well illustrated in the progressive operations of Alexander H. Smith, the wide-awake and popular proprietor of the Great Western Dental Laboratory. He was born at Sacramento on August 31, 1892, the son of Alexander R. and Teckla (Hanson) Smith, and often heard his father tell how he came here early in the sixties. Mrs. Smith was a native of Sweden, and came with a sister; and our subject's parents were married at Sacramento. Alexander R. Smith was with the Southern Pacific for forty-nine years; and the worthy couple are at last enjoying a deserved retirement, and in November, 1922, he was pensioned.

Alexander Smith attended both the grammar and the high school, and at the early age of fourteen he took up the prosthetic end of dentistry. In 1917, the Great Western Dental Laboratory was formed by Mr.

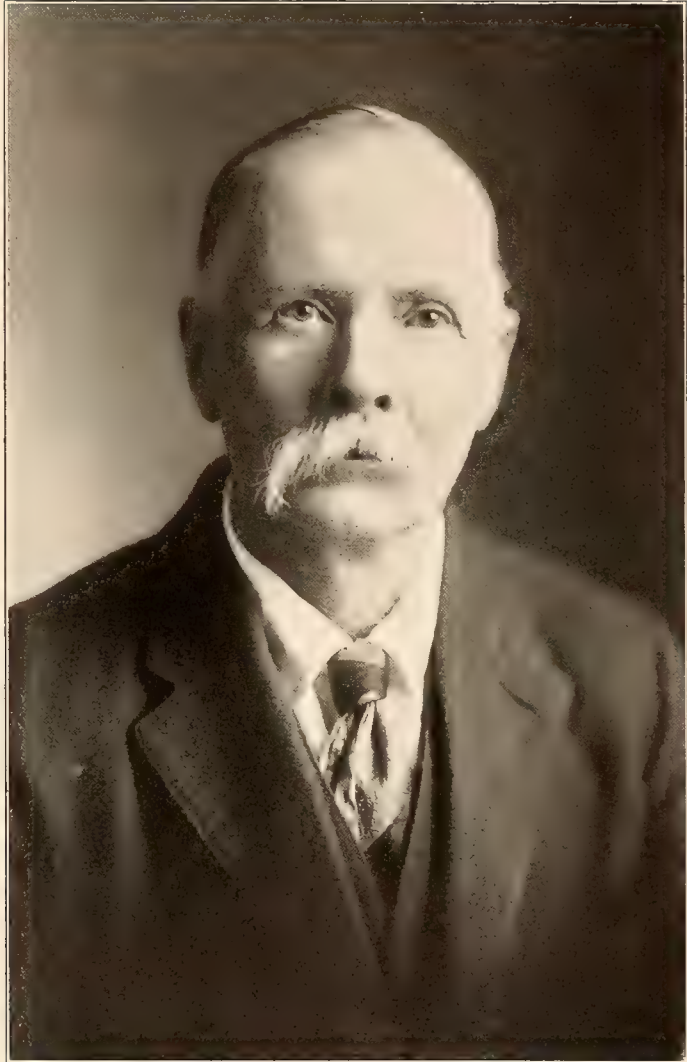
Smith and a partner, E. T. Griffing. The laboratory employs eight men, and is rated among the best in the dental field in Northern California. In January, 1923, Mr. Smith bought Mr. Griffing's interest and is now sole owner of the Great Western Dental Laboratory.

An exemplary patriot, Mr. Smith enlisted in the United States Navy for the World War in January, 1918, and saw one and one-half years of actual service, and now belongs to the American Legion. A brother, Wallfred R. Smith, was in the aerial service, and died from pneumonia. In October, 1919, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Mary J. Stranmau, a native daughter of Sacramento; and they have one child, Alexander H., Jr.

**JOHN L. ANDERSON.**—A resident of Sacramento County since the spring of 1866, almost his entire life, having been brought hither by his parents when he was a babe, John L. Anderson was born at Waukon, Allamakee County, Iowa, September 12, 1865. He is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Vile) Anderson, natives of Yorkshire and Devonshire, England, respectively, their marriage occurring in New York State, whither they had immigrated. Later they removed to Allamakee County, Iowa, where he was a farmer. In 1866 Mr. Anderson brought his wife and two children via New York City and the Panama Isthmus to San Francisco and soon afterwards they located on a 160-acre farm just north of Franklin. He was successful as a farmer and added to his holdings, owning 290 acres. He made his home on the place until he died in 1911, at eighty-two years of age, his widow surviving him two years. Two of the four children born of their union grew up, but John L. is the only one living and was reared in Sacramento County from the time he was six months old, so is to all intents and purposes a native son, as this is the scene of his first recollections. The only thing standing in the way of his claiming membership is the fact that he was born just before his parents started for the Golden West. Receiving a good education in the local school, at the same time he was assisting his father and making himself generally useful, he learned farming in its various details and became an adept at driving the big teams used in grain-farming. His father brought the first header used in the vicinity of Franklin about the year 1871. For five years Mr. Anderson had a foothill ranch where he resided, but he sold and returned to his valley ranch. When the Western Pacific Railroad was built through they gave right of way through their ranch, and afterwards Mr. Anderson subdivided a portion of his place as Franklin Farms Subdivision No. 1, having sold off about 100 acres in small tracts.

Mr. Anderson is a liberal and enterprising man and believes the best way to build up and improve the county is to supply the new settlers with smaller farms, so that by intensive farming production will be increased many fold and thus sustain a much larger population, as well as making the county a great deal richer. He is well posted on early day history and landmarks, has a retentive memory and is an interesting conversationalist. Fraternally, Mr. Anderson is a member of Sacramento Lodge, No. 1020, L. O. O. Moose.





*John L. Anderson.*









Harley W. Frederick —



**FRANK N. KILLAM.**—In public affairs Frank N. Killam takes an active and helpful interest, and as superintendent of operation and maintenance of state buildings he is doing effective service for the general good. He is one of California's native sons and was born in Petaluma, Sonoma County, October 13, 1876, of the marriage of John Cornelius Killam and Elizabeth Hawkins. They came to California in 1873 and settled in Sonoma County. The father is a mechanic by trade. The mother passed away in 1919.

Frank N. Killam attended the public schools of California and afterward studied electrical engineering, in which work he engaged for twenty-four years, also acting as a salesman during that time. Subsequently he passed the civil service examination and on March 1, 1922, was appointed to his present position by Governor Stephens. He is faithful to the trust reposed in him and his duties are efficiently and conscientiously discharged. He is also interested in agricultural pursuits and is the owner of a well-improved ranch in Butte County, this state.

Mr. Killam is a veteran of the Spanish-American War and saw service as corporal of Company B, Eighth California Volunteers. He is an Elk and has passed through all the chairs in the Odd Fellows Lodge. He is a thirty-second-degree Scottish Rite Mason, and is also a member of the Ben Ali Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He is fond of fishing and hunting and is a member of the South Butte Gun Club of Live Oak. He is a loyal, public-spirited citizen, deeply interested in the welfare and progress of his community and commonwealth, and brings to his various duties in life a broad mind and keen intelligence, which are the basis of his success.

**WINFRED D. WINTERS.**—A spirit of enterprise and progress has actuated Winfred D. Winters in all the activities of life; and as junior member of the firm of Wallace & Winters, construction engineers, he is well known in his line of endeavor. A native son of California, he was born in San Jose, May 17, 1868, a son of John D. and Sarah E. (Harman) Winters. John D. Winters was a mining engineer and for a number of years was superintendent of the Yellow Jacket Mine; he also engaged in farming and from 1878 until 1884 was a manufacturer of farming implements.

Winfred D. Winters began his education in the public schools; then he entered the Vander Naillen School of Mechanical Engineers in San Francisco and was graduated in 1895. After his graduation he worked in the mines as master engineer for a number of years; then he became construction engineer with Allis Chalmers. In September of 1920, in partnership with Mr. Wallace, he entered business for himself, which has proven a lucrative undertaking, the firm being called to different parts of the state in construction work.

Mr. Winters' marriage united him with Miss Freda F. Huber, and they are the parents of one son, Emmett B. Politically, Mr. Winters casts his vote for the candidate best fitted for office, rather than to be bound by party lines; fraternally he is a Mason and a member of the B. P. O. Elks of Sacramento. In the B. P. O. E. he holds membership in Lodge No. 288, at Pendleton, Ore., where he joined several years ago and has never demitted. In Masonry he holds a membership at Neuman Hills Ferry Lodge No. 88.

**HARLEY W. FREDERICK.**—An expert photographer who has done much to develop his chosen industry, and to raise it to the dignity of high art, is Harley W. Frederick, the wide-awake and progressive proprietor of the popular Frederick Foto Service at 718½ J Street, in Sacramento. A native of California, he was born at Oakland on July 26, 1892, the son of Harley W. and Belle (Henderson) Frederick, the former a native of New York, of fine old Knickerbocker Dutch stock. On the paternal side, Mr. Frederick is a lineal descendant of Anneke Jans, who came from Holland to New York City, being of the fifth generation removed. He has a copy of her original will, dated January 29, 1663, a very interesting document, describing in detail her property, which is now in the heart of New York City, with Trinity Church located on a part of it. This property is still in litigation, and is now worth approximately \$860,000,000. His mother was a native daughter, who first saw the light at Sacramento, where she entered the family of that honored old pioneer James Henderson, a native of Scotland and a soldier of fortune who came around Cape Horn in a sailer in the days of gold and followed mining here. Later he was a pioneer gold miner in Alaska, after which he attached himself to the United States Army, serving in the Philippines, where he died. Harley Frederick, Sr., was an actor, and for many years traveled in vaudeville, until his eyes failed. Thereafter he engaged in business in Sacramento until he retired. Both parents are still living, the center of a circle of devoted admirers and friends. Harley Frederick, Jr., is the oldest of three children. His brother, Raymond D., served in the United States Navy for five years. During the World War he was sent overseas and was in the convoy service. He was on the U. S. S. Schurz when she was rammed and sunk, but fortunately escaped in a boat. After his five years of service he located in his home town of Sacramento, where he now resides. A sister, Thelma, is Mrs. Edson Gapen, also of the capital city. She has for many years been in the employ of the State Board of Health, and is in charge of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, having acquired a wide range of knowledge, and is one of the best-posted employees in the department.

Harley W. Frederick, Jr., attended the school at Broderick, across the river from Sacramento City, and grew up in the capital city. When fifteen years of age he entered the employ of the McCurry Foto Company under William H. McCurry's preceptorship, and there learned the business in all of its details, continuing with him for ten years. When the United States entered the World War, although a married man, he resigned and on February 20, 1918, enlisted in the Photo Section of the Signal Corps in the United States Army; and after training at Columbia University, New York City, he was appointed first-class sergeant, and in the same letter in which he received notice of his appointment was ordered overseas, leaving New York in June, 1918. Arriving in France, he served there for a year, much of his time being spent in securing photographic records and publicity pictures used by the Committee of Public Information for American Propaganda. He had the satisfaction of seeing scores and scores of his photos reproduced in leading papers, journals and magazines in the United States and England, as well as in France. While taking pictures in the vicinity of Metz, just before the taking of that city by the allied forces, he

was gassed and severely burned, and was out of service for about two months. Returning to his native land, he landed in New York City, May 30, 1919, and was honorably discharged at Washington, on June 6 of the same year, immediately returning to his home in Sacramento to rejoin his wife and circle of friends, all greatly rejoiced that his life had been spared. He was delighted to get back to his native state and to civil life, although now that it is all over he has no regrets at having had the experience in the war and at the front.

On his return, Mr. Frederick established his own enterprise as a commercial photographer; and he is today an aggressive leader in his field. He finds his study at Columbia University and his experience overseas very valuable, and a great assistance to him, enabling him to work up a big business and a most satisfactory clientele. His business is not confined to California alone, but extends into the different states and even to England.

When Mr. Frederick married he chose for his wife Miss Irene Gapen, a native daughter of California, born at Rio Vista, Solano County, whose parents crossed the plains in pioneer days. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick had one child, a bright little boy named Donald L., who passed away at the age of eight months. Mrs. Frederick is a member of the Eastern Star. Mr. Frederick belongs to the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce, and to the National Exchange Club, and is a live wire in each. He is also active in the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and in Sacramento Post No. 61, American Legion. Fraternally, he was made a Mason in Washington Lodge No. 20, F. & A. M., and is also a Scottish Rite Mason and a Sciot. He belongs to the ranks of the Republican party, but endeavors to be non-partisan in local affairs. Mr. Frederick has always been greatly interested in athletics, particularly baseball and basketball. He is a member of the Young Men's Christian Association and takes a prominent part in their athletics. He also enjoys outdoor sports, particularly hunting and fishing. He is a good shot, and excels in revolver practice. He and his wife are thoroughly public-spirited, and have become the center of an enviable social circle.

**UNA W. CARY.**—Una W. Cary, daughter of J. S. and Mary K. Waggoner, was born in McGregor, Texas, and early in life came to California. After attending the public schools of Texas and California, she took up professional nursing, which work she followed for several years. Being of an ambitious nature she decided to become an osteopathic physician and in 1912 was graduated from the Los Angeles College of Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons. Since her graduation from that institution she has practiced her profession in Sacramento. From time to time she has taken special courses, interesting herself especially in women's and children's diseases.

Not only has Dr. Cary been interested in her chosen field, but she has found time to be forcefully identified with the upbuilding of Sacramento, helping to organize the Business and Professional Women's Club and acting as its first president; she also worked with the Y. W. C. A., serving as a board member. She is a member of the California State Osteopathic Association, and has served on a number of its boards. Fraternally, she belongs to the Eastern Star, and is

also a member of the Soroptomists Club. Dr. Cary is a very popular woman, and is always welcome in business, religious, and fraternal circles.

**BINGHAM C. BRIER.**—The extraordinary efficiency of the leading California courts is undoubtedly due in part to the proficiency of the California official reporters, prominent among whom is certainly Bingham C. Brier, of Sacramento, who resides at 1116 Thirteenth Street, in the capital city. A native Hawkeye, he was born in Fayette County, Iowa, on May 20, 1856, the son of George and Jemima (Templeton) Brier, the former a native of Ohio, the latter of Indiana. Both are now deceased, and their memory is cherished by all who knew and esteemed them for their industrious, influential and useful lives.

Mr. George Brier, with his family, crossed the great Plains by ox-team in 1862, and arrived in Sacramento the year of the big flood. He followed his trade of carpenter and cabinet-maker, and was an assistant architect at work on the plans and construction of the State Capitol. Later, he was employed in the shops of the Southern Pacific Railroad. He belonged to the Odd Fellows, and also to the Veteran Odd Fellows Association. The worthy couple had eight children, and four are still living: Charles B., Nora S., Bingham C., and Mrs. Catherine Veach.

Bing Brier, as he is familiarly known by his numerous friends all over the state, attended and graduated from the Sacramento grammar and high schools and Atkinson's Business College, after which he farmed for two years. During this time he took up the study of stenography, studying at night with E. B. Willis; and stenographic work he has followed ever since. His first position as official reporter was in Placer County under Judge E. B. Myers. He continued there as official reporter of that county for several years, after which he returned to Sacramento as official court-reporter. He is also official reporter for the coroner of Sacramento County. His accomplishment with respect to both accuracy and celerity, together with his affability and culture, have made him a general favorite. He belongs to Eureka Lodge No. 4, I. O. O. F., at Sacramento, of which he is past grand, and also to the Veteran Odd Fellows Association. For many years he was a member of the Encampment and Canton, in which he served as captain under General Sherburn. Mr. Brier is enthusiastic for the preservation of California history and pioneer landmarks. So it is but natural that he became an active member of the Sacramento '49 Whisker Club, that put on the '49 celebration in May, 1922, which has done much to spread the fame of the capital city all over the United States, and throughout the world.

At Jackson, Amador County, Mr. Brier married Miss Mary C. Bogardus, now deceased, who was born in San Francisco, the daughter of J. P. Bogardus, a California forty-niner, and a printer by trade. He conducted a restaurant on Twenty-sixth Street, Sacramento, in 1850. Later he removed to San Francisco, and while there printed and published the first almanac put out in California, sending it forth in 1857. A copy of it owned by the family is still in a good state of preservation, and is a very valuable heirloom. Two children do honor to their worthy parents. One is Mrs. Hazel Thompson, who presides over the home; and the other is Charles Jack Brier, engaged in the automobile business.





*Bing C. Brier.*









*J. Leonard Nilsson.*



**J. LEONARD NILSSON.**—A poultry fancier, particularly well acquainted with Sacramento County conditions affecting the raising of high-grade fowls, is J. Leonard Nilsson, the proprietor of the Stirling Farm, near Sacramento. He was born in Sweden, on September 3, 1877, the son of L. C. and Charlotte Nilsson, and often heard his parents tell how they came to San Francisco, when he was five years old, spent a year there, and then moved to Redding. They were thus pioneers at a period when an immense amount of the settler's work still remained to be done; and as such they deserve, and doubtless always will receive, all credit and honor.

Leonard Nilsson was fortunate in going through both the grammar and the high schools and then in taking up stock-raising under the guidance of his experienced father. He kept at that until he came to Sacramento, when he bought, on January 5, 1910, this place of thirty acres so favorable to his poultry enterprise, where he started with a few chickens, and steadily made improvements. He now has 12,000 laying hens, having only recently again increased his complete and model plant. He also has gone into, and been successful with the hatching of chickens, shipping one-day chicks to several of the Eastern states, and thus turning out, the past year, about 150,000 of the feathery dots. He produces all the eggs he undertakes to have hatched, is fortunate in having orders in advance, and calls to his aid no less than eight employees. He has built commodious and modern homes for his help as well as a model bunk house, and by kind treatment and generous compensation succeeds in keeping his well-trained help permanently. He has, in short, the largest plant north of Petaluma.

Mr. Nilsson, in 1904, married Miss Jennie Palm, a native of Illinois who had become a social favorite in Sacramento. He belongs to the Moose, and he is a Republican.

**MRS. JENNIE GOULD.**—Born in San Francisco, Mrs. Jennie Gould is a daughter of Volney W. Still, a native of New York State, who during his first year was taken by his parents to the vicinity of Kalamazoo, Mich., where he was reared. He was a cooper, and followed his trade until 1850, when he came around Cape Horn to San Francisco, in which city he became one of the pioneer grocery merchants, and was a member of the Vigilance Committee. In 1858 he married Anna M. Pearson, born at Kennett Square, Pa., who came to California with her uncle, George Pearson, via Panama in the early fifties. In 1870 Mr. Still removed with his family to Placer County, where he farmed; and later he located on a ranch at Auburn, engaging in horticulture. He was also in the building business. He spent his last days with Mrs. Gould, passing away on the ranch near Antelope, aged seventy-nine; while Mrs. Still died in Sacramento, aged seventy-six years. Mr. Still was a very pleasant and affable man, always jovial and optimistic, looking on the bright side of life. He was strong for temperance, and gave all of his influence towards civic righteousness and higher morals. Mrs. Volney W. Still was descended of good old Quaker stock. Their union proved very happy, and resulted in the birth of these children: Jennie, of this review; Mrs. Lucy Annette Armbruster, of Spokane; William Chester, of Rochester, Wash.; George, of Sacramento; Mrs. Sue Farman, of Roseville; Mrs. Elizabeth Sage-

horn, of Sacramento; Frederick, of Spokane; and Mrs. Grace King, of Sacramento.

Jennie Still attended school in San Francisco and at Roseville. She was married in 1877, when John D. Gould became her husband. He was born near Lansing, Mich., coming to California with his parents when he was four years of age. He was a son of Josiah and Catherine Gould, who were pioneer farmers near Antelope, Sacramento County, until they passed on.

John D. Gould's early education was received in the local public schools, after which he supplemented his preparation with a course at a business college in San Francisco. After his marriage, Mr. Gould located on 160 acres of the old home, of which he had become the owner, and added to this until he had 320 acres, where he engaged in farming and horticulture, setting out an orchard of peaches, apricots and almonds, and also a vineyard. Here he was actively engaged until 1907, when he rented the ranch and retired to Sacramento, where he owned a comfortable residence. There he resided until his death, in October, 1913, passing away at the age of sixty-four years, mourned by his family and friends, a man esteemed for his enterprise, uprightness, and high ideals. Five children came to bless the union of Mr. and Mrs. Gould. Raymond and Arthur are partners in farming near Antelope; Ernest was for some years an assistant in the State Purchasing Department, and is now farming near Antelope; Harvey is farming the home ranch; and Ora Grace is the wife of P. E. Anderson, of Sacramento.

Since her lamented husband's death, Mrs. Gould continues to reside in Sacramento, looking after her affairs. Besides her other interests, she is a stockholder in the California Life Insurance Company. Mrs. Gould is a member of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, and contributes generously to its benevolences. She is a charter member of the Daughters of America, having served as financial secretary of the organization for many years. Her political affiliations are with the Republican party.

**A. W. CLIFTON.**—The progressive, rapidly growing and attractive Oak Park section of Sacramento is well represented in its commercial life by the Oak Park Furniture Company, whose proprietor, A. W. Clifton, being a native son from Amador County, is naturally in touch and sympathy with Californian enterprise. He was born at Lone, on September 4, 1877, the son of Joseph Thomas and Alice Nevada (Simmons) Clifton, and his father came from Springfield, Ohio, and was a great friend of Mr. Smith, who was a survivor of the Shepherd party so terribly massacred by Indians in Utah, during the Mountain Meadow Massacre. Mr. Clifton was a farmer, and a substantial, extensive one at that, and was for twenty years superintendent of the Lone Coal & Grant Company; and he served as supervisor, in Township No. 2. When, therefore, he passed away in 1912, he was mourned as one who had been well-esteemed. Mrs. Clifton is living on the home-ranch with her son, Arthur, who is now supervisor of his township.

A. W. Clifton went to the public schools of Amador County, and then continued such courses as gave him a commercial training, and after that he worked for his father, until he was twenty-one. In 1902, he came

to Sacramento and joined the John Brower Company, with whom he remained four years; and then he was with the Home Furniture Company, for two years, and he after that had charge of their branch for six months. Then he bought out the branch business in 1910, which at that time was in a small shack. When the present modern building was erected some eight years ago, about 6,500 square feet of floor-space were available, and were soon well-stocked with up-to-date furniture, for the Oak Park Furniture Company makes it a boast that it carries everything necessary and desirable to properly furnish the house. Not only does Mr. Clifton wisely give his personal attention to every detail of the business, and gladly respond to any request on the part of a patron who may wish this or that not immediately obtainable and requiring some effort to procure, but he prides himself on anticipating, as it were, the wants of a community he now rather intimately knows.

Mr. Clifton married June 1, 1907, Miss Jennie S. Solomonson, of Amador County, at Lone, Amador County, by whom he has had two sons, Henry and Morris. He has recently had constructed as a dwelling for their own use a handsome brick residence on Stockton Boulevard at No. 4300. Independent in politics, Mr. Clifton is able to exert a good influence for the upbuilding of the community.

**TRUMAN LEWIS FASSETT.**—Not every one of the various commercial establishments in Sacramento recognized as valuable to the growth of the community can present such a record of service and usefulness, in the great work of attracting would-be residents to the capital city, as Fassett's Emporium, popular as the headquarters for so much of what is best, and what is constantly in demand. Truman Lewis Fassett, the founder and proprietor of the Emporium, is a native son, and was born on a farm in Sacramento County, on February 26, 1873, the son of L. H. Fassett, long a well-known figure here. He attended the rural schools, and then went into Hale Bros.' store in Sacramento as an errand boy, remaining with that establishment until 1907, when he had become department manager and buyer. Then he went to Berkeley and took charge of H. C. Capwell & Company's, and in 1908 he returned to Sacramento. He started his store in Oak Park in 1908 with the modest sum of \$900 invested in stock, and his first day's business amounted to \$7.50; and eight years ago, he removed to the present location of the Emporium. He is the oldest in number of years in continuous business, and his place is the oldest under the same management in this district, and he has been phenomenally successful, employing five or more people, according to the season. Much of this success is undoubtedly due to the personal attention given by Mrs. Fassett to every detail of the trade, and to even the most insignificant wish of the customer; and this readiness of the Emporium to cater to all classes, and to trouble itself to try to procure just what is wanted, has undoubtedly contributed to its increasing popularity. Mr. Fassett belongs to the Business Men's Club of Oak Park, and was one of its founders and has served as its vice-president.

In Sacramento, Mr. Fassett was married to Miss Maude Spurgeon, of Sacramento, and together they have added to their wide circle of friends. Fraternally, Mr. Fassett is a Knight of Pythias.

**JOSEPH THOMAS.**—The subject of this sketch is a progressive and enterprising native son of California who for the past eight years has been serving as superintendent of the Pratt-Lowe plant at Ryde. Joseph Thomas was born in Santa Clara, Santa Clara County, Cal., December 31, 1882, a son of Ignasius and Mary (Perry) Thomas, both natives of the Azores Islands. Ignasius Thomas came to California at the age of twenty years and followed the trade of blacksmith in Santa Clara until his demise in 1920, at the age of sixty years. The mother died at the age of fifty-eight years. Twelve children were born to them, of whom Joseph is the fourth.

Joseph Thomas received his education in the convent at Santa Clara. His first job after finishing school was with the Pratt-Lowe Company at Santa Clara, where he began at the bottom and learned the cannery business thoroughly; and in 1915, when the Pratt-Lowe Company established their plant at Ryde, Mr. Thomas was put in charge. This plant runs for three months each year, and during the past season 90,000 cases of asparagus were packed.

On December 22, 1913, in Santa Clara, Mr. Thomas was married to Miss Isabelle Santos, born in Santa Clara, a daughter of Frank Santos. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Walter and Lillian. Mr. Thomas is a Republican in politics. Fraternally he is a member of the Foresters of America and the U. P. E. C. Lodge of Santa Clara. He is progressive and enterprising, and gives of his time and means, as far as he is able, to forward worthy objects that have for their aim the upbuilding of the county.

**ERNEST A. THEILE.**—The important brokerage in real estate and insurance is well represented in Sacramento by Ernest A. Theile, of the Ochsner Building, widely known for both his experience and dependability, and his willingness to serve. He was born at Roseville, in Placer County, Cal., on June 9, 1881, the son of Robert and Anor (Dudley) Theile, the father having been a settler of 1872, while the mother is a native daughter and member of an old pioneer family that settled in Placer County in the very early days, the Dudley family being among those early settlers who took refuge at Fort Sutter. There they married, and Mr. Theile farmed for a while, and during his latter years was a realtor. Both of these worthy folks are now deceased, the golden sands of their lives having run their course. They were esteemed in their time, and mourned in their demise.

Ernest A. Theile attended the public schools, and then helped his father on the home farm; and in 1896 he came into Sacramento. At first, he engaged in building, as a contractor, but later gave all of his time to real estate transactions, so that he has now been in the real estate game in connection with building for twenty years. He has a wide knowledge of conditions pertaining to Sacramento City and County, and has built up an enviable profitable patronage through a reputation for placing his experience and information at the service of all clients, without favoritism.

In 1911 Mr. Theile was married to Miss Freda Boething, of Sacramento, a native daughter now the mother of a native son, Robert Dudley by name. Mr. Theile is a Mason of the thirty-second degree, and also a Shriner.





*Joseph Thomas*





**ELBERT F. ALDERSON.**—A widely-experienced, energetic and far-seeing agriculturist and able executive known beyond the confines of Sacramento County, is Elbert F. Alderson, the general superintendent of the farms owned by Messrs. C. and L. Moreing, of Natomas Reclamation District No. 1000, the most extensive wheat-growers in the world, operating about twelve miles north of Sacramento. He was born at Hinton, W. Va., on December 18, 1889, the third in the order of birth of five children of J. W. and Mary V. (George) Alderson, of English and Scotch ancestry. J. W. Alderson was a merchant, a lumberman and a legislator of West Virginia, and he died on February 1, 1919, after a very active life, having won the heartfelt esteem of many as a real benefactor to his day and generation.

Elbert Alderson graduated from the Randolph-Macon Military Academy in 1905, and then entered the lumber camps of his father in Summers County, West Virginia, where for three years he acted as superintendent, thereby adding materially to his experience, particularly with human nature, and gaining a thoroughly practical knowledge of handling men, especially laborers, on a large scale.

In 1913, he came to San Francisco, and soon after on to Sacramento, and entered the employ of the Moreing Bros. as purchaser of supplies, and did for them all the buying necessary of implements and provisions for eight farm-camps and the cultivation of from 15,000 to 27,000 acres of the land in Natomas District No. 1000. In 1918, Mr. Alderson was made general superintendent, a fine tribute to his standing with both employers and fellow-workers. The Moreings carry on wheat-growing on what is probably the most extensive scale in the world, and Mr. Alderson may modestly, but properly, claim a share in the successful attainments by these famous ranchers, contributing no small part of the foresight, enterprise and experience necessary to meet all emergencies and harvest all crops. He makes a particular effort to get and to hold the most desirable men, numbering from forty to 100, according to the season, for the various camps, of which he has full charge.

Democratic in the extreme, Mr. Alderson holds the respect of everyone, and the good-will in particular of those who work for and with him. During the World War Mr. Alderson offered his service to the defense of his native land, enlisting in Sacramento, but because of failing to come up to the physical requirements was rejected. He is a favorite member of Lodge No. 6, of the B. P. O. Elks, of Sacramento.

**ERWIN A. CORUM.**—An efficient and popular superintendent of construction, who has done much to help develop the resources and wealth of Sacramento County, is Erwin A. Corum, of the J. C. Carly Company, who resides at 2533 Portola Way in Sacramento. He was born on a farm in Minnesota, on April 12, 1886, the son of William Franklin and Mary (Rosemurgy) Corum, who came out to California and Sacramento in 1911, eleven years before Mr. Corum died. Mrs. Corum, devoted wife and affectionate mother, is still living in Sacramento, and around her group many faithful friends.

Erwin A. Corum went to the public schools, in Minnesota, and then helped on the home farm until he was about thirteen years old. Mr. Corum had moved on to Colorado where he lived for seven years, and then to Tonopah, Nev., for six years. After that

he came to California, where he served an apprenticeship as a carpenter and joiner, completing work successfully begun when he was fifteen years old, in Colorado and Nevada. In Sacramento, he worked for six months as a journeyman, and then he became superintendent for E. A. Pierce, carrying out various contracts in construction for five years or more. After that, he established himself in business, as a builder, and was the owner of the Cutter Mill, and ran it for one and one-half years; and on selling out, he engaged with his present employers.

Mr. Corum has built many homes in Sacramento, including the Casita Addition for the J. C. Carly Company. He also drew the plans and built the houses for the Boxler tract; and he had charge of, and built the first house in West Curtis Oaks, and the South Curtis Oaks addition was also under his supervision. His work has been distinguished for its practical features and dependable artistic design, and he has helped the interests he represented.

On June 20, 1911, Mr. Corum was married to Miss Arelene Purcell of Tonopah, Nev., and they have one child, Raymond Clarence. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias and the Maccabees; and in politics, he is an Independent. He built and owns a very attractive bungalow residence at 2533 Portola Way, and has recently been made a Master Mason.

**ARTHUR WILLIS ELLIOTT.**—An enterprising, successful business firm of Sacramento, whose operations, varied and extensive, have helped to keep the fame of Sacramento as a business center before a wide-spread public, is that of Messrs. Elliott & Huston, of 1010 Eighth Street, Sacramento, Cal., whose senior member is Arthur Willis Elliott, a native of Alameda County. He was born on June 18, 1881, the son of Andrew and Annie (Jones) Elliott, energetic Australians, who came from Sydney, in 1867, and settled, as farmer-folk, in the Livermore Valley. They removed to Sacramento in 1885, and since that time, in 1912, Mr. Elliott has passed away, meriting and receiving the esteem of all who knew him.

Arthur Willis Elliott attended the grammar and then the high schools of Sacramento, and later pursued successfully the excellent commercial courses at Heald's and Howe's Business Colleges in the capital city. He was then a bookkeeper for a year with Henderson Brown Produce Company, and later bookkeeper at the California Winery, for two years. After that, in 1901, he engaged in the real estate and insurance business, for a year with the Carmichael Company, and then he was with Frank Hickman in the same field for eight years. He next joined W. L. Reed, in conducting a real estate and insurance business, and next he became the junior partner in the firm of Reed & Elliott, of 1015 Fourth Street, continuing in that relation from September 1, 1907, to July 1, 1916, when he bought out Mr. Reed's interest, and the business was carried on under the old name.

Early in 1918, Mr. Elliott enlisted for service in behalf of his country in the World War, and he was in the executive department of the Red Cross society, and was in Winchester, England, during the war period. After the signing of the armistice was announced, he remained abroad, busy liquidating for the United States government in England, France, Belgium and Scotland; and in January, 1920, he returned to Sacramento. Then, on March 1, 1920, Mr. Elliott

took into partnership E. P. Huston, and the firm since that date has been Elliott & Huston. While in the government service—when his business was successfully and faithfully conducted by trusted employees, in his absence—Mr. Elliott was commissioned captain.

On April 17, 1907, and at Sacramento, Mr. Elliott was married to Miss Rita Ward, who was born near Roseville, a daughter of Robert and May Ward, who crossed the great plains by oxen in 1849, locating on the old Auburn road, four miles south of Roseville. Mrs. Ward is still living, the center of a circle of devoted friends; but Mr. Ward is dead, having in his time more than made good as a sturdy pioneer. Mr. Elliott belongs to the Sacramento Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West, and to the Elks. In politics he is a Republican.

**FRANK Z. AHL.**—A very enterprising industrial establishment which has helped to extend the fame of Sacramento is that of Frank Z. Ahl, known as the Sacramento Cornice Works. Mr. Ahl, who was born in Sweden in 1879, came to Sacramento in 1903, the son of A. and G. Ahl. He had been educated in Sweden, and had learned his trade there; and when only twenty-one he came to the United States.

On reaching Sacramento, Frank Z. Ahl labored as a sheet-metal worker for seven years. Then he became a partner in the firm of Ahl and McLoughlin, with headquarters on J Street. In 1916 this partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Ahl reestablished the business in his own name, in his own two-story building, on Twenty-first, between P and Q Streets. He has been successful from the start, and employs nine men the year around; and among the fine jobs executed by him may be mentioned the sheet-metal work on the Y. M. C. A. building and the city jail and Weimar Hospital. The list of fine residences and imposing business structures put up in part by Mr. Ahl would be indeed an extended one.

In 1905, Mr. Ahl was married to Miss Anna Zackerson, of Sacramento, a talented lady having many admiring friends; and one daughter, Elva, has been born of this fortunate union. Mr. Ahl is a thirty-second-degree Scottish Rite Mason, and he also belongs to the Knight Templars and the Shriners. He is affiliated with the Odd Fellows Encampment. He is fond of outdoor life and especially fishing.

**MARCO LUCICH.**—A leader among those to whom Sacramento owes much for its excellent catering is Marco Lucich, the genial and popular proprietor of the Young American Restaurant, at 1026 Fourth Street, Sacramento. He was born in Jugo-Slavia, on September 8, 1878, and in 1894, or at the age of sixteen, he came to America. He could not speak a word of English when he reached Denver, Colo., and the first work he was able to secure was the washing of dishes in a restaurant. He then became a waiter, and finally a cook.

In 1906, he came to Sacramento, remaining for a short time, and then he went to San Francisco after the big fire. In the autumn of the same year he opened a restaurant at the corner of Second and Townsend Streets. He sold out, and in 1908 came back to Sacramento. On June 15 of that year he opened the Young American Restaurant, and on the

15th of June, 1923, he celebrated his fifteenth business anniversary here.

While in Colorado, in 1902, Mr. Lucich was married to Miss Katie German, a native of Austria, by whom he has had a family of five children, bearing the names of Vincent, Mary, Lucile, Marco, Jr., and Paul. Mr. Lucich has always been public-spirited and ever ready to help along movements of benefit to the community. Starting with a very small capital, he not only owns his own home, but valuable real estate in Sacramento, including an apartment house on O Street; he has great faith in the future of the capital city, as is evidenced by the fact that he has invested his earnings right here.

**WILLIAM ALBERT HOSKING.**—Among the well-known and popular business men of Sacramento is William Albert Hosking, the owner and general manager of the Peerless Ice Company, among the foremost establishments in this line in the capital city. He is one of California's native sons, born at Whiterock, Eldorado County, May 13, 1882, a son of John Griffith and Anna J. (Hopkins) Hosking. John Griffith Hosking came West and settled in the state of Nevada in an early day. Anna J. Hopkins was born in Iowa, and was married to John Griffith Hosking at Virginia City, Nev. In 1891 John G. Hosking located in Sacramento, and there engaged in the wholesale and retail fish business at the corner of Ninth and P Streets. The father is deceased, but the mother is still living in Sacramento.

William Albert Hosking began his education in the public schools of Sacramento, and finished with a business course at Heald's Business College in San Francisco. After finishing school, he entered his father's store, Ninth and P Streets, in the city of Sacramento, where he remained until he decided to try railroading, and entered the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. After six years with this company he took a trip to Alaska and was engaged in mining for seven years. Thrifty and industrious, he had now acquired the means to embark in business for himself, which he believed would yield him greater financial returns, and in 1909 he established the Peerless Ice Cream Company at 921 K Street. In 1919 he started to build his new ice cream plant, located at 1115 G Street, which was finished the following year. He now has twenty-five delivery trucks and employs thirty-seven people to care for the steadily increasing business. His product goes south to Lodi and Calaveras County, west to Calistoga, and north as far as Weed.

The marriage of Mr. Hosking united him with Miss Teckla Marie Erickson, a native daughter of Ophir, Cal., and they are the parents of one son, John Griffith. Being of a social and genial nature, Mr. Hosking is popular with people in all walks of life; and he is highly respected and esteemed for his high qualities of character which are manifest in his social and business relations. He is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Native Sons of the Golden West; and he is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary Club and the Del Paso Country Club, being one of the organizers and a life member of the latter organization. During the World War, Mr. Hosking was active in all the drives of his community.





Mr and Mrs William Albert Hooking  
 and son, being the "Boy in the Tub"  
 W. A. Hooking Sec'y  
 H. A. Hooking Gen'l Mgr









Leon R. Miller  
Blanche A. Miller.

**EUGENE HOUGH FRYE.**—A very enterprising citizen who is a native son of California is Eugene Hough Frye, who was born on the old William H. Frye ranch south of Franklin January 1, 1861. His father, William H. Frye, was a native of Kentucky, born near Frankfort, whose parents had emigrated from Virginia to Kentucky in early days and afterwards moved to Louisiana, Mo., when William H. Frye was twelve years of age; and there he grew up and resided until he learned of the discovery of gold in California. He immediately joined the band of argonauts and in 1849 crossed the plains in an ox-team train. The first two years he followed mining at Salmon Falls on the American River; and in 1852, having bought a squatters' title, he located on a farm just south of Franklin, engaged in farming, and later purchased more land and had 640 acres in a body. He did general farming, raising fruits, grain, horses and cattle. After a very long, active and useful life he passed away January 2, 1906, aged nearly ninety-three years. The mother of our subject was Sarah (Sanford) Frye, born in New York State. She crossed the plains in 1852 with her first husband, Charles Hough, who died soon after their arrival in Sacramento, without issue. By her union with Mr. Frye she had five children, four of whom grew up. James died in infancy. Edward is a rancher four miles north of Franklin. Charles T. is with the Pure Milk Distributors in Sacramento. Eugene is the subject of this review, and J. Henry is associated with Eugene in their farming enterprise.

Eugene Frye received a good education in the public schools. From a boy he assisted his father on the ranch and early in life learned to handle the ten-horse teams used in the grain fields, driving the header and later the combined harvester and thresher, using twenty-six horses for motive power. His father divided his holdings between his sons and Eugene came into possession of 240 acres, a part of the home ranch, which is devoted to vineyard, alfalfa and grain. He and his brother, J. Henry, operate their ranches in partnership, the places being well improved with pumping plants and the latest machinery, using both tractors and horses for motive power. The latter was born on the home place September 28, 1863, where he has spent his entire life, during which time he has been a partner of his brother. He gave the right of way to the Western Pacific Railroad.

Henry Frye was married in Franklin in 1892 to Miss Minnie Peak, who was born in Missouri, where she grew to womanhood, after which she came to Sacramento. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and she of the Royal Neighbors. Eugene Frye was one of the organizers of the Elk Grove Cooperative Vineyard Association in 1909. They built the winery at Elk Grove with a capacity of 500,000 gallons. Mr. Frye has been active in directing its affairs, serving as president and manager. Since the adoption of the eighteenth amendment the farmers are shipping their grapes. He is a member of the board of directors of the California Grape Growers' Exchange, having their headquarters in San Francisco. He has taken an active part in the county farm bureau, serving as secretary of the Franklin Local. As a son of a forty-niner Mr. Frye is interested in preserving early history and pioneer landmarks, and so we find him a member of Elk Grove Parlor No. 41, Native Sons of the Golden West.

**LEON R. MILLER.**—The flourishing celery industry of California owes much of its increasing importance to such progressive agriculturists as Leon R. Miller, who owns ninety-five acres of very choice celery land on Lower Andrus Island, below Isleton. He was born near Winnemucca, Nev., on November 21, 1872, the son of Lafayette and Ellen (Richards) Miller, the former a native of Texas, and a school teacher, and the latter a native of Wisconsin. She was brought to California, a babe in arms, in 1852, by her father, John Richards, who was lured to the Coast on account of the hope for gold. John Richards came from Cornwall, England, to Shullsburg, Wis., where he engaged in lead-mining. On learning of the discovery of gold in California, he crossed the plains in an ox-team train in 1849, and followed mining until 1852, when he returned to Wisconsin for his wife and little child, and brought them across the plains. He owned the old Potosi mine near Plymouth. Later he located on the Cosumnes, where he became a large landowner in the Sheldon district, and there he spent his remaining days. Lafayette Miller also came to California in early days, and then went to Nevada; and there for a short time he engaged in raising and selling cattle. He then returned to Amador County and taught school at Volcano for a number of years, and from 1879 to 1882 he was county school superintendent of schools for Amador County. He also taught the last year of his life in the Slough House district, Sacramento County. He died at the age of sixty-six years, while Mrs. Miller attained her sixty-eighth year. They had four children, Leon being the eldest. Evelyn was Mrs. Dart, and died at Florin; Emma J., who was Mrs. Rust of Sacramento, is now deceased, as is also Lafayette, Jr.

Leon R. Miller attended the local grammar school and Elk Grove High School, and later went to the business college at Sacramento, where he was graduated; and when twenty-one years of age, he started out for himself. He served as assistant secretary, and as secretary, of the State Agricultural Society for thirteen years, and then put in seven years in the city auditor's and collector's office at Sacramento. In 1918 he bought ninety-five acres, half of the old Donnelly ranch on Lower Andrus Island; and here he has since resided, operating the ranch for the growing of celery and truck vegetables. He is a Republican in politics; and as a trustee of the Isleton union district school he has done something for the elevation of public ideals.

Mr. Miller was married at Sacramento on January 1, 1901, to Miss Blanche A. Gilliam, a popular belle of Sacramento, born near Franklin, and the daughter of Thomas and Aceneth (Stephenson) Gilliam, born in Chillicothe County, Mo., where they were married. During the Civil War their farm was devastated by the army, and their home was burned, and they lost all they had. Soon after the war they came to California. Here they met with success on their ranch near Franklin; and on this farm Mrs. Miller was born. Mrs. Gilliam was married a second time, becoming the wife of George Bailey, a farmer in the Sheldon district, and there the children were reared. By the first union there were five children, the two eldest having been born in Missouri. Arzela is Mrs. F. W. Bond, of Elk Grove; Susie has become Mrs. Buell, of Lodi; N. J. Gilliam lives at Sacramento; Archie is in Franklin; and Blanche is now Mrs. Miller. By the second marriage there was one child, Jas. O. Bailey,



of Isleton. Mrs. Miller attended the Reese school. She is the mother of three children. Ruth is Mrs. R. P. Everly, of Lower Andrus Island; and the others are Leon Harry and Alma Marie. Mr. Miller is a charter member of Oak Park Aerie of the Eagles, in Sacramento. Mrs. Miller was active in the organization of the Parent-Teacher's Association, and as president she presides gracefully over their meetings.

**ERNEST M. KIMBERLIN.**—A successful, representative Californian, whom the citizens of Sacramento have come to esteem and also to admire, is Ernest M. Kimberlin, the popular manager of the Owl Drug Company, well known, as is his enterprising establishment, throughout and beyond Sacramento County. On May 8, 1882, at Selma, in Fresno County, he entered the family of Olin B. and Mary D. (Bassham) Kimberlin, the grandson of J. M. Kimberlin, who had come across the great plains to California as early as 1845, and had become one of the pioneer seed men in this section, and also one of the first presidents of the University of the Pacific, filling that office with distinction for several years. He was a scholarly man, and was eminent as a linguist. His father was a grain farmer in Kern County, at one time, and he bought and sold cattle. He was a native son, having been born in Santa Clara County. Mrs. Kimberlin was also born in California, the daughter of Senator Bassham, one of the first merchants in San Jose, and the first senator from Santa Clara; in early days, a man actively interested in mines.

Ernest Kimberlin went to the lower grades of the public school in Santa Clara, and pursued the high school courses under private tutors. He followed his father in raising grain, and then he was in the oil business for two years on the property of the family. Next he entered Heald's Business College, and then he was with the Kern County Land Company. Next he traveled with his grandfather, handling seed. On his return, he finished his high school work, and then he learned the drug business, as an apprentice, in Selma. Then he entered the University of California, from which he was graduated with the class of 1905, receiving the degree of pharmaceutical chemist.

After that, Mr. Kimberlin bought a business at Kingsburg, in Fresno County, in 1910, and while in that town was elected and served as the first city clerk, helped to form a charter, and became one of the board of directors. He was also the first director of the Union high school. Selling out his drug store, he removed to Berkeley, where for eight years he was the manager of the drug-store of Messrs. Powell & Ellis. His increasing reputation as a man of experience in his field led to his associating himself with the Owl Drug Company; and on July 7, 1920, he took charge of the Sacramento store; and since then he has had the real satisfaction of much increasing the volume of the company's business. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Retail Merchants' Association, and also a director in the Ad Club.

At Cupertino, Santa Clara County, in 1907, Mr. Kimberlin was married to Eldora P. Freeman, of Santa Clara, a graduate of the high school of that town, and also of the Stanford University, which conferred upon her the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Two children have been born of this union, Dorothy E. and Olin E. Kimberlin. Mr. Kimberlin has been

active in the Masonic order since becoming a Mason, and is a past master. He is a director of the Y. M. C. A., and also of the Boy Scouts, and he belongs to the Lions Club.

**FRANK E. LAUPPE.**—A man well-versed as to the many and difficult problems of particular interest to the motorist, and how best to clear away the difficulties, or to open up new and better paths, is Frank E. Lauppe, the automobile dealer of 1321 K Street, Sacramento. The son of J. D. and Jeanette (Shelley) Lauppe, he was born on a farm near Sacramento, in the same district in which his father first saw the light. Mr. Lauppe's grandfather was a forty-niner. His father was one of the earliest to enter the automobile field; he is now retired, enjoying life with his devoted wife, who was born in Nevada County, and has always been the center of a circle of appreciative friends.

Frank Lauppe attended both the grammar and the high schools of Sacramento, and then joined his father in the automobile business, thus entering one of the earliest automobile firms established here. When J. D. Lauppe withdrew from active participation in the business, the son bought out his interest; and he has continued to develop the trade along the lines laid down by the honored pioneer, adding many new features of his own. He handles the Nash cars, and his territory includes ten counties; he employs some fifty people, and has one of the largest plants of the kind in the city, covering three floors, and housing a splendid equipment of the most modern appliances for rapid and thoroughly first-class work. Every department of the automobile industry is represented there, and what the F. E. Lauppe establishment cannot undertake, is not worth the trying. Mr. Lauppe belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and the Sacramento Automobile Association, and is one of the thousand automobile men in the United States found worthy of being accepted as a member by the National Automobile Dealers' Association; and in each of these organizations he seeks to do what he can in the cause of general progress. Mr. Lauppe also owns considerable real estate in and about the city of Sacramento, and is a director in several of its largest business enterprises. He was one of the principal men concerned in the organization of the Certified Public Motor Car Market in Sacramento, which disposes of all used cars for the public on a non-profit basis, thus filling a long-felt want in the automobile world. He is one of its directors and devotes considerable time towards making a success of the enterprise.

Mr. Lauppe has had many years of experience in the automobile trade, and has been very successful; and he is one of the few automobile dealers financially able personally to carry 100 per cent of his time-payment contracts.

The marriage of Frank E. Lauppe and Miss Neva Shore, a popular belle of Sacramento, took place at Sacramento in 1915, and has proven one of exceptional happiness. Two children have blessed the union, a daughter named Jule Marie, and a son named Norman Shore. Mr. Lauppe is a Master Mason and a member of the Royal Arch Chapter; and he also belongs to the Elks, the Sutter Club, and the Del Paso Country Club. He is fond of hunting and fishing; but he also likes a quiet hour at good reading, and is interested in the history of Sacramento County as the record of a section bound to be the richest and most attractive agricultural area in the Golden State.





*F. Lampe.*









*H. F. Goodrich*

**OSCAR F. BROWN.**—What progress has been made by the moderns in the most practical and economical methods of moving houses, is well illustrated by Messrs. Brown & Fredricksen, the popular house-movers of 2108 I Street, Sacramento, so well represented by the senior member, Oscar F. Brown. He was born in San Jose, on August 25, 1879, the son of Cornelius and Josephine (Crowley) Brown, and often heard his father tell how he came to California about 1870, and how Grandfather Peter Crowley had come to San Francisco with his wife, in the gold-rush days, landing here after a voyage of six months. Cornelius Brown was a house-mover of early days, and he built all the early bridges in Santa Clara County. He is now dead, but his excellent record for honest and efficient work survives him. Mrs. Brown is living, and the center of a flattering circle of devoted friends.

Oscar F. Brown went to the public schools of San Jose, and then studied at St. Joseph's College; and since then he has been continuously engaged in business, for a while having been with his father. In 1918, at Vallejo, he formed the partnership with Mr. Fredricksen, and the latter has charge there, while our subject is in charge here. As a sample of the kind of work they undertake and do, it may be mentioned that they moved eight large buildings one mile for the United States government, at a cost of \$24,000 to the authorities. This branch was opened in April, 1922, and is well established.

Mr. Brown married Miss Emily Nolan, a native daughter of San Francisco, and their one child is named Leona. He is a Republican in politics, a Moose in fraternal circles, and a devotee of both hunting and fishing.

**JOHN HENRY ARNOLD.**—The remarkable development of the automobile industry in Sacramento owes much to the experience, the foresight and the broad-minded enterprise of such optimistic and level-headed leaders as John Henry Arnold, the president of Arnold Bros., the popular dealers in motor-cars, with their attractive headquarters at 1300 K Street. He was born at Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1875, and his parents were Thomas and Martha (Wickman) Arnold. They believed in a good training such as the public schools afford, and encouraged the lad to get a broad and practical education.

Coming early to California, with his parents, John Henry Arnold lived for a while in Nevada, where his father operated in the mines; and this may have had something to do with his fortunate choice of the machinist's trade, which he mastered, and at which he worked for years, in the service of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Then he embarked in the livery business in Sacramento, and this was a very natural step into the automobile field, with which he identified himself in 1906. He is now in partnership with two of his brothers, H. D. and A. G. Arnold, and the latter is foreman in charge of the shop.

Aside from an enviable reputation for expert repair work, Mr. Arnold and his brothers have come to be known widely for their thoroughly dependable method in the sale of cars. They handle the Hudson and the Essex, and have for their territory besides Sacramento County, part of Sutter and Yolo, and all of Placer and Eldorado counties. They employ

thirty-five men, and even with this rather large force of expert salesmen and mechanics, they are hardly able to cope with the increasing demands upon them. Arnold Brothers are the oldest dealers in automobiles in Sacramento County; and they belong to the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce and the Exchange Club, and in both of these excellent organizations find pleasure in making their influence felt in favor of trade growth and stability.

At Sacramento, Mr. Arnold married Miss Bessie Bath, of Sacramento; and their union has been blessed with the birth of two children, Raymond and Gladys. Mr. Arnold is a Scottish Rite Mason and also belongs to the Elks. Mrs. Arnold shares with her husband his patriotism and public-spiritedness, and both are often found actively engaged in various movements for uplift and advancement of social conditions.

**H. F. GOODRICH.**—A thoroughly experienced automobile man, widely recognized as a leader in the motor industry in California is H. F. Goodrich, senior member of the firm of Goodrich & Ballard, of Seventh and M Streets, Sacramento. He is a native of Michigan, which has contributed so many men and women of action and worth for the development of California, having been born at Marshall, Colhoun County, on April 25, 1883, the son of Fred and Louise (Kapser) Goodrich, both of whom are still living, after busy, useful lives.

H. F. Goodrich attended the public schools, and then went to Cleary Business College, Ypsilanti, from which he graduated; and after that, for four years, he was employed in the purchasing agent's department at Detroit for the Michigan Central Railway. He next went into the service of the great Ford organization in Detroit, and served in the purchasing, manufacturing and producing departments for four years; and then, coming out to Los Angeles in 1911, when the Ford Motor Company opened their branch in that city, he continued with the company there as salesman for another four years. Since August, 1916, Mr. Goodrich has been established as a dealer in Sacramento, at first under the firm name of Goodrich, Ballard & Rouse. Later, Mr. Rouse's interest was taken over and the business was continued as Goodrich & Ballard. Thoroughly familiar with every detail in the automobile field, the firm of Goodrich & Ballard have a growing business. They handle Fords and Fordson tractors, and are among the largest dealers in Ford cars in northern California. They are members of the Motor Car Dealers' Association, the National Automobile Dealers' Association, and the Automobile Club of Northern California.

Mr. Goodrich's marriage occurred in Sacramento, uniting him with Miss Mavis Scott, a native daughter of Sacramento and a representative of one of the old families. Mr. Goodrich belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and also to the Sutter Club, and is a substantial pillar in the historic Republican party. He is a Knight Templar Mason and a charter member of Ben Ali Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Sacramento, and is an active member of the Patrol Drill Team of the Shrine. He is also a member of the Sciots and the Grotto, while Mrs. Goodrich is a member of the Eastern Star. He also belongs to Sacramento Lodge No. 6, B. P. O. Elks; and being fond of outdoor life, is an active member of the Del Paso Country Club.



**CHARLES S. CHALMERS.**—A worthy representative of the ranching industry in Sacramento County is Charles S. Chalmers, who was born at Chatham, Ontario, Canada, February 28, 1867. He was the next to the youngest in a family of five boys and three girls born to Peter S. and Catherine Chalmers. The former was born in Scotland and came to Ontario as a young man, and there he was married, after which he followed farming. His wife passed away in 1870. In 1883 Peter S. Chalmers brought his family to Sacramento, where he entered the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. He soon became watchman of their American River bridge, a position he filled so well he retained the place. After eighteen years he resigned his place and retired, spending his last days in Woodland. He died at the advanced age of eighty-nine years.

Charles S. Chalmers is the next to the youngest of their eight children. He attended the public school in Ontario and in 1883 came to Sacramento, where he completed his education in the public schools of the city. Meantime during vacations he worked on the farm. After his school days were over he was employed on the Haggin Grant and there he learned the raising and curing of hops. In 1893 he leased Dr. Caples' hop ranch of 100 acres on the Cosumnes, and some years later he leased the whole ranch of 485 acres, which he has since operated successfully. In 1923, finding no market for hops, he quit raising them and now devotes the ranch to beans, grain and stock. As a hop-grower he raised some big hop crops, often averaging two tons of dry hops to the acre. Years of experience and study made him an expert in the curing of hops, for he came to know the conditions of heat, etc., that were necessary. He built the hop-houses, kilns and furnaces and superintended the drying and curing himself. His experience in hop-culture was recognized and his advice was sought by others. In earlier days Mr. Pabst, of Milwaukee, would make the trip to California each year, visiting the ranches and purchasing the hops.

Mr. Chalmers was married in Elk Grove, being united with Nellie Davis, a native of that place, and a daughter of Morrow Davis. He was proprietor of the railroad hotel, but being a tanner he removed to Napa and was employed in Sawyer's Tannery in that city until his death. Nellie Davis was educated in the public schools and at Napa College. Their union has been blessed with three children. Rollo served in the United States Army in the 91st Division and was sent overseas, seeing active service at the front, and he went over the top three different times. He is now assisting his father on the ranch. Then there are Arthur, also assisting on the ranch, and Mrs. Harriette Huckleborn, of Elk Grove. Mr. Chalmers and his two sons are members of the Odd Fellows Lodge in Elk Grove, and each is a past grand, the sons also being members of the Encampment; while all the family are members of the Rebekahs, the wife and daughter each having served as noble grand, and the daughter now being secretary of the lodge. Mrs. Chalmers and her daughter are also members of the Elk Grove Parlor, N. D. G. W., the latter being a past president, and both sons are members of the Native Sons of the Golden West. Rollo Chalmers is a member of the American Legion. Politically, the family are Republicans.

**WILLARD PRESTON ROUSE.**—Another expert in the automobile field who has enthusiastically supported every forward movement, not only in the development of those things making for the welfare of the motorist, but also in the advancement of the Golden State as the greatest center of motordom, is Willard Preston Rouse, agent for Willys-Knight and Overland automobiles, whose place of business is located at 1301 K Street, Sacramento. He first saw light at Saline, Washtenaw County, Mich., where he was born on January 3, 1891, the son of Preston Rouse, who had married Miss Minnie Forbes, a charming lady who never failed to make friends, and who, now that she has closed her earthly career, is pleasantly remembered by many. Preston Rouse is still living, and is also identified with the above-named firm.

Willard P. Rouse went to the public schools at Ann Arbor, enjoying also the advantages of the high school there, and then he put in a year with the Weston Motor Company at Flint, Mich., and later a year at Adrian College. After that, he joined the Ford Motor Company at Detroit, with whom he remained for three years, and then he accepted a place with the Arizona Copper Company, in Morenci, Ariz. Later he was tendered a position with the Los Angeles branch of the Ford Motor Company, which he accepted, and when he had satisfactorily concluded an engagement of three years there, he came to Sacramento in 1916, and with his partners, H. F. Goodrich and M. J. Ballard, also experienced Ford men, established the concern which did so much to advance the Ford interests in this section. As Goodrich, Ballard & Rouse, the company made a decided success. In November, 1922, Mr. Rouse sold his interest in the firm; and after taking a much needed rest, during which time he traveled extensively over the state, imbibing new business ideas and becoming still better satisfied with Sacramento as a commercial center, he purchased the local branch of the Willys-Overland Pacific Company in the capital city. This branch covers the retail trade for Sacramento City and County for the above cars. Centrally located at the corner of Thirteenth and K Streets, he occupies a three-story brick building 80 by 160 feet, with the most elaborate and beautiful show-rooms as well as a well-equipped and complete repair department; and it is the consensus of opinion that the volume of his business in the sale of automobiles is among the largest in the city. The cars he represents are so well-known and so popular that they need no special recommendation; and by well-directed energy Mr. Rouse has built up one of the best automobile-merchandising organizations in this city. As a rule he has about thirty employes on his staff, and his business bids fair to require an early increase.

When our country entered the World War, Mr. Rouse joined the United States Army. Enlisting in the month of August, 1917, he trained at Camp Lewis and served in the 363rd United States Infantry, 91st Division, being in the first contingent sent overseas. He took part in the St. Mihiel offensive; in the Meuse-Argonne, where he went over the top; and then on the Belgian front, where again, with his comrades, he went over the top. He was in Europe twenty months, and was still serving there when the armistice was signed. He remained in France till May, 1919, when he returned and was mustered out in Battle Creek, Mich., the same month. Then, after visiting his family, he





*Willard P. Rouse*



returned to Sacramento and took up civil life, again entering his former business. He received from Congress the Victory Service Medal.

At Sacramento, in the year 1919, Mr. Rouse was married to Miss Ruth Garrison, a native daughter of that city, and they are now the parents of a son, Allan Preston. Mr. Rouse belongs to Sacramento Camp, No. 61, American Legion. Fraternally, he was made a Mason in Union Lodge, No. 58, F. & A. M., Sacramento, and is a member of Sacramento Lodge, No. 6, B. P. O. Elks. He is a member of the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce, and of the Lions Club, the Sutter Club, and the Auto Dealers' Association of Sacramento, and is also affiliated with the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity. He is a real baseball fan, and is fond of outdoor life and sports generally.

**SAMUEL W. CROSS.**—California has never been more fortunate in her distinguished members of the bar than through those attorneys forming the legal fraternity in Sacramento County, prominent among whom may well be named the Hon. Samuel William Cross, the able and popular referee in bankruptcy, a Tennessean by birth, but a Californian by adoption. He was born in Manchester, Coffee County, on April 28, 1881, entering the family of Samuel A. Cross, a business man, and his good wife, who was Miss Anna Blanhon before her marriage. Both of these good people, who were highly esteemed for their traits as citizens, neighbors, friends, are now resting from their earthly labors.

Samuel W. Cross profited by the high school as well as the lower educational courses, and on completing his studies, he went into business and worked for some years. He then attended the University of Tennessee, where he studied law; and in 1910 he was admitted to practice at the Tennessee bar. He was next associated with the attorney general of the state in research work, so that when he came to California in 1912, he had profited by an unusual experience. The same year, he came to Sacramento; and the following year he helped to form the partnership of Hughes, Bradford & Cross, made up of J. R. Hughes, Hugh B. Bradford and S. W. Cross, in which undertaking he has been very successful. For two years and a half he was assistant city attorney of the city of Sacramento. He is now and for six years past has been Referee in Bankruptcy, U. S. District Court. He is a Democrat, and as such is influential in the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce, always working for the broadest creed and aim.

In 1897 Mr. Cross was married to Miss Charlotte Allume of Georgia, a talented, patriotic lady who was very active in all the war drives. One child, Samuel, has blessed their union. Mr. Cross belongs to the Elks and the Eagles; and he is also a member of the Del Paso Country Club.

**JAMES A. GIBSON.**—A New Yorker who has made good as a dairyman in the Golden State, is James A. Gibson, of Wilton, who was born on January 11, 1855, in Brooklyn, across East River from the American metropolis. His father, Alexander Gibson, a native of the North of Ireland, married Miss Jennie Davis, also from that country; and as a hard-working laborer he sought to provide for a family of ten children, two of whom are still living, James and William. Mr. Gibson passed away at the age of forty-five, and his devoted wife at thirty-five, in Kane County Ill., whither they had moved in 1856.

When James Gibson was eleven years old, he started out to make his own way in the world. He soon found that he had to work hard, commencing on dairy ranches; and he has followed dairying more or less ever since. He grew up in Kane County, Ill., and worked on farms near Elgin, and for three years drove a milk wagon in Chicago. In 1874 he came West to the Pacific Coast, and on reaching California, settled in Sacramento County; and since then he has spent all of the intervening years within eighteen or twenty miles of his present home at Wilton. He purchased sixty-four and one-half acres of land near Wilton Station, and there he has carried on general farming, with a dairy of about twenty-five cows. He is a Republican in matters of national political moment, but a good non-partisan booster for everything of paramount concern to Wilton and Sacramento County. He is a past grand of the Odd Fellows, and is also a member of the Knights of Pythias Lodge at Galt. Both he and Mrs. Gibson are members of the Rebekah Lodge.

Mr. Gibson was married for the first time at Sacramento, in September, 1883, when he became the husband of Miss May Derr, a native of Elk Grove and the daughter of Henry Derr, who was a farmer. One son, Percy Gibson, blessed this union. In the same city, in October, 1890, Mr. Gibson was married to Mrs. Margaret Bell, who was born in San Joaquin County, the daughter of Patrick Gleason. He was a pioneer merchant of Stockton; and his wife, Mrs. Gibson's mother, died when Margaret was an infant. Another son blessed this second marriage, Elmer C., who assisted his father in agricultural pursuits, and is now foreman of a ranch at Clarksburg. He married Miss Madge Iola Hooper, a native of Humboldt County, California, and the daughter of William and Effie Hooper. They have one son, James.

**CLINTON E. HARBER.**—As a worthy representative of the bar in California, Clinton E. Harber is one of those exceptionally gifted and preeminently accomplished gentlemen who would do credit to any generation, or to any community, in which they might be placed, and who could not fail in any profession they might enter, to attain to more than ordinary success. He is the junior member of one of Sacramento's most prosperous law firms, and with his honored associates, enjoys the esteem of a wide circle of clients.

Clinton E. Harber was born at Sacramento on February 15, 1888, the son of George Edward Harber, now deceased, of Des Moines, who had married here Miss Mary Nicolai, of Wisconsin, who is the center of a very devoted group. Owing in part to the intellectual life of the family circle, Clinton was given every grammar and high school advantage; and when he came to take up the study of legal lore, he read the law with Messrs. White & Miller. On July 2, 1909, he was admitted to the bar, to practice law in California, and after that he was a clerk under Clinton L. White, when the latter was mayor. He joined Messrs. White, Miller and McLaughlin as a law clerk, and when this firm was dissolved, he associated himself with Messrs. White, Miller and Needham, and helped to form the firm of White, Miller, Needham and Harber. He has been three times on the executive committee of the county bar association, he also belongs to the state and American bar associations, and, believing in extending his professional in-



fluence where and when most helpful in the commercial world, he is a director of the Chamber of Commerce. He marches under the banner of the Republican party, and he is one of the best boosters for Sacramento, city and county.

At Sacramento, on May 14, 1908, Mr. Harber was married to Miss Minerva Bell, a daughter of Henry Clay Bell, of Oroville, and they are now happy in the parentage of three children, Edith, Clarice and Margaret, all of whom are still pupils in the schools. He has been one of the most active promoters of the Del Paso Country Club, and is fond of fishing and golf. Few men, indeed, enjoy a more deserved popularity, and few carry their honors so modestly and well. Mr. Harber is a member of Concord Lodge No. 117, F. & A. M., of Sacramento, Sacramento Chapter No. 3, R. A. M., Sacramento Commandery No. 2, Knight Templars, and is a charter member of Ben Ali Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine at Sacramento.

**LESTER POOL GARDINER.**—An enterprising business man, in whom the people of the community have such confidence that the public has become the greatest asset to him and the important commercial concern he represents, is Lester Pool Gardiner, the able, far-seeing manager of the popular general merchandise store of the Gardiner Company at Isleton, where he was born, on October 3, 1891. He is a son of Philip Hogate and Ida (Pool) Gardiner, whose stimulating life-story is elsewhere sketched in this historical work.

Lester Pool Gardiner attended the grammar school at Isleton and the Sacramento high school. When he had finished his formal schooling, he identified himself with the Gardiner Company of Isleton, and its numerous interests there. He was among the first to respond to his country's need, when the World War involved the United States, and in August, 1917, he entered the American Army, and was sent to Camp Lewis, where he was placed in the 364th Ambulance Corps. He trained there until July, 1918, and then went overseas to France with the 91st Division, via New York, Southampton and Cherbourg. He served as a private in this contingent until May, 1919, and was then honorably discharged, upon his return to the United States. He took part in the Meuse-Argonne offensive, and the Lys-Scheldt offensive in Belgium.

Since coming back to Isleton, Mr. Gardiner has been manager of the General Merchandise Store of the Gardiner Company, and he also looks after the town properties of the estate. He is a director in the Bank of Isleton, and politically he is a Republican.

Mr. Gardiner was married at San Francisco, on July 10, 1913, to Miss Esther Alice Beckman, a native of Sacramento, and their fortunate union has been blessed with the birth of two sons, Lester Pool, Jr., and John Wilbur. Mr. Gardiner is a member of Franklin Lodge No. 143, F. & A. M., at Courtland, and is a past master; and he is also a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a charter member of Ben Ali Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., in Sacramento, and with his wife is a member of Onisbo Chapter O. E. S., at Courtland. Mrs. Gardiner is a member and past noble grand in Hogate Rebekah Lodge at Isleton. Mr. Gardiner has been a director in the Isleton Chamber of Commerce since the time of its organization.

**CASPAR HAUSER.**—What progress has been made in the science of bee-keeping in California is well illustrated by the successful operations of Caspar Hauser, a native of Switzerland, and now one of the best-known apiarists in Sacramento County. He was born on July 8, 1868, when he entered the family of Adam and Catherine Hauser, esteemed old-timers of their native land, who lived and died there, never having crossed the seas to see the Golden State. They lived useful lives, and passing on, left the world the better for having been in it.

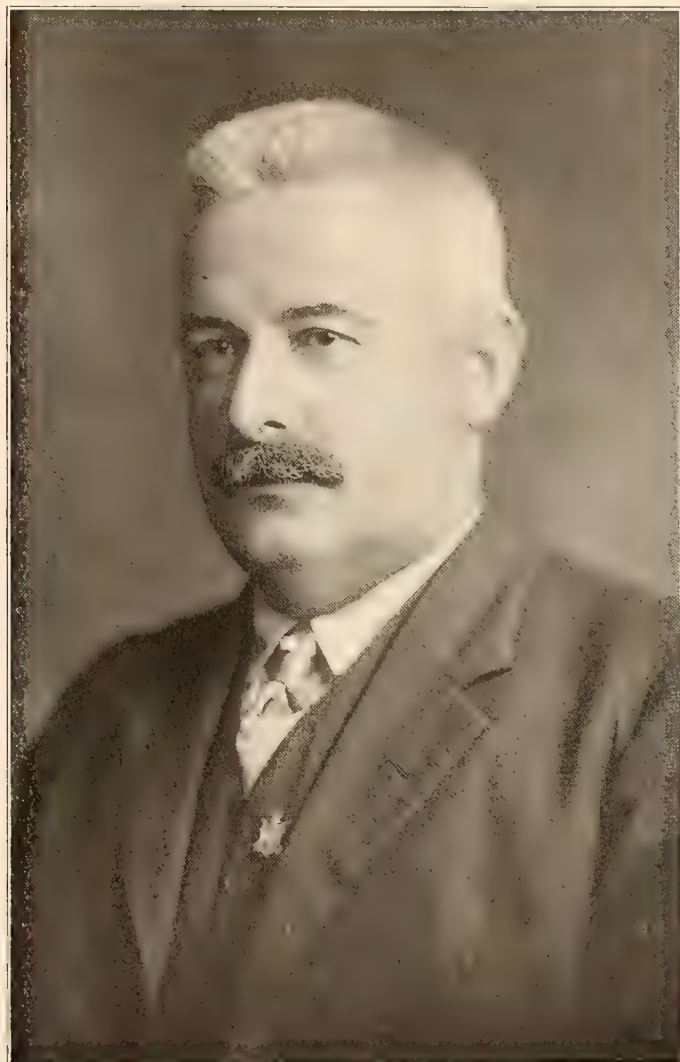
Caspar attended the famous schools in Switzerland, and at the age of twenty set out for the New World. Having already mastered agricultural work, he found no difficulty, when he reached Sacramento, in securing employment, although for some years he found hotel work more remunerative. Thereafter, for some time, he was in the fish business; but in 1901 he took up bee-keeping, starting with six colonies, and gradually increasing his stock, so that now, with the aid of his two sons, he is looking after some 1,700 colonies. In 1913 the father and sons produced forty tons of honey, and today they are members of the Honey Exchange. They produce almost exclusively comb honey, and of late have sold their output entirely in the Valley. Mr. Hauser is a vice-president of the State Bee-Keepers' Association. In politics, he is a Socialist.

In 1894, Mr. Hauser was married to Miss Christina Walter, who also, as a girl, came from the old country; and their union has been blessed with five children: Fred C., George W., Henry L., Bernard W., and Christina A. Hauser. Mr. Hauser is a home man; but he finds enjoyment in participating in the social gatherings of the Knights of Pythias, with whom he is affiliated. Fred C. Hauser was in the naval aviation corps, in France, during the World War; and George W. was in the naval camp, but did not succeed in getting into action, across the seas.

**THOMAS EDWARD COYLE.**—It is fortunate for California, considering the important part played in her history by the pioneering railroads, that such a man as Thomas Edward Coyle, widely known as the progressive superintendent of the Western division of the Western Pacific Railroad, is actively identified with the development of the great Pacific commonwealth. He was born at Port Allegany, Pa., on October 17, 1875, the son of Owen Richard and Mary (Kelly) Coyle, worthy settlers who were natives of the staid old Keystone State. Mr. Coyle has been gathered to his fathers, having rounded out a very useful and an honorable career; and Mrs. Coyle continued to live at Tacoma, Wash., the object of tender devotion on the part of a devoted circle of friends, passing away there in 1922, at the age of seventy-three.

Thomas Edward Coyle was fortunate in attending both the grammar and the high school, and then he went to work on the railroad as a telegraph operator, and then as a station agent. In time, he was promoted to be train despatcher, and then he was made chief despatcher, and next he became assistant superintendent on the Northern Pacific Railroad; and from the Northern Pacific he came to the western division of the Western Pacific. In 1920, he was appointed superintendent, with headquarters at Sacramento.

Mr. Coyle is a typical railroad man, and as such takes a very live interest in both the historic past and



Gaspar Hauser.





the promising future of Sacramento, and never neglects an opportunity to cooperate in the building up of both town and county. He belongs to the Progressive Business Men's Club and also to the Y. M. C. A. Under the banners of the Republican party, but with broad sympathies for non-partisan movements for local aims, he seeks to support the best men and the best measures.

On May 22, 1898, at Ellensburg, Wash., Mr. Coyle was married to Miss Alice Cunningham, a native daughter of San Francisco, who shares with him the social life of the Masonic and Elks orders, to which he belongs.

**EDWARD PARRAMORE HUSTON.**—A representative business man of Sacramento, well and favorably known in commercial circles far beyond the confines of city and county, is Edward Parramore Huston, of the popular firm of Elliott & Huston, dealers in real estate and insurance. He was born at Knight's Landing, on March 14, 1873, the son of Walter S. and Sarah (Laugenour) Huston, of North Carolina, while Mr. Huston came from Missouri. He reached California, after crossing the great plains, in December, 1849, traveling by the Santa Fe trail, and then he journeyed by means of the steamer "Senator," from San Francisco to Sacramento. He mined for a while, and then settled in Yolo County, in 1850; and taking up farming, he also engaged in mercantile pursuits at Knight's Landing. In 1878, he came to Woodland, in Yolo County; and held various offices of public trust in Woodland and Yolo County, and died there in 1893, leaving behind him an excellent record. Mrs. Huston is still active, and enjoying life to the full. Among their children, W. S. Huston is in the stationery business at Woodland; and Arthur C. and H. L. Huston are attorneys; while Bertha L. Huston has become the wife of J. L. Hare, an attorney of Woodland.

Edward P. Huston got such schooling as he could in a youth busy enough with the problems of premature earning, and then he went to the Hesperian College, in connection with the Christian Church, and to the Woodland Business College. His first position when he was ready to do something was with Ed. E. Leake, on the Woodland "Democrat," which he held until 1896, and after that he engaged in the general insurance business in Woodland, and met with success, and was also secretary of the Woodland Chamber of Commerce for several years, and served as city trustee for five years. In 1905, he took up life insurance as a specialty, and accepted the managership of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company for northern California, and came to Sacramento; and in 1906, he resigned, and joined G. S. Turner, in the real estate business, and was afterwards with the J. G. Carly Company, retiring from their service only in 1920, when he purchased a half-interest in the firm of Elliott & Huston, and became a partner of Arthur W. Elliott.

In 1895, Mr. Huston was married to Miss Vena A. Joslyn, of Woodland, born in Vermont, who came to California as a girl, the daughter of Henry S. and Althera L. Joslyn. Two children have blessed this union. Arloa J., the eldest, is married and has become Mrs. Marion L. Daviess, and they have a daughter, Jeanette A.; and Elizabeth is at home. Mr. Huston belongs to the Masons, the Knight Templars, and the Shriners.

**CORNING DE SAULES.**—An efficient, successful and influential citizen, whose wide experience and especial adaptability to the peculiar demands of his responsible position have benefited the commercial and financial life of this state, is Corning de Saules, who was born on October 28, 1880, at Washington, D. C., the son of Julius Edward and Cora Hamilton (Corning) de Saules. The father, a professional man, is residing with his beloved wife in Sacramento.

Corning de Saules was educated in the public schools, although he obtained the greater part of his knowledge through private study of accounting and in the practical school of experience. His first position was as a ledger clerk in the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company. Through his keenness and ability, he worked to the position of voucher clerk. From 1902 to 1904 he was employed in the offices of Geary Brown & Company, certified public accountants in New York City, then for one year he was the auditor of the National Correspondence Schools, at Washington, D. C. While serving this concern he gleaned much information which proved of untold value during his later life. He engaged in the practice of public accounting in Washington and practiced for two and one-half years. In 1908 he was employed by the United States Department of Justice, as a special agent, continuing until his resignation in 1909, when he came to California. On his arrival in the Golden State he was employed by the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company as an assistant to the auditor. In 1911 he resigned and became associated with Herbert M. Brace, a certified public accountant in San Francisco. In 1912 he became an accountant on the Board of Control for the State of California and soon worked up to the position of assistant superintendent of accounts and in 1917 was appointed superintendent of accounts. On January 5, 1923, he was appointed city controller of Sacramento.

Corning de Saules was united in marriage to Imogene Violet Belshaw, a native daughter of Antioch, Cal., in 1911. They are the parents of three children: Jeannette Elizabeth, Corinne B. and Margaret Elizabeth. Politically, Mr. de Saules adheres to the Republican party. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Exchange Club. Mr. de Saules has won the respect and good-will of all his associates, and many years of activity for the public good have established his name among the high-minded, dependable, and successful men of California.

**LUPPE BARNES LUPPEN.**—A highly-trained, widely-experienced and aggressively progressive business man is Luppe Barnes Luppen, senior member and president of the firm of Luppen & Hawley, at 906 Seventh Street, Sacramento. He was born at Pekin, Ill., on July 5, 1883, the son of Conrad and Alice Rosella (Barnes) Luppen, worthy parents still living in Sacramento. They were decidedly in favor of the best educational advantages, and so sent their son, Luppe, to both the grammar and the high schools at Pekin, after which he passed three years in Europe, taking special work there in noted schools. When he returned to America, he matriculated at the University of Minnesota; and after a year, he shifted to Cornell University, where he finished the junior year. While there, he was a member of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity.

His strong bent for practical work led Mr. Luppen to come West to Chicago and join the staff of the Western Electric Company, engaged in outside con-

struction work; and he had charge of various undertakings for them. Coming on to the Pacific Coast, Mr. Luppen engaged with Messrs. C. C. Moore & Company, of San Francisco, for the erection of two cyanide plants at Millers, in Esmerelda County, Nev., a responsible assignment engaging him for a year and a half; and he established a reputation for ability in the operation of power plants and general outside work. He next entered the employ of the Pacific Improvement Company, and then he was with the consulting engineer of the Palace Hotel work, at San Francisco, and after that with the state department of engineering, doing mechanical drafting for state buildings.

Returning to San Francisco, Mr. Luppen was with Mr. Tharp, city architect of the city of San Francisco, and was appointed mechanical engineer in the Bureau of Architecture, at San Francisco, doing city work, and during that period they erected in particular the Hall of Justice in the bay city. Resigning, he was appointed by Mr. N. Ellery, state mechanical engineer, and worked on state institutions; and when he resigned from that post, he joined Frank C. Kelsey, the consulting engineer of Portland, Ore., and worked on the Kittitass Reclamation service at Ellensburg, Wash. In 1912, he was again appointed mechanical engineer of the state of California, under Hiram Johnson; and in 1918 he was appointed chief engineer of the state, and had charge of all state buildings, involving new construction to the amount of one and one-half millions, and extensions to the amount of three and one-half millions.

Resigning again, Mr. Luppen set about establishing a business for himself; and in the first year he had all the heating and ventilating contracts for the Fresno high school group, and also for the Hanford high school, and he did much school work all over the state. He still does consulting work for the state; and he has been instrumental in laying out the water-supply system of the Del Paso Club, and in accomplishing much else for the improvement of various localities, adding greatly to the comfort, health, convenience and welfare of thousands of people. As manufacturers' representatives, Messrs. Luppen & Hawley carry a complete equipment for irrigation and water supply, including the Krogh single and double suction centrifugal pumps, belted and direct connected pumps, Krogh deep well turbines, Krogh multi-stage turbines, Deming triplex and heavy-duty pumps, Deming rotary pumps, Sampson Hyatt bearing windmills, Vaile-Kimes pressure water supply systems, Stover gasoline and kerosene engines, motors, pump-jacks, cylinders, hand pumps, casing and pipe; and they also carry a complete mechanical equipment for buildings, including steam-heating systems, hot-water systems, boiler plant installations, high-pressure and low-pressure steam work, power plant equipment, pipe covering, refrigeration, vacuum cleaning, plumbing, crude oil and distillate burners, air conditioning apparatus, temperature control apparatus, sheet-packing, rod-packing, gaskets, etc.

At Sacramento, in 1910, Mr. Luppen was married to Miss Emma Florette Hodgdon, and their happy union has been signally blessed in the birth of four children, Jeanne, Luppe, Peter and Florette. Mr. Luppen is a Republican. He belongs to the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce and the Rotary Club, as well as the Del Paso Club, and is a Royal Arch Mason.

**DR. GEORGE JOYCE HALL.**—Prominent among the distinguished members of the medical profession in northern California may be mentioned Dr. George Joyce Hall, for several years one of the most popular and successful practitioners at Sacramento. He was born at Gridley, in Butte County, Cal., on June 15, 1888, the son of W. H. and L. J. (Joyce) Hall, the former a business man of Gridley, who came to California about 1886 and opened a general merchandise store, which he conducted until 1919. In February of the following year he passed away, highly honored by all who knew him. Mrs. Hall is still living, the center of a circle of devoted friends.

George Joyce Hall received his elementary training in the grammar school at Gridley, and afterward successfully pursued his high school studies, entering Santa Clara College; and in 1908 he was granted the Bachelor of Arts degree by that time-honored institution. He soon after matriculated at the Cooper Medical School, and in 1912 he was the recipient of the coveted M. D. degree. He was fortunate, during this period of his professional preparation, to be associated with, and to study under, some of the most eminent lights in medical science on the Coast, and those familiar with his later work are well assured that Dr. Hall profited by every opportunity.

For two and a half years he practiced with increasing success in the bay city, and then he removed to Siskiyou County, where he added to his laurels by four years of advice and assistance to those there in need of the latest and best medical attention. Next he was in Colfax for a year, and then in January, 1920, he came to Sacramento. On July 1, 1921, he was appointed by Mr. Seavey, city manager of Sacramento, as health officer, and the arduous and responsible duties of this office he has since continued to discharge to the satisfaction of the public generally. He belongs to the American Medical Association, and also to the state and county medical societies; and he is now serving his second year as secretary of the Sacramento County Medical Society. Interested in all outdoor sports, he is especially fond of hand ball. Politically, he has a preference for Republican platforms, but he is too broad-minded and too patriotic not to submerge partisanship whenever the standards of true American citizenship are at stake.

In San Francisco, on October 10, 1912, Dr. Hall was married to Miss H. Rita Weber, of Colusa, an accomplished lady who shares her husband's enviable popularity and esteem. They have two sons, William H. and Thomas F. Hall. The Doctor belongs to Sacramento Lodge No. 6, B. P. O. Elks, and to the Knights of Columbus; and is also a member of Sacramento Parlor No. 3, N. S. G. W. He is interested in civic affairs and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Lions Club.

**DONALD COY DALTON.**—A young man engaged in the work of agriculture and horticulture on his father's ranch on the Cosumnes River is Donald Coy Dalton, a native son born at Walsh Station, twelve miles from Sacramento, July 30, 1897, the son of Edward F. Dalton, who is also a native son born on the Cosumnes River. The father is a very successful farmer and orchardist owning large holdings on the Cosumnes River near Slough House, which he



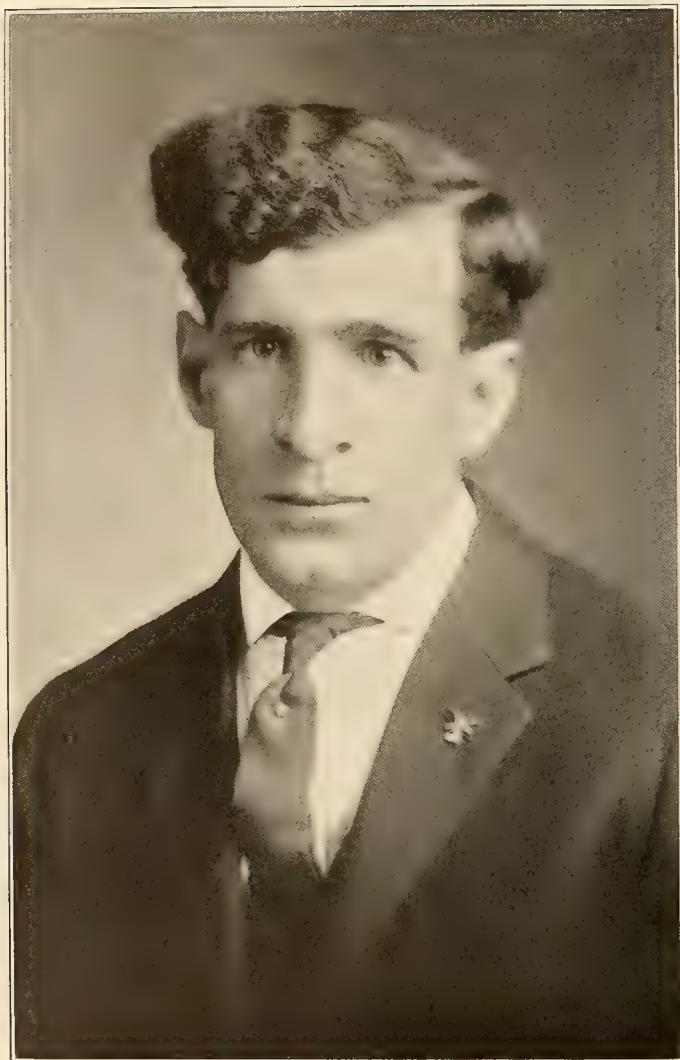


*J. Hallen*









*M. Peters*



has improved and developed until his ranch is now in a high state of cultivation. He now makes his home in the capital city.

The eldest in a family of five children, Donald Coy Dalton was educated in the public schools in Sacramento. From the Sacramento high school he entered Heald's Business College in Sacramento, from which he was graduated in 1918. He immediately took up ranching and has since assisted his father in operating the ranch, which is largely devoted to the growing of prunes and peaches. He is intensely interested in horticulture and is a close student of the care of fruit trees and the growing of fruit and is carefully storing up knowledge and experience useful to a man engaged in orcharding. Mr. Dalton is interested in the preservation of California history and pioneer landmarks. He is an enthusiastic member of Sunset Parlor, N. S. G. W., and is also a member of Sacramento Lodge No. 6, B. P. O. E.

**EUGENE A. CROUCH.**—A representative business man of Northern California is Eugene A. Crouch, of Messrs. Waters, Crouch & Waters, dealers in real estate with offices at 620 J Street, Sacramento. He was born in Winnebago County, Illinois, on March 30, 1860, the son of Dr. W. T. and Mary E. (Crissman) Crouch, his father having been a physician, who enjoyed more than a local fame. He served as a true patriot in the Civil War, doing heroic service as a surgeon, and it was while his father was off at the front that our subject, one of twins, was born. Dr. Crouch died at the early age of thirty-eight; but his devoted wife survived, to breathe her last in Sacramento, in 1921, having been tenderly cared for by her son in her later years.

Eugene A. Crouch crossed the great plains with his father and mother in 1866, and distinctly remembers, young as he then was, many incidents of the adventurous journey, including more than one brush with the hostile Indians. His parents stopped for a while at Virginia City, but came on to Sacramento in 1867, removing to Oakland, in 1876, in which town Eugene Crouch went to school. Having finished the high school courses, he engaged in rail-roading at Sacramento for seven years; and after that embarked, in 1884, or just before the big boom in the Southland, in the real estate business; and he is now one of the oldest in that field. He was also deputy county auditor, and deputy county recorder, and a school director or trustee. He resided in the home of Mrs. E. B. Crocker for nine years, and enjoyed enviable relations with the donor of the famous Crocker Library and Crocker Art Gallery, a gift to the City of Sacramento. Messrs. Waters, Crouch & Waters sell real estate and insurance, and successfully developed the Elmhurst Addition of ninety acres, near Sacramento.

In the year 1884, and at Sacramento, Mr. Crouch was married to Miss Sophie Stevenson, the daughter of Sophie Edwin, the California actress well-known in the history of the California stage; and their union has been blessed with two children, Edwina, now Mrs. Thomas Simpson, of Burlingame, and Vera, who has become Mrs. A. J. McNeil, of Alameda, affording in turn the joy of four grandchildren. Mr. Crouch, who is a Republican, but a good non-partisan booster for Sacramento, was the ninth exalted ruler of the Sacramento Lodge of Elks.

**MOTT PETERS.**—A well-known representative of the transportation organization so efficient in Sacramento is Mott Peters, the good-natured and ever-obliging proprietor of the Peters Draying Company, with its busy headquarters at 217 O Street. What he doesn't know about the possibilities of solving this or that vexing problem in the busy life of Californians and others resident or traveling here, isn't worth considering; while what he does know about conditions peculiarly Californian, and about the city and county of Sacramento in particular, has eased the mind and cheered the heart of many a weary and care-worn traveler. He has become invaluable to the district; and very naturally the town and county take good care of him in a liberal patronage.

Mott Peters was born in Shasta County on November 1, 1888, the son of William Harrison and Eva Peters, worthy folks now deceased. When he was a lad he was sent to the well-conducted grammar school in Marysville, and when old enough to begin work and earn a livelihood, he took up clerking in a grocery store, and followed that line of commercial activity for ten years. In 1913 he came to Sacramento and entered the employ of the Pacific Drayage and Warehouse Company, continuing with them till 1918, when he bought out George Uhl, the drayman, and started in a modest way to do business for himself, opening his lines of service in October, 1918. He knew what the public wanted, and from the start he has made a success, now running five first-class trucks. He was able to make his start in draying just five years after he came to Sacramento; and with the growth of the city and its suburbs his business has increased in proportion.

Mr. Peters was married in Sacramento to Miss Genevieve Miller, a native of Sacramento; and they are the parents of a very promising child, a daughter named June. Mr. Peters belongs to the Eagles, and is a member of the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce. He and his family are fond of the out-of-doors, and often get out into the open and enjoy the natural beauty for which Sacramento County is famous.

**WALLACE SHEPARD.**—It is interesting to note that the worthy representative of the federal government in California, Wallace Shepard, the popular ex-United States commissioner, is a native son, he having been born at Auburn, in Placer County, on August 28, 1895, the son of W. A. and Mattie Fan (Hamilton) Shepard, the latter a daughter of Gen. Joe Hamilton, whose record for gallantry is well known. W. A. Shepard was at one time secretary to Congressman J. E. Raker, in Washington; but being by profession a journalist, he is in his right place as proprietor of the wide-awake "Placer Herald," in which he exerts an important influence in that section for both local and state progress. Both parents are still living, enthusiastic witnesses of the actual growth of a commonwealth they used to confidently dream of.

Wallace Shepard attended the grammar and the high schools of his locality, and then went to the George Washington University, at Washington, D. C., from which he received, in 1915, the degree LL. B. Continuing his post-graduate work at Columbia University, New York City, he received the following year the coveted degree of LL. M. Returning to California, he was made deputy county auditor, in

Placer County, and then deputy county clerk, and finally acting county clerk in the same county.

Enlisting, as an exemplary patriot, in the aviation service during the World War, Mr. Shepard devoted eighteen months to duty at Key West, in the exacting division of patrol work. On coming back to Sacramento, he joined the firm of Meredith, Landis & Chester, attorneys, and continued there until October, 1919, when he was appointed United States commissioner, which office he resigned January 1, 1923, for the purpose of devoting his entire time to his law practice. He is a member of the American Legion, of which he was an organizer, and is one of the Legion's trustees. Socially, Ex-Commissioner Shepard is as popular as with his colleagues in the professional world; and in the Masonic order, the Shriners, and the Elks, he has ample opportunity to exhibit the rare qualities of his personality.

**JOHN ALEXANDER GUISTO.**—A native son proud of his association with the Golden State is John Alexander Guisto, born on Third Street near N in the city of Sacramento, September 20, 1862, a son of Frank and Maria (Raggio) Guisto, who were natives of Genoa, Italy. John Alexander is the eldest of their two children and was reared on a farm, receiving his education in the Sutterville school district, at the same time assisting his father with the work on the farm. When the elder Guisto purchased twelve acres at Thirty-first and D Streets, John Alexander engaged with him in growing asparagus, being one of the first to grow asparagus in Sacramento. He continued in the business until he sold the land for subdivision to the Carmichael Company in 1913. Since then Mr. Guisto purchased seven acres at Thirty-sixth and D Streets, where he raised asparagus for some years until he planted it to a cherry and plum orchard.

In Sacramento occurred the marriage of Mr. Guisto with Miss Mary Ratto, a native of Eldorado County, born in Irishtown. She was a daughter of John B. Ratto, an early pioneer and miner in that county. He and his estimable wife, who was in maidenhood Virginia Gabonni, now live retired in San Francisco. Mrs. Guisto was the oldest of their five children, and is a well educated and refined woman who presides gracefully over her husband's home. Their union has been blessed with four children: Frank is travelling salesman for Ratto Bros., wholesale grain dealers, San Francisco; Virginia is a graduate of San Francisco high school and also of Hopkins Art Institute in that city, and is supervisor of drawing in San Francisco schools; Mary is a graduate of Sacramento high school and is the wife of P. B. Ready, of Sacramento; and the youngest, Evelyn, is also a graduate of Sacramento high school.

Mr. Guisto is very fond of nature and the great outdoors and enjoys hunting and fishing. He knows of the interesting places and at various seasons one finds him fishing in the rivers or mountain streams, duck hunting on the river and lagoons, or trailing the deer in the high Sierras. He was one of the organizers of the Monitor Gun Club, owners of 1,000 acres at Vernon, used for hunting purposes. They sold it when it was reclaimed for farming purposes. He is a splendid shot and has won many prizes in shooting contests. Mr. Guisto's entire life has been spent in Sacramento; he has seen it grow and develop, a matter in which he has also taken a part as well as pride.

**WILLIAM JAMES CLIFFORD.**—Prominent among the most successful of brick-contractors, who take a very active role in the industrial life of Sacramento County, is William James Clifford, a native son and also one of the Capital City's own boys. He entered the family of Christopher and Hattie (James) Clifford, on September 30, 1888. Christopher Clifford came to California as a boy, driving horses across the great plains for Colonel McMaster, with whom he continued for years, in charge of his horses. When William was seven years old, his father died, leaving an excellent record for both ability and reliability. Mrs. Clifford is still living, the object of tender affection.

William enjoyed the privilege of attendance at the public schools, and pretty early tried his luck at selling papers; for Mrs. Clifford had been left with six children, and each necessarily contributed toward the family support. After a while, he learned the brick-laying trade, and for some years followed his trade before engaging, in 1918, in business for himself. Since he has been operating on his own initiative and responsibility, he has usually had more than he could comfortably do; and what he has done has given satisfaction to all immediately concerned. He built the Auto Stage Depot at the corner of Fifth and I Streets, the Bowman Carriage Shop at the corner of Twelfth and A Streets, the Igo Hospital, Norris Apartments, Harvie Implement Company's building, Piggly Wiggly building, Born Bros.' building, the Japanese Hospital, and the Spillman Garage, and has done much residential and mantel work, generally employing about eight men the year round. He is a director in the Builders' Exchange, and a member of the Progressive Business Club. In politics, he prefers the platforms of the Republican party, but maintains independence in thinking and voting.

In the year 1910, occurred the wedding of William J. Clifford and his fiancée, Miss Gertrude McBurney, a native daughter and a worthy representative of one of the old pioneer families of the state; and they have had one child, Alda Wilma. Despite the pressure of business, Mr. Clifford occasionally gets away to enjoy the natural attractions of Sacramento County; and he enjoys hunting and fishing, in particular.

**FRED J. FREY.**—A native son of the Golden State, who is also a successful dairyman, is Fred J. Frey, who was born near Franklin, Sacramento County, August 15, 1880, a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Herzog) Frey, natives of Germany. The father was born in 1839 and came to California in 1869; and locating in Sacramento County, he engaged in dairying and farming in the vicinity of Franklin. In time he purchased a ranch and as he prospered he bought other ranches, becoming owner of about 1,000 acres of land which he operated until he divided it among his children. He died in March, 1911, aged seventy-two years, being survived by his widow, who now makes her home with her children at the age of seventy-three. This union resulted in the birth of eight children, seven of whom grew up: Henry; Fred J.; Julia, Mrs. Hansen; Elizabeth, Mrs. M. A. Smith; John N.; Gesine, Mrs. F. A. Faist; Nellie, Mrs. Luttig; all of Franklin except Henry, who lives in Placer County.

Fred J. Frey was reared on his father's farm and educated in the public school in his locality. He assisted his father on the farm until his marriage, which





*W. J. Clifford*





occurred in Sacramento May 10, 1909, when he was united with Miss Ella Lippert, who was born in the southern part of Russia, where she grew to womanhood, receiving a good education in the excellent schools maintained by the people of German descent in that country. When seventeen years of age she accompanied her brother David to North Dakota and two years later she came to Franklin, Cal., where she had a sister, Mrs. John Kammerer, living and it was here she met and married Mr. Frey, their union being blessed with five children: Fred J., Jr., Ida, Lillian, Henry, and Edward.

After his marriage Fred Frey located on his present ranch which he has improved with a fine residence and other farm buildings. He has installed two pumping plants, enabling him to raise fields of alfalfa and engage in dairying. He owns 100 acres and his dairy herd is composed of high-grade Holstein cows, the product being delivered to the condensed-milk factory at Galt. Mr. Frey by close application has made a success of ranching and dairying, and he and his wife are appreciated and highly esteemed in the community where they reside. Fraternally he is a member of Franklin Camp, Modern Woodmen of America, holding the office of manager, while Mrs. Frey is a member of the Royal Neighbors, in which she is an officer. In national politics Mr. Frey is a Democrat.

**BENJAMIN ROBERT MEISS.**—One of the most enterprising cattle-growers of Sacramento County who is making a success of the enterprise as president of the Meiss Estate Company, is Benjamin Robert Meiss, a native son, born at Drytown, Amador County, November 6, 1869. His father was Louis Meiss, a native of Germany, who came with his parents to St. Louis, Mo., where he was reared and learned the butcher's trade. As a young man he crossed the plains in an ox-team train, arriving in California in 1852, and locating at Drytown, where he began the butcher business. Primitive methods were the vogue in those days, as the country was new and equipment necessarily inadequate. The stock was killed in the open and the dressed bodies were hung in the trees, and the meat was peddled to the miners at the various places, and packed on burros. Later on he built the first butcher shop in Drytown and continued in business for many years. Meantime he had begun the stock business, in which he was very successful. His first purchase was 160 acres, the nucleus of the present large holdings, and to this he added until he had 6,000 acres of land. He finally gave up butchering to give all of his attention to his ranching, cattle-raising and sheep-raising, running about 1,000 head of cattle and 10,000 sheep, besides engaging extensively in buying and shipping cattle and sheep. He was thrifty and improved the ranch with a substantial residence and farm buildings. Louis Meiss made a trip back to Germany after he was nicely started in business in Drytown; and in his home land he married Miss Elizabeth Dorn. He brought his bride to California, and their union proved a very happy one until her death, which occurred in 1899, at the age of sixty-nine. He survived her until 1908, dying at eighty-four years of age. Both were held in the highest esteem for their exemplary Christian lives, and they were mourned by a large circle of devoted friends. This pioneer couple were blessed with ten children, seven of whom are

living: John lives on the home ranch; Henry, William and Frederick live in Sacramento, as does Mrs. Mena O'Hare; Benjamin R. is the subject of this interesting review; and Frank S., the youngest, devotes his time to the home place.

Benjamin R. Meiss was reared on the ranch, receiving his education in the school of the Buckeye District. From a lad he assisted his father in his sheep- and cattle-raising and learned to ride, rope and brand the cattle, thus early in life becoming an adept in the business. When he was twenty-five he and his brother, Frank S., took over the management of the ranching for his father until the death of their honored and aged parent, when they incorporated the Louis Meiss Estate Company, since which time he has been president and manager of the large holdings and stock interests. He has purchased lands adjoining until they now own 7,000 acres, which is watered by Lagoon Creek and springs and various wells, giving ample and never-failing water for their stock, and making it one of the most valuable cattle ranches in the valley. They also own a 2,000-acre ranch in Eldorado County, as well as a 1,000-acre ranch in Alpine County, where they range their flocks of sheep and herds of cattle, their brand, "L M", being well known on the range.

In Sacramento Mr. Meiss was married to Miss Jennie Jones, a native daughter of the county, born at Walsh Station. Her parents were very early settlers of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Meiss maintain a residence at 2211 P Street, Sacramento, where the family live, and the children are being educated in the excellent schools of the capital city. Their union has resulted in the birth of four children, Elizabeth, Roberta, Genevieve, and Evelyn. Mr. Meiss is an active member of the Eldorado and Amador Livestock Association and the California Cattle Growers' Association, and cooperates heartily in their good work. In national politics, he is a Democrat, but locally he is independent, voting for the men and measures he deems most acceptable to the best interests of the county.

**WILLIAM H. LARKIN.**—Another energetic executive whose experience enabled him to direct the business affairs entrusted to him with exceptional foresight and skill, is William H. Larkin, now deceased, the former manager of the well-known establishment of J. N. Larkin & Son, located at 2211 K Street, Sacramento. He was the proprietor of that important house, and this gave him a freer hand in the development of the firm's trade. He did something more, however, than develop his own business affairs; public-spirited to an admirable degree, he always stood ready to help along trade in general.

William H. Larkin was born at Sacramento on December 17, 1866, the son of J. N. and Sarah (Fern) Larkin. He entered the family of a pioneer who came to California in 1852, and remained here until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he returned to his native state of New York and enlisted in a New York Regiment, and fought throughout the great conflict. After that he returned to California. Miss Fern came about the same time, and they were married at Sacramento. She is still living, while J. N. Larkin is dead. Both made an enviable record for useful pioneer work.

William Larkin went to the schools in San Francisco, and then attended the Oakland high school.

After that he came into his father's establishment in Sacramento, and from him thoroughly learned the printing trade, serving seven years at his trade. When J. N. Larkin retired, in 1905, our subject succeeded him as both manager and proprietor. William Larkin built a new building at 2211 K Street and moved from the old location on J Street, between Third and Fourth; at the time installing a new and larger plant.

At Sacramento, in the year 1902, Mr. Larkin was married to Miss Jeanette Cantrell, a daughter of Yolo County, whose parents were Joab and Martha Louise (Beeve) Cantrell, born in Tennessee and Missouri, respectively, who crossed the plains to California in 1852, later engaging in ranching in Yolo County. Mrs. Larkin was educated in the Sacramento schools, being graduated from the Sacramento high school, after which she taught school until her marriage. Mary Louise and Jeanette Larkin are two attractive young ladies of the ensuing household. Mr. Larkin was a thirty-second-degree Scottish Rite Mason, and a Shriner, an Odd Fellow, Red Man, and Elk; he also belonged to the Native Sons of the Golden West. In national politics he was a Republican. Since his death, Mrs. Larkin continues the business and is meeting with deserved success.

**MATTHEW A. SMITH.**—Matthew A. Smith was born at Clarendon, P. Q., October 31, 1871. His father, William Smith, was born in Ireland, coming to Quebec with his parents when he was eleven years of age. He grew to manhood and married Frances Hunt, who was also born in the Province of Quebec, of Irish parents, and in that province they followed farming, spending their last years there. Both were devout Methodists. Of their ten children, Matthew is the fourth oldest and the only one living in California. He was brought up on the farm in Quebec and educated in the public schools. In April, 1891, when nineteen years old, he came West, making his way to British Columbia. He remained there only three months and then came to California in July, 1891. He worked on a dredger engaged on river improvement for a time and then returned to San Francisco, remaining until June 17, 1892, when he came to Sacramento and entered the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad in the department of bridges and buildings, continuing steadily in that department for seventeen years. His close application to his duty made him a very valuable man with the company and his dependability was appreciated. He worked from San Francisco to the Nevada line and from Dunsmuir on the north to Los Banos on the south, and could construct anything in the building line. As stated before, he was with them for seventeen years, except after the big fire in San Francisco, when, in April of 1906, he spent eighteen months doing structural iron work during the rebuilding of San Francisco, after which he returned to his old place with the Southern Pacific.

Mr. Smith was married on the old Frey ranch at Franklin, Sacramento County, in 1911, being united with Miss Elizabeth G. Frey, who was born at Franklin, a daughter of Henry Frey, a pioneer farmer in Sacramento County. After their marriage they made their home in Oakland for a time but Mrs. Smith had a longing for the country and the old ranch, and she having become the owner of ninety-two and three-quarters acres of the Henry Frey ranch, Mr. Smith resigned his position with the Southern Pacific in 1912,

wishing to give all of his time to ranching, and located on their farm at Franklin. He built the comfortable residence and other farm buildings, which are adequate and convenient. He installed a pumping plant driven by a fifteen-horse-power engine for irrigating the ranch and a three-horse-power electric pumping plant for domestic use. He raises alfalfa and has a dairy herd of about twenty cows, supplying milk to the condensed-milk factory at Galt. Mr. and Mrs. Smith's union has been blessed with four children: Frances, Irwin, Ernest and Charlotte. Mr. Smith was made a Mason in Tehama Lodge No. 150, F. & A. M., at Tehama, Cal., while Mrs. Smith is a member of the Royal Neighbors at Franklin. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are enterprising and progressive, being optimistic for the future of this region so favored by soil and climate, and are doing their part towards its development and upbuilding. Politically they give their allegiance to the Republican party.

**AUGUST LOUIS RUHSTALLER.**—Prominent among the most successful managers of famous California hotels, performing a most important part in the social life of the Golden State, is undoubtedly August Louis Ruhstaller, the guiding spirit of the Capital Hotel, at Sacramento, in which city he was born in 1889, the son of Frank J. and Charlotte Ruhstaller, whose interesting life-story is elsewhere given in this historical work. He attended the public schools of his native city, and topped off his studies with courses at St. Joseph's College in Oakland and Howe's Business College, in Sacramento; and then he went into the brewery with his father, learning the various stages of the business under his guidance. His father passed away in October, 1907, and the mother survived her husband only until September, 1908. August Louis Ruhstaller continued in the employ of the brewery, working his way up to the position of shipping clerk, and representing the firm as a local salesman, and so enjoyed a wide and valuable acquaintance.

At the outbreak of the World War, August Ruhstaller offered his services in defense of his country, joining the infantry at first, and then getting transferred to the aviation section, No. 257, S. S. & C. He did not succeed in getting across the sea, but was stationed at Camp McArthur, Texas, in training there, and was under orders to go overseas when he was honorably discharged and returned to Sacramento. He then joined the service of the Capital Hotel, as a clerk, and was soon promoted from his clerkship and made cashier; and in June, 1921, he became manager. He has been more than successful in what is generally conceded to be a difficult role, and numbers a wide circle of acquaintances as his dependable friends. His experience, combined with a genial temperament and a real desire to render needed service, enables him to give satisfaction to all who are capable of appreciation.

At Olympia, Wash., in the year 1910, Mr. Ruhstaller was married to Miss Barbara Gresl, of Olympia, and their union has been blessed with the birth of two children, Doris and Barbara. Mr. Ruhstaller belongs to the Native Sons of the Golden West, the Elks and the Red Men. He is fond of deer-hunting and out-of-door life generally. All the world comes to Sacramento, sooner or later, and it is never the fault of Manager Ruhstaller if the best part of the world does not seek rest and refreshment at the Capital Hotel.





*A. L. Puchstaller.*



**PAUL GATEJEN.**—A landscape gardener of note who has helped to extend the fame of the California capital far beyond the confines of Sacramento County is Paul Gatejen, a native of Hamburg, Germany, where he was born on March 4, 1875, the son of Henry and Doris (Herring) Gatejen, substantial people who enjoyed all the esteem of their fellow-mortals such as anyone might wish for. His father was a tax-collector, and they lived and died in their native land. Paul attended the excellent German schools, and while yet a youth was apprenticed to the landscape gardener's art. What he there learned so thoroughly, he added to later in other countries where the opportunity for a development of his skill was greater, and where, according to their varied conditions and problems, they had different ways of doing things.

When a young man of eighteen, with plenty of ambition, Paul Gatejen crossed the ocean already traveled by so many of his fellow-countrymen seeking their fortune in the New World, and came to the United States, locating in New York City for the next six years; but when the Spanish-American War broke out, he enlisted and served for three years, in the United States army. He saw active service in the hospital corps, was in three engagements and was wounded three times; but when the war was over he came out to California and to Sacramento. In 1906, he again took up his profession and for years he did landscape work far and wide, in private estates, and in school and other public grounds and he is still in such demand that he finds it necessary to refuse many invitations to lay out or supervise the grounds of those who would give much to secure him, and to profit by his experience and taste. He is a Veteran of Foreign Wars, is a Republican, and is public-spirited.

On August 6, 1903, occurred the marriage of Paul Gatejen and Miss Martha Cortsen of California, a native daughter of an old family; and their fortunate union has been blessed with three children, Charles, Paul and Doris. Mr. Gatejen is a member of the Independent Order of Foresters.

**GEORGE W. NEUBOURG.**—A popular transportation official whose efficiency, together with his genial cooperation, repeatedly proves invaluable to Sacramento commercial and industrial interests, is George W. Neubourg, the wide-awake freight agent of the Western Pacific. He is a native son, and was born at Sacramento on December 17, 1885, the son of Leonard and Dorethea (Kissenbroeck) Neubourg, the former a pioneer who came to the United States in 1848, and to Michigan and California in 1852, traveling by way of the Isthmus, as did Mrs. Neubourg, who reached here in 1863, after which they were married here. Our subject comes, therefore, of the best of pioneer stock. Mr. Neubourg was the proprietor of the Star Mills and Malt House, and he was in that business for thirty years, under the firm name of Neubourg & Lages, when he retired. The worthy couple had six children, and George was the youngest. Mr. and Mrs. Neubourg both died here, rich in friends and enjoying the good-will of a wide circle.

George W. Neubourg profited by the advantages of both the grammar and the high schools of Sacramento, and was graduated from the latter in 1905; and then for a year he was with the surveyor of Sac-

ramento County. After that, he was with the U. S. Geological Survey for three months, leaving on account of his health; and on September 16, 1906, he went to work for the Western Pacific Railroad as chairman of a surveying party running out of Sacramento. He thus saw this railroad built, finished and in actual service; and he is the oldest man in the Western Pacific's service. In 1908, he was made a transit man; and on December 1, 1909, he was made collector, under W. C. Dibblee, the agent here. On March 1, 1911, he was promoted to be chief clerk, and on December 1, 1918, he was office engineer for T. L. Phillips, the engineer for the Western Pacific; and on March 1, 1920, he was appointed freight agent here. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and the Lions Club; and in politics he is Republican.

On May 31, 1913, occurred the wedding of Mr. Neubourg and Miss Norma Ketcham, a native of Sacramento and the daughter of a well-known Southern Pacific locomotive engineer. She passed away March 12, 1923. There is one child, Anna Maria. Mr. Neubourg is a Mason, and is senior warden in the Commandery, and belongs to the Ben Ali Temple and the Shrine; and he is a Native Son of the Golden West.

**GEORGE J. HANLON.**—A young man who is aiding in the development and upbuilding of the ranching interests of Sacramento County is George J. Hanlon, a native son, born on the American River fourteen miles east of Sacramento, October 1, 1885. His father John Hanlon was also a native of Sacramento County, while Grandfather George Hanlon was born in Iowa, coming to California in the early fifties and settling at Clarksville. He remained a few years, and then established his headquarters at Fourteen-Mile House, from which place he engaged in teaming to Nevada. He was very successful and became the owner of several large ranches. His life history is recorded more fully in the biography of his daughter, Mrs. Georgiana McDermott.

John Hanlon was the next to the youngest of four children and learned farming and cattle-raising, in which endeavor he was very successful. However, he was not permitted to enjoy the fruits of his labors for he was stricken by death in August, 1886, aged only twenty-six years. The mother of our subject was Kittie Studarus, born in Sacramento County, whose father, John Studarus, was an early pioneer farmer and stockman. She passed away in Sacramento in November, 1922.

George J. Hanlon was the only child and after his father's death was reared by his Grandfather Hanlon, receiving his education in the public schools and San Jose high school, from which he was graduated, and afterwards he attended school in San Francisco. Removing to Minden, Nev., with his mother, where they owned a ranch, he engaged in raising alfalfa for three years. Returning to Santa Clara County he purchased an orchard near Campbell and became a fruit-grower for nine years, during which time he was a member of the California Prune Growers' Association. He was the owner of lands in Sacramento County. He sold his holdings in Santa Clara County in 1920, and returned to his native county and has since devoted his time to looking after his different ranches and at present he is developing and improving his Cosumnes ranch, comprising 680 acres, 350 acres of which is valley land and is under irrigation. With



others he has taken out and constructed a ditch from the Cosumnes of sufficient capacity to irrigate about 1,000 acres of land. He rents both his Deer Creek and American River ranches.

In 1914 in Eldorado County, Mr. Hanlon married Miss Florence Celio, a native of that county, a daughter of Frank and Amelia Celio, also a native son and daughter, who were cattle-growers, as were the grandparents. Mrs. Hanlon received her education in historical old Placerville.

Mr. Hanlon is a Knight Templar and thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, and is a charter member of Ben Ali Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, in Sacramento, while Mrs. Hanlon is a member of the Eastern Star.

**SAMSON E. LIMA.**—Industrial art in Sacramento County is well represented by the talented Samson E. Lima, of Twelfth Street road, in the capital city, and his successful enterprise of making ornamental plaster decorations. He is a Norwegian by birth, and was born in that picturesque Northern country in the city of Stavanger, October 26, 1871, a son of Erik and Anna (Stueland) Lima; and in the schools of Norway he received that fine educational training which has proven of such inestimable value to him in his path-breaking work.

When old enough to do so, Samson E. Lima learned the wood-carver's trade; but he had no sooner made himself proficient in that than he took up the making of plaster decorations. Then he went to British South Africa in 1903, and stayed there for three years; and after that he returned to his native country. All the while, he was acquiring more and more practical experience of value and more thoroughly preparing himself for his present responsible undertakings.

In 1907, believing that his future lay in the New World, Samson Lima crossed the ocean to the United States, locating in San Francisco, where he spent two years and then one year at Lincoln as model-maker with the Gladding McBean terra cotta works. It was in 1910 that he came to Sacramento. He was not long in establishing himself in the field in which he is now a leader, and such is his ability, his experience, and his devotion to the best interests of his patrons, that he now does most of the ornamental plaster-work wanted in the city. He put the artistic touches to the Forum Building, the Masonic Temple at Tenth and J Streets, the County Hospital and the principal theaters; and he has also done much work outside of the city, including the ornamentation of churches and banks, and he keeps two men employed all the time. His plant is located on the Twelfth Street road, near the railroad, and it is a busy art-center. He built his residence at 621 Fortieth Street, where he resides with his family.

In San Francisco, in 1909, Mr. Lima married Miss Inga Person, a native of Sweden, near Stockholm, and they have four children to gladden their happy domestic life. Anny is the eldest, then come Elizabeth and Edith, while the youngest is Ruth; and they are all attending the local schools. The family belong to the Scandinavian Mission Church, and Mr. Lima seeks to exert the best political influence as a man independent of party. He is fond of the attraction and pleasures of outdoor life, and that means that he is fond of Sacramento County.

**PETER J. WILKIE.**—A native of Scotland, Peter J. Wilkie was born in the town of Paisley, on January 1, 1877. He is the only surviving son of John and Nora (Monaghan) Wilkie, and is a descendant of one of the oldest Scottish families, whose names have helped to make Scotland famous. His was a family of artists. One member of the family belonged to the Royal Academy, and by some of the critics his paintings have been ranked with the fiction of Scott and Burns; in 1836, he received the honor of knighthood.

When fifteen years of age, Peter J. Wilkie came to Canada and went to work on a farm; but after three years he decided that farming would never satisfy him as a permanent vocation, and going to the city of Ottawa, he entered the employ of the Coles National Manufacturing Company, dealers in art goods and interior decorations. Finding the business to his liking, he made rapid advancement, and the firm decided to send him out as a traveling representative. For a number of years thereafter he represented them, until the Watson Foster Company, of Montreal, Quebec, recognizing his ability as a salesman, engaged him at what was then considered a very high salary even for a commercial traveller. Later still he was travelling representative of the Reg. N. Boxer Company, of the same city. He has travelled all over Canada, and is familiar with every city and town of importance from Halifax, N. S., to Victoria, B. C. Besides having a speaking acquaintance in nearly every town in the Eastern States, he has also visited many European countries; and being a close observer of conditions and circumstances, he finds California superior to any other country in which he has ever traveled.

In the year 1901, Mr. Wilkie married Miss Maude Woods, of Brockville, Canada, and by her he has had four very promising children, Elsie, Harold, Lillis and Leslie, the two last-named having been born in Sacramento.

Mr. Wilkie came to California in 1913, and took charge of the decorating department of the J. P. Jarman Company, at San Jose. A year later he removed to Sacramento, to take charge of the same class of work for the C. H. Krebs Company, with whom he remained until in 1916, when he went to the Mexican Border with the United States Army.

As a boy, he had studied law, in the law school of Walter Jenkins, near Campbelltown in Scotland, and continued to read law and to be interested in that profession for many years after his arrival in Canada. In 1913 he became a student of La Salle University, Chicago, Ill., and four years later, in 1917, he was successful in being admitted to the Bar, in this state; and he is now a member of the State and County Bar Associations.

Mr. Wilkie has gained state-wide, and indeed nation-wide, attention by his fearless and tireless efforts to defend a cause, in which he honestly and sincerely believed; but which, upon discovering its falsity, he assisted in prosecuting with the same determination he had displayed in its defense. In 1917, he became a member of the infamous American Masonic Federation, under the impression that it was a regular Masonic body. Shortly after his initiation into the order, he became suspicious of the authority which the organization claimed, and began a long and comprehensive search of their credentials and records,



*Mickie*





but could find no flaw therein. The members' diplomas came to them directly from Scotland, and members both of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Scotland and of other Masonic Grand Lodges, from foreign countries, often visited the lodges of the American Masonic Federation, some of them becoming regular attenders. Mr. Wilkie, in his professional capacity, was often called upon to defend the members of the organization in the courts of California, on charges of being clandestine and on charges of misrepresentation; and in every case he was successful in gaining an acquittal, thereby becoming more firmly convinced of the justness of his cause.

In 1919, he had been elected to the second highest office in the Supreme Lodge of this order for the United States, and in the absence of the Supreme Grand Master, who was then on a visit to Switzerland, Mr. Wilkie received information of an alarming nature. He awaited the return of his superior, and then laid this information before him, obtaining a complete confession of his guilt. Thereupon, Mr. Wilkie immediately began to prepare the members of the order in California for the disclosure which he later made, in June, 1921; and before the end of that year he had destroyed the organization utterly, and in the month of May, 1922, he assisted the United States prosecutor in obtaining a conviction of the parties responsible for the fraud which had been imposed upon the American public for over fourteen years. They were sentenced to the Leavenworth prison, and were fined in the sum of \$5,000 each.

In this manner Mr. Wilkie not only vindicated his character and reputation, but again proved his sincerity and fearlessness. He will fight to the last ditch, in the old Scottish style, for a cause in which he has faith and confidence, and will just as sincerely and persistently pursue and prosecute a fraud or a faker. He is a friend to the poor and the unfortunate, and believes that the chief end of his profession is to assist the courts to do justice.

**MRS. ELIZABETH C. HEATH.**—Among the oldest settlers now living in Michigan Bar is Mrs. Elizabeth C. Heath, a native of Arkansas, born near Little Rock, on September 14, 1852, a daughter of James Monroe and Faletia Warren Carter, who crossed the plains in 1856 to California, locating at Michigan Bar, where for a time he followed mining. Later he purchased a small farm and followed ranching. The father died on March 13, 1894, while the wife and mother died August 22, 1887. Of their ten children, three are living: Julia, Mrs. Perkins, of Ione; William A., of Sacramento; and Elizabeth M., the subject of this review.

Elizabeth M. Carter attended the local schools and soon after completing her schooling she was married in 1873 to John Wesley Heath, who was born in Adams County, Ind., November 18, 1846, his father being George W. Heath, who was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, January 11, 1817, a son of William and Amy (Watkins) Heath. In 1832 the family moved to Adams County, Indiana. George W. Heath was a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He came to California in 1852 and became one of the pioneer Methodist ministers in California. He owned a 160-acre farm near Michigan Bar and served as justice of the peace of his township. He was married in Ohio December 3, 1837, to Miss Rachel Jane Roebuck, born in Ohio, February 29,

1820, a daughter of John and Rachel (Russell) Roebuck. Mr. and Mrs. Heath have long since passed to the great beyond. John W. Heath came to California in 1854 and received a good education in the district schools, and as a young man he followed mining and clerking. In 1877 he became junior partner in the firm of West and Heath, general merchants at Michigan Bar, and in October of that year he was appointed postmaster of Michigan Bar. In 1885 he became sole proprietor of the business, continuing in business and as postmaster until his death on December 21, 1917. He was a past master of the Masonic Lodge at Ione, and was also a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge in the same place. He was school trustee and manifested a deep interest in the cause of education, while politically he was a Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Heath were the parents of eight children: Nellie B., deceased; Lena Maud; Myrtle E.; Mrs. Edna Alice Schneider; George Monroe; John Edward; Bertha Faletia, deceased; and Mrs. Bessie Beryl McCrea. After her husband's death Mrs. Heath sold the stock of merchandise and also gave up the post-office, devoting her time to the management of her 200-acre ranch, which she devotes to stockraising. She is now among the oldest settlers in this section and is well posted in early-day local history, and is greatly interested in preserving landmarks and happenings of the pioneer times in the Golden State.

**MRS. LUCINDA GIROLAMI.**—A native daughter who has seen much of the improvement and growth of her native city, the capital of the great commonwealth of California, is Mrs. Lucinda Girolami, a daughter of pioneer parents, Frank and Maria (Raggio) Guisto, who were natives of Genoa, Italy. Frank Guisto, when a lad of seven years, came with his parents to Philadelphia, Pa., where he received a good education in the public schools of that city. In 1852 he came to California, around Cape Horn in a sailer, to Jackson, Cal., and there he followed mining, and there, too, he married Miss Raggio, who was brought from her native Italy when a babe in arms by her parents to Philadelphia and to Jackson, Cal., when she was a girl of seven years, arriving there in 1853 or 1854. In that pioneer mining town she attended school, and grew to womanhood. Soon after their marriage they located in Sacramento, so they were through the flood of 1861 and 1862. Mr. Guisto engaged in farming, purchasing twelve acres of land, now in the city limits, where he raised asparagus until his death in 1899. His widow afterwards sold the place to Mr. Carmichael, who subdivided and sold it as the Casa Loma Addition, and it is now built up. Mrs. Guisto lived to the age of seventy years, passing away in 1917. They were granted two children: John, who resides in Casa Loma, and Lucinda the subject of this interesting review. She received her education in the Riverside school and assisted her mother competently in presiding over the home until her marriage on December 25, 1881, being united with Constant Girolami, who was born in Lucca, Italy. He made his way to Sacramento, Cal., when thirteen years of age. He began at the bottom and paddled his own canoe, in time becoming a farmer, and he demonstrated his ability to succeed and with the aid of his estimable wife accumulated a competency and became influential in their community. They owned a ranch at

Thirty-fifth and B Streets, and also one on Riverside road, where they engaged in growing asparagus. However, he was not permitted to enjoy the fruits of his labors for he was called to the world beyond on February 8, 1906, a man who was deeply mourned by his family and friends.

The union of Mr. and Mrs. Girolami was blessed with three children: Estelle is the wife of Peter Lagomarsino, of Sacramento, and has two children, Earl and Doris; Eva is the wife of John B. Lagomarsino, and also lives in the capital city, and has a son named John Bert, Jr.; and the youngest of the family is Justine, Mrs. Vincent Matteucci, of San Francisco, who has a daughter, Justine Marie.

After her husband's death, Mrs. Girolami continued farming, specializing in asparagus for a few years, when she rented her ranches and now devotes her time to looking after other interests. She manifests a deep interest in civic and social conditions in her native city, for whose prosperity she is very zealous. During the World War she was active in the Red Cross and other allied war work. Mrs. Girolami is a member of St. Mary's Catholic Church, and being a firm believer in the principle of protection for America and Americans, she is a strong Republican in political views.

**CAPTAIN ROBERT H. DUNDAS.**—Popular to an exceptional degree for an official having so much to do with a varied public, Captain Robert H. Dundas, of the Sacramento police, finds it relatively easy to take charge of, and to direct and control the traffic of the capital city. He is a Canadian by birth, having been born in Ontario on October 10, 1888, and his parents were Edwin and Emma (Aiken) Dundas, who came to Sacramento as far back as 1890. He joined the Southern Pacific Railroad as construction man, and helped to construct many of their extensive snow-sheds; and now, cheered by the companionship of his devoted wife, he is living retired.

Robert Dundas pursued the curricula in both the grammar and the high schools, and then joined the United States army. He belonged to the marines, and saw service in Asia and in the Philippines for three and one-half years, and was awarded a congressional medal for service there. He was then in the transportation department of the Southern Pacific for six years, and after that enlisted in the World War, and was Lieutenant of Field Artillery on the East Coast for one and one-half years.

In 1918, Mr. Dundas came to the Sacramento Police Department as a patrolman, and he was promoted to his present position in September, 1922, when the traffic department was created, being advanced to captain; and he is the first to hold this position. He is one of the most familiar figures at the capital, is respected for his public spirit and his fearless, but tactful administration of his office, and he belongs to every traffic organization in California. In politics he is a Republican.

When Captain Dundas married, he chose for his bride Miss Nellie Dimmick, of Placer County, and they have one child, Robert E. Dundas. The Captain belongs to the Chamber of Commerce, and he is a member of the Elks and the Red Men. He likes fishing and hunting, and is quite at home with all outdoors.

**JAMES E. GORMAN.**—Among the well-known citizens of Sacramento is James E. Gorman, a native son, who holds the position of captain of Truck No. 2, of the Sacramento fire department. His birth occurred in Sacramento, Cal., June 30, 1858, and he is a son of James and Mary (McCormick) Gorman. The father came to California from Massachusetts in 1856 and engaged in mining for a time, and then followed teaming to the mines. Both parents are deceased, the father living until he was eighty-two years old, but the mother had passed away at the age of thirty-eight years.

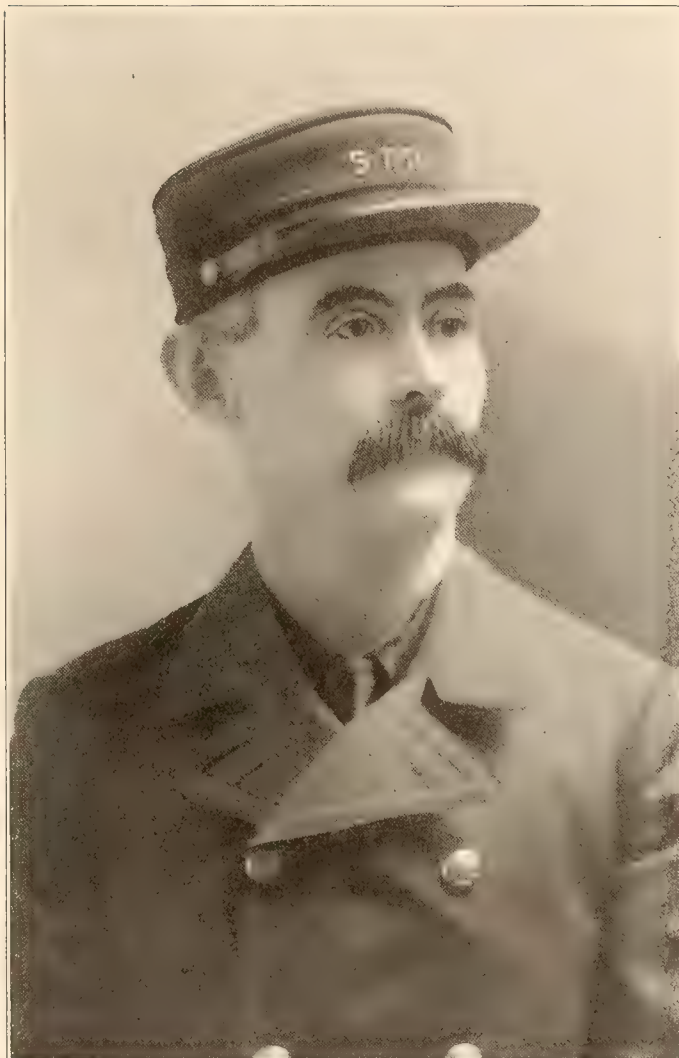
James E. Gorman, the oldest of the four children in his parents' family, received his education in the public schools of Sacramento. After finishing school he was in the ice business for ten years, first with the Pacific Ice Company and afterwards with the Union Ice Company. Then, on April 1, 1894, he entered the Sacramento fire department as captain in charge of Truck No. 2; and he has remained in that position ever since. In 1919 the firemen were required to take the civil service examination, and he passed the examination with the title of captain. His sterling characteristics have justified the respect and confidence in which he is held by the citizens of his native city. During twenty-four years and ten months of his term of service he put in twenty-four hours a day at the station, but now they work a two-platoon system. He is now the oldest captain in years of service in the city's fire department.

The marriage of Mr. Gorman, in Sacramento, united him with Miss Elizabeth Drumgold, a native of Altoona, Pa.; and they are the parents of two children, Ellsworth James, an employee of Laven-son's store, and Norine. He built his residence at 2011 L Street, where he resides with his family. Fraternally, he belongs to Sacramento Parlor No. 3, N. S. G. W., and to the Y. M. I. He is an active and conscientious member of and worker for the Firemen's Protective Association, and in matters of citizenship is thoroughly public-spirited. In politics, he votes the Republican ticket.

**MESSINGER E. GATES.**—A resident of Sacramento since early days, Messinger E. Gates was born in New London, N. H., July 6, 1842. He spent the first score of his years in the East, but in 1861 came out to California, via the Isthmus, and for a while clerked in a store at Drytown, Amador County. On October 8, 1864, he enlisted for service in the Civil War, in Company A, 7th California Volunteers, attained the rank of sergeant, and also saw service in Indian warfare, fighting the Apaches in Arizona, and after serving his country faithfully and well, was mustered out in San Francisco, April 12, 1866.

On returning to civil life, Mr. Gates started work for the Sacramento Valley Railway, later the Central Pacific, in Sacramento, April 20, 1866; he was freight platform man, clerk, and later, agent at Sacramento, and sold the first ticket to San Francisco, in 1869, a happening which marks him as a pioneer railroad man in the state. He later became agent of the freight and passenger department, at the company's depot at K and L Streets, remaining in that capacity until 1881, when he engaged as clerk in the freight department. He held that position until 1907, when he requested his own retirement, after rounding out forty-one years and four months continuous





*James. C. Gorman*





service with the railroad in Sacramento, a record for stability, for "sticking to his last" which shows the strength of his purpose. In his early days in the state, before the war, he followed mining in Eldorado County, and still has mining interests there.

The marriage of Mr. Gates united him with Jennie Messinger, a native of Brooklyn, N. Y., who came to California, also via the Isthmus, in 1850; one son was born to this pioneer couple, Harry E., residing in San Francisco, in which city Mr. Gates now makes his home, though he makes frequent trips to Sacramento to visit, and renew old-time friendships made during nearly half a century of residence here. He joined Sumner Post No. 3, G. A. R., in 1868, and has gone through all the chairs of the order, making him past commander.

**ROBERT H. WEIL.**—An experienced business man whose study of a certain portion of the house-furnishing field has built up a substantial and flourishing trade because of his so successfully catering to the wants of the housekeeper, is Robert H. Weil, the manager of the Sacramento Glass & Crockery Company. A native son, he was born at Downieville, on December 23, 1876, the son of John and Anna (Hickman) Weil, the former, a pioneer who came here in early days, and supplied the mines with necessary goods. He was later state treasurer, and was also engaged in the insurance business; and when the Sacramento Glass & Crockery Company was incorporated on October 21, 1885, he was its first president, and then the sole owner. He died in January, 1912, esteemed by all who knew him.

Robert Weil finished with the grammar schools of his district, and next pursued the excellent courses of the near-by high school. His father at that time was in the insurance business, and at the age of eighteen he joined him. At the death of his father, he assumed the office of president and manager of the glass and crockery establishment, and continued to supervise both a lively wholesale and retail trade. In 1915 they gave up retailing and now they limit their enterprise entirely to the caring for the wholesale trade.

In 1918, Mr. Weil took into partnership his sister, Mrs. Fred Broach, and together they have continued to expand. They carry an extensive and a varied stock, and pay particular attention to the wants of this part of the state. Mr. Weil belongs to the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce, and to the Progressive Business Men's Association, and in both of these organizations he is ever ready to put his shoulder to the wheel for the advancement of local trade conditions generally. He is a Republican, and favors the principle of a protective tariff such as tends to steady and foster trade. In matters of fraternal life, Mr. Weil belongs to the Odd Fellows and Elks.

**RASMUS CARSTENSEN.**—A controller of one of the important and very serviceable industries in Sacramento is Rasmus Carstensen, the owner of the well-organized Crystal Ice Company, doing business at 1620 R Street in that city. He it is who has developed to the highest degree of efficiency one of the most necessary lines of local trade, and by his wise foresight and broad, common-sense views as to what one organization in society owes to another, has contributed much to the comfort and welfare of thou-

sands of persons bearing the burden and the heat of the day. He was born in Germany on July 29, 1867, the son of Hans and Annie (Yoerk) Carstensen, and in that country long famous for its schools laid the foundation of a knowledge and an experience he has often found extremely useful. When only fifteen years of age, he came out to Clinton, Iowa, and there worked on a farm; and having little by little made steady headway, he moved on further westward, working on ranches in San Joaquin and Sacramento Counties; later he became a motorman, then conductor, on the Howard Street Railway in San Francisco, and in 1892 came to Sacramento, where he engaged in the liquor trade, at the corner of Fifth and K Streets.

In 1911 Mr. Carstensen established the ice business of which he is at present the owner and head, commencing at Oak Park with a twenty-ton plant; and now he has a fifty-ton plant there. In 1921 he removed to 1620 R Street, and built his modern ice and cold-storage building, 120 by 160 feet in size, and two stories in height; and in doing so he has arranged for a possible additional two stories of cold storage. He employs twenty-five men, and he is constantly adding to his plant; and he has come to ship his ice product all over this section of the state. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and to the Merchants' Association; is public-spirited and always interested in civic affairs.

Mr. Carstensen married Miss Annie Stewart, in 1898, the ceremony taking place at San Francisco; she is now deceased. In 1915 he was united to Miss Marie Jensen, his second marriage occurring at San Mateo. August is a son by his first marriage, and he helps his father. Mr. Carstensen is a thirty-second-degree Mason, belonging to the Scottish Rite, and is a Shriner; and he also belongs to the Odd Fellows, and is a life member of the Eagles.

**MURDOCH ALEXANDER MacDONALD.**—A substantial and thoroughly dependable representative of Sacramento County is Capt. Murdoch Alexander MacDonald, who was born on June 25, 1869, in Sutherlandshire, in the Highlands of Scotland, the son of Kenneth and Catherine (MacGlashan) MacDonald. His father was proprietor of the Tourist Hotel until he passed on. The mother was laid to rest in the native country.

Murdoch Alexander MacDonald, the third oldest in a family of five children, was educated in the schools of Scotland. For a while he helped his father, who had a tourist hotel in the Highlands of Scotland, there being thirteen lakes in easy distance and noted for trout fishing. When he was eighteen years old he emigrated to the United States and located in San Francisco in 1887, where he stayed for one year. He then went to Fresno County where he stayed for a short time, and then came to Stockton, Cal., and was employed on the dredges. He became captain of dredges and worked on reclamation of Rough and Ready, Union and Roberts Islands and other islands in the Sacramento delta. He is now captain of the "Lisbon," one of the largest dredges employed in reclamation work. He has made his residence for many years in Stockton, residing with his family at 2916 E. Street.

The marriage of Capt. MacDonald occurred in Stockton, and united him with Miss Cecil Metcalf, born in Napa of pioneer parents of English descent. They were blessed with four children: Myrtle, Ber-

nice, Jeanette, and Emery. The latter, when seventeen, joined the aviation section of the United States army, being stationed at Kelly field for nine months, until he was mustered out. Soon after his return home he was accidentally shot and killed while hunting. Although a Republican, Captain MacDonald maintains a nonpartisan attitude, voting for the man rather than the party. Fraternally, he is an Eagle, and has been a member of the San Francisco Caledonian Club for twenty-six years, and is a member of the Caledonian Club of Sacramento. He is very fond of outdoor life, and is especially interested in hunting and fishing.

**RALPH MOORE.**—A representative of an old family in Sacramento County, who has aided in the development and reclaiming of lands, is Ralph Moore, a native son born January 28, 1872, on the old Moore homestead, where he now resides, on the Sacramento River, a short distance south of Freeport. His father, James Moore, was born at Kunkle, Ohio, where he was reared, and when a young man he came to California, about 1850, via the Isthmus of Panama. He engaged in raising vegetables on the Sacramento River and in teaming and freighting to the mines in Nevada. In 1863 he purchased the home place of sixty-four acres two miles south of Freeport, where he set out an orchard, and then he engaged in butchering, running several meat wagons through the country and did a successful business for over twenty years, or until his death in 1881 at the age of fifty-four years. The mother of our subject was Sarah (Lufkins) Moore, a native of Pennsylvania. Her father, D. T. Lufkins, was a pioneer of Sacramento County, locating at Eagle Point, and became a large landowner in Sacramento and Yolo Counties. He was also a pioneer in setting out orchards and raising fruits. He also kept an hotel at Eagle Point, a famous stopping place in the early days. He served as justice of the peace for many years. He sold his lands, and returned East, and resided there for three years, or until he died at the age of eighty years. Mrs. James Moore continued to reside on the old home place until her death in 1909, aged sixty-four years. Of the seven children born of this union, four are living: Mrs. Annie Billups, Carl, O. H. and Ralph, all residing in Sacramento, except Ralph, who owns and operates the old home place.

After completing the grammar school in Freeport, Ralph Moore supplemented his education with a course at Howe's Business College in Stockton. From a youth he learned farming and when seven years old herded cattle on horseback in Yolo County. He continued actively in all farm work until 1897, when he began railroading. He was in this occupation for four years, or until 1901, as brakeman between Sacramento and Truckee, when he quit to engage in farming. Purchasing the old Bob Gurley place of 180 acres he engaged in raising beans and fruit. He was one of the organizers of Reclamation District Number 744 and served as trustee from the start for many years; and now, after being out several years he is again serving as director of the district. The levees, as well as the finances, are in good condition. After his mother's death Ralph Moore purchased the interest of the other heirs in the home ranch and sold 100 acres of his other ranch, so he now owns 144 acres devoted to raising alfalfa, beans, and cattle. For years he ran a dairy and had a fine

herd of Holsteins, but he sold all of his cows last year and engages in raising hay for the San Francisco market, shipping from the Moore Landing in schooners.

Mr. Moore was married in Sacramento to Mrs. Jennie (Minna) Souther, who was born in Jackson, Amador County. Their union has proved to be a very happy one and has been blessed with one child, Ralph, Jr. Fraternally Mr. Moore is a member of Sacramento Lodge No. 6 of the Elks, and in national politics he is a strong Republican.

**ROBERT BERRY.**—A master of an important industry of the capital city is Robert Berry, the experienced proprietor of the well-equipped Berry's Foundry, located at 1817 Twenty-ninth Street, in Sacramento, one of the most essential establishments in Sacramento County, and one always serving both town and country folk in the most up-to-date fashion. Robert Berry was born at Chorley, Lancashire County, England, on September 9, 1863, the son of Miles and Helen (Brewer) Berry, substantial people in the district in which they lived; and he enjoyed the educational advantages of his locality, attending the district schools. After a while, in accordance with the excellent custom in the older countries, of having a boy learn a trade or otherwise enter upon a career when he is old enough to do so, Robert learned the founder's trade; and when he was ready to break away from home and country, he had a pretty good idea of the foundry business.

When forty-three years of age, he came to the United States, reaching Sacramento, Cal., in 1907. He worked at his trade here, and ten years later, in April, 1917, he took over the Elliott Foundry at 2908 R Street, and conducted it until June, 1920. Then he built his own foundry, located at 1817 Twenty-ninth Street, where in the busy season he employs five men, and with a full complement of machinery such as only the best-arranged foundries afford, he is ever ready to be called upon by the community for exceptional service. The capacity of the foundry is a thirty-inch cupola, and it would employ sixteen men if run at full capacity. It is the only foundry in the city that makes brass and aluminum castings. The product of the plant is shipped all over northern California, and the concern does a very large and satisfactory business. Mr. Berry built a comfortable residence at 2914 S Street, where he resides with his family. He is independent in his political affiliations. Loyal and public-spirited, during the World War he took an active part in the Liberty Loan drives.

In the year 1892, in Northampton, England, Mr. Berry was married to Miss Martha H. H. Eales, by whom he has one child, a son named Robert Henry Berry. This son went to the State University at Berkeley, where he studied electrical engineering; and then he served for three years in the British navy as a wireless operator. He is now a Senior at the University of California. Mr. Berry, like most Englishmen, is fond of football and other manly sports. He is treasurer of the Sacramento Valley Soccer League, which had its inception sixteen years ago and now has 1,500 training in the schools here. In 1922 they took the California soccer ball championship with their boys' team. He also belongs to the Sons of St. George and to the Moulders' Association of Sacramento.





*Robert Berry*



**DANIEL W. CARMICHAEL.**—In every group of men is found one man who, by his sterling worth of character and achievements, is fitted for the place of leader. Untoward circumstances may for a time prevent such a man from gaining the recognition due him, but sooner or later he comes into his own. Such a man is Daniel W. Carmichael, president and general manager of The Carmichael Company of Sacramento, realty operator and Democratic leader. He was born near Atlanta, Ga., in the year 1866, the son of William and Evelyne (Fincher) Carmichael. His father was a Southern planter and a well-known and respected man of his community.

Daniel W. Carmichael received his early education in the public schools of Georgia, but gave up his studies at the call of the West, in 1885, to come to California, where for two years he followed the usual hardy life of the California rancher. Arriving in California, he located in Stanislaus County, working here and there and gaining experience of life among the world of men. Ambitious, and perceiving the necessity of further education for the attainment of the career which he had laid out for himself, he entered the Stockton Business College and studied book-keeping and business management. After a course in this institution he became bookkeeper for Kendall & Co. in 1887, in whose employ he was for five years.

In the year 1895 Mr. Carmichael organized and became a member of the firm of Curtis, Carmichael and Brand, which was incorporated the following year. This company was organized for the purpose of acquiring and developing Sacramento Valley lands. In 1900 Mr. Carmichael bought out his partners' interests and the firm became known as The Carmichael Company. As the head of this company he has handled, developed and colonized thousands of acres of Sacramento Valley lands. No company in Sacramento has been a larger factor in the aiding of the incoming settlers to acquire homes suitable to their taste and means. In 1913 the company was active in the development and settlement of a large tract of 4,000 acres of land known as the Carmichael Colony, located between Sacramento and Fair Oaks. This tract, which is located along the west bank of the American River, contains some of the best citrus land in the Sacramento Valley and was cut up into small farms of ten acres each. The colonization of land, however, is not the only business activity in which Mr. Carmichael is engaged. In 1899 he organized the Sacramento Oil Company. This company purchased oil lands in the Kern County oil district and sank one of the first wells at Bakersfield. Some years later he became one of the organizers and directors of the Acme Development Oil Company.

In the political life of the city, county and state, Daniel W. Carmichael has for many years wielded a powerful influence. In November, 1895, he was elected treasurer of Sacramento City on the Democratic ticket, which office he held for two years. So well did he fulfill the duties of this office and so steadily had his reputation grown that in June, 1903, he was elected county treasurer, which office he held until 1907. In the intervening years his influence among Democratic circles in California had developed to such an extent that in 1900 he was elected delegate to the national Democratic convention held in Kansas City, Mo., where William J. Bryan was nominated for President. At that time Mr. Carmichael and Mr.

Bryan became acquainted, which acquaintanceship has grown with steadily increasing warmth throughout the succeeding years. In 1904 he again represented his party at the national convention, being elected delegate-at-large from California to the convention at St. Louis, where Alton B. Parker was chosen to lead the Democratic ticket.

For many years Sacramento has profited through the untiring efforts of Mr. Carmichael in behalf of its semi-public organizations devoted to the upbuilding of its industries and the forwarding of its best interests. He became president of the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce in 1910, which office he held for a number of years. For eighteen years he has been a director of the same institution. Possibly no other man has given more time and money or done more to put this organization on the firm and efficient basis on which it now stands. In recognition of his ability in matters relating to real estate development, the State Realty Federation of California elected him president for the year 1910-1911. In 1913 Mr. Carmichael served as chairman of the Panama-Pacific Sacramento Valley Commission from Sacramento County; and in 1917-1918 he served the city as mayor.

In 1892 Mr. Carmichael was married in Sacramento to Miss Myrtie Robb, daughter of Charles S. Robb, a well-known local railroad man, who for thirty-five years was connected with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company.

Fraternally, Mr. Carmichael is well-known. Among the various organizations with which he is affiliated may be mentioned the Masons, Odd Fellows, Elks, and the Sutter Club. In addition to his justly earned prominence in local business and political circles, he has received state-wide recognition as a power in California's business and political life, and it is not too much to say that his record during the past thirty-five years fully justifies any honor or recognition which the people of California may see fit to bestow upon him.

**W. M. STILLMAN.**—An executive of exceptional natural ability and wide, valuable experience is W. M. Stillman, the popular assistant superintendent of the Southern Pacific at Sacramento. He was born in New York City on February 5, 1878, the son of Alfred and Anna (Hewitt) Stillman, worthy citizens representing one of the oldest and most honored families in America. Mrs. Stillman has passed away, beloved by all who knew her; but our subject's father is still living in New York City.

Coming out to the Pacific Coast when very young, the lad attended school in San Francisco, commencing in 1884; and when old enough to do so, he took the engineering course of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, and was graduated with the degree of Ph. B. in 1902. Then he returned West and entered the engineer department of the Southern Pacific Railroad; but on the breaking out of the war between Germany and the United States, he joined the American army, and served for fourteen months, joining the transportation corps in France, where he spent a year. Returning to America, he took up again the duties of his former position of assistant superintendent at Stockton; and in October, 1921, he was promoted to the still more responsible position of assistant superintendent of the railway at Sacramento. This responsibility Mr.



Stillman has since discharged with increasing favor in the estimation of all with whom he has to deal, and Sacramento County, as well as the Southern Pacific Railroad, to which Mr. Stillman is devotedly attached, may be congratulated on having encouraged this gentleman to cast his lines in such pleasant waters.

At Stockton, Mr. Stillman was married to Miss Marie Cabney, of Stockton, Cal., a lady of talent and grace; and their fortunate union has been blessed in the birth of three children: Alfred, Dixwell and Patricia. In fraternal affairs, Mr. Stillman is a Mason.

**T. J. PENNISH.**—An expert plasterer who has also won for himself an enviable reputation as an experienced contractor, able to carry out by himself both extensive and most difficult work, is T. J. Pennish, who was born in the city of Sacramento on February 15, 1857. His father, Martin Pennish, had married, in New Orleans, Miss Mary Corcoran, and had come from Louisiana the year previous; and for a while he tried his luck in the mines. Then, realizing that more of a fortune was likely to be made in catering to the wants of the other fellow, digging for gold under inconvenient circumstances, he engaged in truck gardening, and he also commenced to team to the mines and to haul freight and fresh supplies for the miner. His was an eventful life; and when he died in 1907, those who had known him mourned his departure. Mrs. Pennish also made many a friend through her exceptional nobility of character, and she breathed her last in 1913. The worthy couple had five children, and four grew to maturity.

T. J. Pennish, the eldest, started in to take the usual public school courses, but owing to his frail health, he had to leave somewhat early. He sought outdoor, vigorous exercise in labor, and took up the plasterer's trade, and having started as a lad, he is now able to boast the longest service of any plasterer in Sacramento County. He has been in business for himself for the past forty-three years, and that is a record of which any honest workman may reasonably be proud. He has been an honest, capable and faithful artisan, with the result that he has worked on the principal buildings in Sacramento, and for the state, and he has been so deservedly successful that he is now about to retire. A Republican in his political preferences, he took an active part in politics as a young man, and once served as councilman of the city of Sacramento. He is very loyal to Sacramento County, and never loses an opportunity to speak a good word for its past, its natural attractions and its brilliant future, when it must fully come to its own.

In Sacramento, Mr. Pennish was married to Miss Helen Flannigan, an accomplished woman connected with one of the old and prominent families; and they have had several worthy children. Frank passed away at the age of twenty-nine, respected and lamented; Alice has become the wife of Charles Vance, the Stockton attorney; and Howard, responding patriotically to the call of his country, saw thirteen months of arduous service, under severe exposure, as a member of the ambulance corps in France. Florence is Mrs. William Roberts; and the youngest child is Fred. Two grandchildren give particular joy to Mr. and Mrs. Pennish. Mr. Pennish is a member of Sacramento Lodge No. 6, B. P. O. Elks.

**WILDEY M. PORTER.**—A representative business man of Sacramento, who has done much to improve industrial and commercial conditions here, and so to extend the influence of the capital city as an ever growing trade center, is Wildey M. Porter, the senior member of the firm of Porter & Sprague, proprietors of the well-known radiator and fender works, with headquarters at 722 Twelfth Street. Mr. Porter came to Sacramento in 1910, removing hither from San Francisco; and having learned the tinner's trade, he found no difficulty in establishing himself here.

He was born at Modesto, Cal., in 1886. His father, John J. Porter, was a native of New York. He was a member of the crew on a whaler, and reached the Golden State by way of the Horn. Quitting the whaler, he located in San Francisco in the pioneer days of that city, and there learned the printer's trade. He later came to Sacramento, and was in this city at the time of the big flood, and in after years told of going up the principal street in Sacramento in a boat. He twice crossed the plains to the East, and was in the Black Hills, mining, when the Indians tried to run him out; and he bore the marks of his scrimmage with the redskins till his death. During his seafaring days he traveled all over the world, and twice circumnavigated the globe. He spent twenty years in Modesto as foreman of the "Modesto Herald" under the proprietor, Tom Hocking. After he retired, he made his home in Oroville, and spent much of his time in writing, in which he had much ability, contributing to the local press and to fraternal magazines. He was a prominent Odd Fellow, being a past grand and district deputy grand master. While residing in Modesto, he married Miss Mary E. Miller, who was born in Iowa and crossed the plains with her parents in an ox-team train when a child. She passed away while they resided in Modesto, leaving besides her husband two children: Wildey M. and Miss Grace Porter, a teacher, residing in Stockton. Mr. John J. Porter continued to make his home in Oroville until he died.

Wildey M. Porter attended school in Modesto. He grew up in California, and has devoted his talents, his best energies and much of his best years to the hastening of the day when California shall come into its own as preeminent in many lines among all the states of the Union. In 1917 Mr. Porter was fortunate in forming his present partnership with Edward H. Sprague, also a native of California. Porter & Sprague have wisely limited the output of their sheet-metal works to the important industrial specialty of fenders and radiators. They employ eleven men; and although equipped with all the latest appliances, including an electric hammer—one of only two in California, they can hardly supply the increasing demand for their wares. Their establishment is termed the Palace of Radiators and Fenders, and has become a valuable addition to the industrial life of the city of Sacramento.

In 1910, Mr. Porter was married to Miss Alice Sibley, the ceremony taking place at Los Angeles. Mrs. Porter is a native of Merced, Cal., and rightly enjoys an enviable popularity quite her own. Mr. Porter is an Odd Fellow; and he is one of the valued members of the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce. In politics he is a Republican.



*Wm Porter*





**GARRETT DAVID SMITH.**—Born at Isleton, November 26, 1863, Garrett David Smith is the son of Hart F. and Maggie (McKever) Smith, who were early settlers in Sacramento County and figured prominently in the development of its resources. The father was a native of Illinois, born April 16, 1832. He came to California in 1852, crossing the plains with an ox team, and settled on Brannan Island, buying what was supposed to be a section of land, but upon being surveyed it was found to be 595 acres; this was tule land and the pioneer rancher started in reclamation work by building the first small levees with Chinese labor and wheelbarrows. Every few years these levees broke during high water and the land was flooded and laid waste; it was only in the later years of his life that the high levees were built, and even then, in 1907, after his demise, the family ranch was flooded out again. During his lifetime Hart F. Smith took an active and helpful part in public affairs, always interested in the welfare and advancement of the county, and he served for several years as justice of the peace, and was known throughout the locality as Judge Smith. A member of the Masonic fraternity, he was buried with the rites of that order at his death, which occurred October 3, 1902. His good wife died aged sixty-two; she was born in Ireland, March 25, 1843, and had come to the state a little later than he, and they were married in California August 4, 1860.

Garrett D. Smith was the second child in a family of ten children born to these worthy pioneers, and received his education at the grammar school of Isleton district, supplementing his studies with a course at Clark's business college in Stockton. After finishing his schooling he worked with his father until the age of twenty-two, and then started on his own way in life, working for the next four years at the carpenter trade and part of the time as engineer, running and installing pumps in the Delta country. He then went to ranching, and cultivated a sixty-acre ranch on Grand Island, a part of the ranch known as the John Kennedy place; he later fell heir to this acreage and his efforts have brought it to a high state of cultivation, one-third of it being in fruit and the balance in asparagus and vegetables. In 1916 the home he had built on the ranch was burned to the ground, and he erected the new family residence. Mr. Smith owns a ranch of 132 acres on Brannan Island, a part of the old Hart F. Smith ranch, which he devotes to growing asparagus and beans. He is a member of the California Asparagus Growers' Association and also of the California Pear Growers' Association and the California Canning Peach Association. In 1913 Mr. Smith purchased a residence at San Mateo, where he made his home for several years until he returned to again manage his ranch.

On February 2, 1886, at San Francisco, Mr. Smith was united in marriage with Mrs. Marie Louise (Anson) Garrett who was born at Muscatine, Iowa, the daughter of Patrick F. and Anna (McCrow) Anson. Patrick F. Anson was a captain in the 35th Iowa Regiment, Volunteer Infantry, in the Civil War. After the war he came to San Francisco, where he was a business man. Mrs. Anson was a literary woman, contributing articles to the local press and magazines. Mrs. Smith was the eldest of seven children. She came to California when three years old with her parents and received her education at Notre Dame Convent, in San Francisco. Mr. Smith was bereaved

of his affectionate wife January 15, 1922, when she passed away mourned by her family and friends. She had taken part in civic and social life in Grand Island and vicinity, and was a member of the Daughters of Isabella. Three children had come to Mr. and Mrs. Smith: Vida C., who was educated at Mt. St. Gertrude's Academy, Rio Vista, presides competently over her father's home. Warren A. was attending Rio Vista high school when, at seventeen years of age, he enlisted in the World War, serving in the 1st air craft battalion. He was sent overseas, and served thirteen months abroad, rising to the rank of first sergeant. Returning to California, he was honorably discharged as the youngest man in his company. He then took a course at White's Preparatory School in Berkeley and is now surveying in Washington. He married Bernice Holman and they have one son, Garrett E. Hart F., who is a graduate of Rio Vista high, married Mabel Peterson and is ranching at Isleton. By her first marriage Mrs. Smith had one daughter, Charlotte M., also educated at Mt. St. Gertrude's Academy. She is now Mrs. Lynch of San Francisco and had seven children, six of whom are living: E. Walter; Philip G.; Camelia; Donald D.; Jack R.; Barbara I.; and G. Russell, deceased.

**NILS OLAF LARSEN.**—The valuable contribution made by the sons of Norway, toward the settling up and the development of the great Golden State, is well illustrated in the life and workmanship of Nils Olaf Larsen, the popular and successful cement contractor of Sacramento. He was born on October 23, 1886, and when about reaching maturity, arrived in California. His parents were Lars A. and Andrina Nelson, and long before our subject was born, his father came to America and out West, and prospected for gold. Then, when Nils was about fifteen years of age, he returned to his Norwegian home, but he once more came to the United States, and in 1918 he expired. Mrs. Larsen survives him, in the old country, where she enjoys life, the center of a devoted circle.

Nils Olaf Larsen attended school in Norway, and when sixteen and one-half years of age made his first crossing of the Atlantic, to New York, where he remained for a year. Migrating West, he spent two years in Idaho, and pushed on to Oregon for half a year. About sixteen years ago, Olaf thought that California looked sufficiently beckoning to induce him to drop down toward the South; and for a year and a half he followed the stone-cutting trade he had already learned. Then, aware of the great future in artificial stone, he took up cement work; and as it has always happened in whatever Olaf undertook he made more and more of an established reputation for thoroughly good work. He usually confines himself to foundation and sidewalk work, but he is prepared to execute almost any kind of work in cement. Mr. Larsen has just invented and patented a power feeder for sand and gravel for the concrete-mixer which will do away with much labor and revolutionize the mixing of concrete. His extensive knowledge of Old and New World conditions, particularly in industrial fields, has been an important factor in his favor.

In 1908, Mr. Larsen married Miss Christina Johnsen, an accomplished and charming woman who died, all too young, on February 29, 1920, the mother of four children, Anton, Bertha, David and Grace.

Mr. Larsen is a home man, and devoted both to his own hearth and to that of the old family home; and he has recently returned from a visit to his mother in Norway.

**CAPTAIN EDWARD JEWELL LEAVITT.**—A public-spirited man, who is one of the oldest captains and pursers on the Sacramento River, is Capt. Edward Jewell Leavitt, who was born on February 18, 1858, at Fond du Lac, Wis., the son of Nathan and Mary (Jewell) Leavitt, born near Waterville, Maine. Mrs. Leavitt passed away when her son Edward was a babe of a few weeks. Mr. Nathan Leavitt, a Civil War veteran, served as captain of the 21st Wisconsin Volunteers, and came to California in 1875. Then he went to Texas as a prominent Republican. He was a great friend of Cecil Lyon, and was a member of the state Republican committee in Texas. He owned a large acreage of land, and passed away at the age of eighty-six on his ranch near Stanford. He was an esteemed member of the G. A. R.

Edward J. Leavitt was educated in the public schools of Wisconsin. He attended business college at Oshkosh, Wis.; and after his graduation, when he was seventeen years old, he came to California with his father, who bought a large ranch near Susanville, Lassen County. For a year and a half he was employed with the Lassen County Flume & Lumber Company, being in charge of a sawmill. He went to Red Bluff on horseback and was employed from 1876 to 1877 on Dr. Glenn's 55,000-acre wheat ranch, the largest wheat ranch in the world. For two years he farmed in Ventura County. In 1879 he was employed as a purser on a steamboat, and then was occupied as a bookkeeper for a business house at Princeton. He leased a flour mill, which he ran for three years. He then built a flour mill in Willows and ran it until he sold out. At this time he was employed a second time on Dr. Glenn's ranch. On July 14, 1887, he became purser on the steamboat "Verona." One year later he was appointed captain of the United States snag-boat "Seizer." One year later he returned to enter the service of the Sacramento Transportation Company, now the Sacramento Navigation Company, and he has been with them ever since, except for one year when he was captain of the "Neponset." He has of late been pilot or purser, and his business experience makes him a very valuable man to the company. For the past thirty-six years he has been employed by this one company, thus proving his stability and efficiency.

At Princeton, on February 18, 1882, Captain Leavitt was united in marriage to Mary C. Scott, who was born in that vicinity. Her father, one of the early pioneers of California, was a justice of the peace and a business man of Princeton. They are the parents of four children: Zoe, now Mrs. M. Hurley, of Roseville; Winnie, wife of Capt. Alex. Johnston, of the boat "Feather Queen"; Teddy, an agent at Loomis, with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company; and Vivian, the wife of Harry Wells, the assistant manager of the Hippodrome, at Sacramento. Captain and Mrs. Leavitt have nine grandchildren. Captain Leavitt is very fond of literature and outdoor life, and is actively interested in community progress and uplift.

**EDWIN BETSCHART.**—A successful business man who is making a name and a place for himself in Sacramento County is Edwin Betschart, one of the owners and proprietors of the Glenn Dairy, located at 3637 Folsom Boulevard. He is a native of Switzerland, born on June 17, 1891, the son of Balz and Celestina Betschart, both born and still living in their native country of Switzerland.

Edwin Betschart attended the excellent schools of Switzerland, and when he was twenty-three years of age decided to come to the "Land of Opportunity." Setting sail for America, he stopped for a short time in Minneapolis, Minn., and in 1915 came on to California and found work on ranches in Sacramento County, where he also became acquainted with the ways of the people and learned to speak the English language. He was careful with his money, and on November 1, 1916, he and a partner bought a milk business that had an output of only seventy gallons daily, delivered to residents of the city and in part sold at who'sale. At the entrance of the United States in the World War, Mr. Betschart bought out his partner's interest and carried on the business alone until the fall of 1918, when he sold a half-interest to C. P. Inderkum. Together, these men have gradually developed a fine business, their output now being 2,000 gallons of milk daily. They employ eight people and run five wagons to distribute their product, which is sold at both wholesale and retail. They own their own property; their plant is equipped with the most modern machinery obtainable; and their sanitary methods readily meet all requirements, so that their many patrons may be assured of getting only the very best that science can procure. As a consequence, their milk and cream are favorably known both to the trade and to the hundreds of individual customers whom they serve daily. The one aim of these wide-awake young men is to give perfect satisfaction to all with whom they deal.

Mr. Betschart was united in marriage with Miss Bertha Schelbert, also born in Switzerland; and they have one child, Edwin, Jr. Mr. Betschart is a member of the Helvetia Lodge of the Swiss Verein, and of the Foresters of America. He received his final citizenship papers in June, 1922, and votes with the Republican party, taking a live interest in all that pertains to the development of Sacramento County and California. He supports all progressive movements for the betterment of the community in which he has cast his lot, and is a very loyal American citizen.

**GEORGE W. BOTTORFF.**—A spirit of enterprise and progress has actuated George W. Bottorff in all the activities of life and has brought him today to the prominent position of general foreman of the Southern Pacific Railroad car shops. He was born in Napa County, September 4, 1860, a son of P. S. and Mary (Matlock) Bottorff. P. S. Bottorff and his wife are among the old-timers of California, having crossed the plains with ox-teams in an early day and settled in Mendocino County, where they remained for one year, then removed to Napa County where they engaged in farming and stock-raising on a large scale.

George W. Bottorff received his education in the schools of Napa County and in the university at Nashville, Tenn., where he attended for a year and a half; then he took special work in Oak Mound school, at Napa City, where he finished his schooling.





*Edwin Betschart*





He then assisted his father on the extensive stock ranch, continuing until reverses overtook the grain farmers, when for several years there was no market for their crops; then he removed to Sacramento and entered the shops of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, first as foreman of the car shops, then for the past ten years as general foreman of the department.

The marriage of Mr. Bottorff united him with Miss Laura Haynes, a native daughter of California, and they are the parents of the following children: Fred resides in Alaska; Jessie is a teacher in the public schools of Sacramento; Daphne holds a position with the state of California and H. C. is city manager of the city of Sacramento. Mr. Bottorff is a Republican in politics, and fraternally is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the Maccabees.

**PONA BROWN.**—A native son who has had much experience as a miner, farmer and stock-raiser is Pona Brown, who was born near Michigan Bar, on December 31, 1861. His father, Vanness Allen Brown, who was familiarly known as Frank Brown, was a native of Michigan, who when eighteen years of age crossed the great plains in an ox-team train in 1852 to Michigan Bar, Sacramento County, where for a time he followed mining and later on farming. He died at Lodi at the age of sixty-seven years. He had married Anna Baker, a native of Missouri, who had come with her parents to Michigan Bar in the fifties. She passed away at the age of fifty years. This worthy pioneer couple had six children, five of whom are living: Ora, of Sacramento; Pona, the subject of this review; Phill, who lives at Michigan Bar; Allen, in Stockton; and the youngest, Mamie, now Mrs. Driscoll, of Stockton.

Pona Brown was educated in the public school in Michigan Bar district. Here, too, from a lad he learned mining, which he followed off and on for twenty years, first at sluicing, then hydraulicking, and then as night foreman of Mr. Thomas' hydraulic mine. Finally he quit mining to devote his time to farming, having purchased the Derth ranch of ninety-five acres in the vicinity of Michigan Bar, and there he built his residence and has made his headquarters ever since. He has since purchased the Breeding place of 120 acres, the John Andrus place of 160 acres, the Spooner place of 175 acres, all adjoining, and forty-five acres, a part of the Gill place, making him owner of about 600 acres watered by Arkansas Creek and numerous springs, which makes it an excellent stock ranch. He devotes this area to raising horses, mules and cattle, and he also runs a small dairy. He devotes considerable time to the duties of road overseer in his district.

The marriage of Pona Brown and Miss Maggie Lowe occurred in Sacramento. She was born in Illinois, coming to California when six years of age with her parents, Thomas and Martha Lowe, who are old-time ranchers at Michigan Bar. The father is now ninety-seven years of age and the mother eighty years old. Of their two children Mrs. Brown is the youngest, the eldest being Mrs. Mintie Carpenter of Sacramento. Mr. and Mrs. Brown's union has been blessed with five children as follows: Frank served overseas in the United States army and is now in the employ of Sacramento County; Ernest died in March, 1921, aged thirty years; Ira lives at Elk Grove; Velma is Mrs. Rogers of Sacramento; and

Percy is assisting his father. Mr. Brown was school trustee of Michigan Bar district about twenty years and Mrs. Brown is now serving as trustee and clerk of the board. Mr. Brown is interested in civic and social matters and is enterprising and progressive, helping in all matters he deems beneficial to the growth and development of his native county and state.

**JOSEPH W. SAUNDERS.**—A painter known for his thoroughly practical knowledge of his trade, and for his initiative and executive ability as an experienced contractor, is Joseph W. Saunders, of Sacramento, who is also in constant demand as an accomplished decorator. He was born in London, England, on September 16, 1852, the son of James John and Maria (Wright) Saunders, a worthy couple who lived, labored and died in their native land. They did the best they could for their family, and sent young Joseph to the best available private schools; but he abandoned his studies and left school when still young, and made off to sea.

Once embarked upon the career of a sailor, Joseph Saunders followed the sea, off and on, for twenty-five years; and during that time he visited South Africa and practically every European country. In 1868 he crossed the Atlantic in a small schooner with six men on board, and went to the coast of Greenland for codfish, which they took to Italy. In 1870 he went to Guano, and in 1872 and 1873 he was in South Africa, where he joined the police in Cape Town. Then he went on an expedition, killing seals and gathering guano on a group of islands under the British protectorate. He was shipwrecked on the coast of Jutland, but was saved by the crew at the life-saving station. At one time his ship was jammed in the ice in the Baltic for five months. He was the purser of a steamer plying between London and the Continent. In a collision, the boat was sunk; but all the passengers were saved. While catching seals and gathering guano, he with thirteen others spent twenty-two months on an island. They had no fresh foods nor vegetables, and their only eggs were penguins' eggs. Fresh water had to be brought 800 miles, and the only staple foods were rice, flour, and sugar. They had no butter, milk nor tea.

Meanwhile, Mr. Saunders had also learned the painter's trade; so that when he landed in New York, in March, 1882, he had a means of livelihood. He followed his trade there, until May, 1890; and then, coming out to the Northwest, he opened a bakery at Seattle, and in time bought forty acres of land at Cottage Lake, where he lived in the woods for four years. In 1894, he left there and went south to Los Angeles; but after six months in that city he came north to Sacramento. For a year he worked by the day at his trade, and then he opened a painting shop for himself; and ever since venturing to do contract work, he has met with success. He painted the Capital National Bank, all the buildings of the county hospital, the county jail, the old high school, the city hall, and many business structures and even blocks; and as a member of the Master Painters and the Builders' Exchange, he has grown in the esteem of his colleagues. He is a Republican; and as a man of affairs and a patriotic citizen of his adopted land, he served as a school trustee in the state of Washington.

In 1888, Mr. Saunders was married. Twin sons came of this union; and today these boys, J. A. and

W. R. Saunders, are themselves local contractors. Mr. Saunders is a Mason, and took the third degree as long ago as March, 1876; and he also is numbered among the B. P. O. Elks. He is fond of music, and would like to see Sacramento become the musical center of the Golden State.

**JOHN CHARLES ROWE.**—Ever since the days of the early pioneer, Sacramento has been noted for its expert harness-makers, now worthily represented by John Charles Rowe, of 919 Fourth Street, who continues the old-time tradition of ready service, willingly rendered. He is a native of Cornwall, England, where he was born on July 9, 1871, the son of Samuel and Bessie (Stribley) Rowe, the former a pioneer of such early date that he came out to California when the Argonauts were swarming here, but after a while returned to his native land. Once more, he sought his fortune in the Golden State, in 1880, and in 1884 his wife and children joined him in Jackson, Amador County, and this time they settled here for good. He was twenty years with the Southern Pacific Railroad as a blacksmith, and when he retired, it was to enjoy the company's testimonial in the form of a comfortable pension. Both parents are now dead.

John C. Rowe attended the public schools of Jackson, and then in 1888 came to Sacramento and learned the trade of a harness-maker, under Simon Ross; and in 1892 he established himself in business, continuing for four years. Then, for seventeen years, he was with Frank Gehring, and for two years, he helped Mr. Potter; and he was also associated with Van Voorhies and Company at various times.

On the 23rd of May, 1921, Mr. Rowe bought his present place from Frank Wickwire, the old pioneer harness shop here, and here he is fast building up a desirable trade, doing all kinds of leather work, and by his exceptional skill, and through his valuable experience, affording his patrons fine and dependable service. He keeps abreast of the times, avails himself of any new methods or inventions, and excels in the thoroughness of his workmanship. Like most such busy folks, for hours kept at the bench, Mr. Rowe is fond of outdoor life, and especially of those sports and recreations which one may enjoy to the full in Sacramento, whose interests he is ever glad to forward, as citizen, merchant and artisan.

**JOHN W. ODELL.**—Sacramento is justly famous, not only as one of the most attractive gardening centers of the Golden State, but also as a city of superior markets, among which must surely be included the poultry and produce headquarters established and so successfully managed by John W. Odell, who came here from Missouri, bringing with him the valuable traditions of that great agricultural state, and who has done what he could, since making this the home of his adoption, to assist others to enjoy California home life to the full.

John Odell was born on May 27, 1883, the son of Cicero H. and Jeannette (Fletcher) Odell, who migrated to California when our subject was a child, and located in Sonoma County, at Sebastopol. There John Odell enjoyed the advantages of the grammar and the high schools, and grew up in the comfortable surroundings of a dairy farm. His father and mother were progressive folks, infused with true

Eastern spirit, and ready to contribute what they could to the development of the more promising West; and they left a record of great usefulness. John helped his father on the home farm until he was twenty-one years of age, and then went into a grocery store, where he clerked for years. In 1917, he came to Sacramento, and established the Sacramento Poultry and Produce Market, in the conducting of which he has been successful. He is a Republican, in matters of national political import, although a non-partisan booster for the city and county in which he lives, operates and prospers.

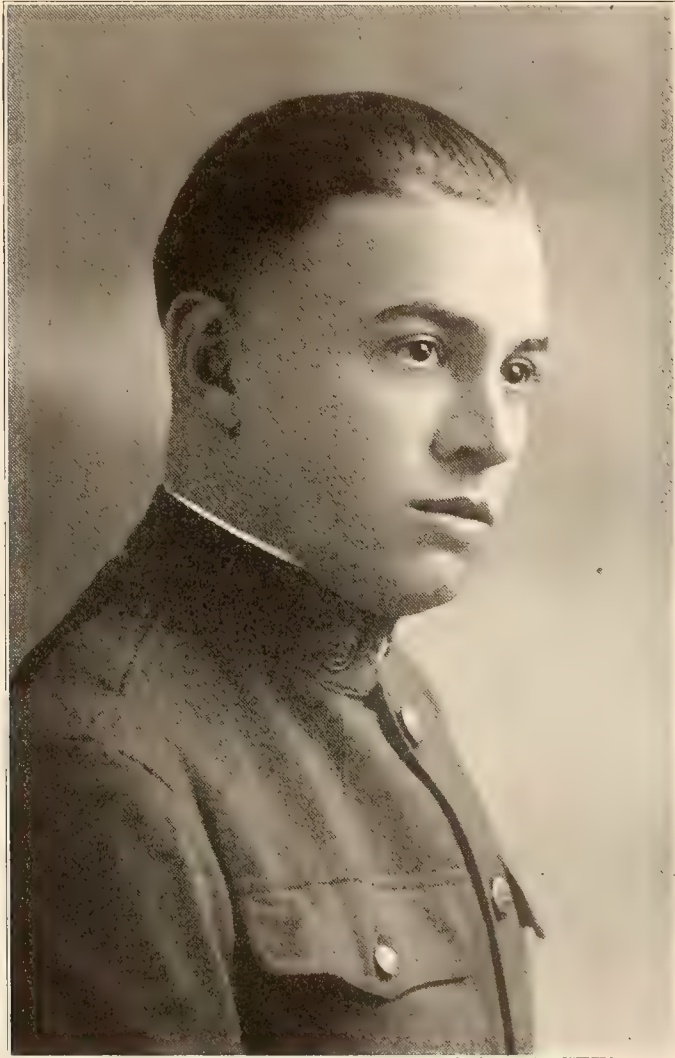
In 1904, Mr. Odell was married to Miss Coosa Saunders, of Texas, the ceremony occurring at Sebastopol; she was reared in California, and so is in sympathy with the ideals and spirit of California institutions. Two children, Lura and Mattie, attend the Sacramento high school.

**CHARLES LESLIE VANINA.**—Prominent among the general contractors in Sacramento County, who are used to the undertaking of big things, and to their successful completion when undertaken, is undoubtedly Charles Leslie Vanina, of the firm of Vanina & Son, located at 2022 M Street, Sacramento, but well-known beyond the confines of this section of the progressive Golden State. He is a native of Sacramento, and having grown up here, has had the advantage of always having been in touch and in sympathy with both city and county. He was born on January 4, 1897, the son of Charles A. and Augustine (Belltramineilli) Vanina, the former a pioneer of forty years ago, who came here to Sacramento and married. Both parents came from Swiss families. Charles A. Vanina is now one of the oldest contractors in Sacramento.

Charles L. Vanina is the only son and youngest child of the family. He attended both the grammar and the high school, and was graduated from the latter in 1915; and then he took up studies at the Polytechnic in Oakland, and remained there until he entered the service of his country in the United States Army. Glad to respond to the call of his country, when the World War and its relation to America compelled the United States to enter the struggle, Mr. Vanina joined the 82nd United States Infantry and served six months. Having received an honorable discharge, he then returned home and joined his father in the business of contracting, under the firm name of Vanina & Son. Previously to entering the army, he had had some valuable experience as a deputy building inspector of Sacramento City. This wide-awake firm, which makes a specialty of residences and business houses, now employs twenty-six or more men and does more remodeling than any other concern in the county. Mr. Vanina belongs to the Sacramento Builders' Exchange. He is in every way a public-spirited promoter of the best interests of his native city.

In Sacramento, on September 29, 1920, Mr. Vanina was married to Miss Elaine Goodman, a native daughter, of Sutter Creek, Amador County, and they have one child, a son named Robert Charles. In politics, Mr. Vanina is a Republican; and in fraternal affiliation, he is a member of Sacramento Lodge No. 6, B. P. O. Elks, and Sacramento Lodge No. 40, F. & A. M. He is fond of baseball, which indicates that he is the typical American.





*Chas. L. Vanina.*



**ROBERT F. HUGHES.**—An experienced builder and jobber who has fortunately become a very successful contractor in growing demand in and around the California capital, is Robert F. Hughes, a native Californian who first saw the light at San Rafael, on October 28, 1871. His father was Judge William S. Hughes, for a quarter of a century justice of the peace in the old Spanish town, a pioneer of 1847, who came across the great plains at a time when traveling was anything but luxurious, and who tried his luck in the mines, soon after the excitement about gold agitated so many thousands. He married Miss Frances Asbury, who had also braved the dangers and survived the fatigue of a cross-country journey; and both father and mother were of the right sort of folks, with respect to both their habits and principles, to help settle and develop the country.

Robert F. Hughes went to the schools in San Rafael, then farmed for a while, next worked on the railroad, and after a while joined the police force in Berkeley, and during the World War period he served as a deputy sheriff. He had learned the carpenter trade, and with such thoroughness that he is able to draw his own plans and to finish his designs; and for the past twenty-five years he has been following carpenter work and contracting, with results that may well be pronounced successful. He has erected a large number of attractive buildings, and done innumerable minor and yet particular jobs in alteration and repair, and he has thus been able to render a definite service, in the most creditable manner, to the community in which he is always deeply interested. He is a Republican, but too broad-minded not to give credit where credit may be due regardless of party labels.

Mrs. Hughes was Miss Achsa Belle Woods before her marriage, and she was born, a native daughter, in San Joaquin County, near the town of Woodbridge; and they have two children, Frances Willard and Ruth. Mr. Hughes is a Mason of the third degree; and he also belongs to the Knights of Security. He likes to go fishing; but he is especially fond of horseback riding.

**ALEXANDER FRANCIS JOHNSTON.**—A typical representative of the self-made men of this prosperous state, occupying a well-deserved place of prominence in Sacramento County, is Alexander Francis Johnston, captain and owner of the boat "Feather Queen." He was born on a farm at Nicolaus, in Sutter County, on August 7, 1885, the son of Alexander and Mary (Hennessey) Johnston. Grandfather William Johnston was known to the pioneers as Tula Johnston, and he came to California across the plains in 1852. At Salt Lake his son Alexander was born, necessitating their remaining over the winter, and then they came to California the next spring, settling on a ranch twelve miles north of Sacramento. Alexander Johnston was a successful farmer until 1897, when he became part owner of a fish market in Sacramento, which he conducted until he passed away in 1917. His widow now resides on a farm they owned at Nicolaus.

Alexander Francis Johnston was educated in the grammar and high schools of Sacramento, and then took a business course at Atkinson's Business College, and for three years was employed by Shaw Batcher Company. While living in Marysville, as "Rube" Johnston he was a player on the Marys-

ville baseball team, and was employed in a wholesale grocery concern operated by J. R. Garrett. He returned to Sacramento and engaged in business with his father under the firm name of Johnston & Son. Soon after his father's death, he sold the business and engaged in freighting and wholesale and retail wood business, and for the transportation uses two boats, the "Feather Queen" and the "Marie." His business necessitates the employment of from ten to forty men and the business extends from Colusa to San Francisco.

In Sacramento, on February 7, 1908, Alexander Francis Johnston was united in marriage with Miss Winnie Isabella Leavitt, the daughter of Capt. E. J. Leavitt, and a native daughter of the Golden State. She was reared and educated in Sacramento, being a graduate of Howe's Business College, and held a position with Shaw Batcher Company of Sacramento until her marriage. She is deeply interested in the cause of education and is therefore a member of the Parent-Teachers Association. They are the parents of four children: Harvey Francis, Roy Edward, Robert Alexander, and Irene Elizabeth. Mr. Johnston adheres to the Democratic party. He is an enthusiastic baseball fan and is very fond of the great out-of-doors. Deeply interested in the welfare of the community, he is an active worker and his public spirit is well-known to all with whom he comes in contact.

**E. R. ZEIGERST.**—An expert plasterer, thoroughly familiar with the latest methods in modern construction, who has been in growing demand as a contractor, is E. R. Zeigerst, a native of New York, where he was born on March 1, 1870, the son of Joseph and Hattie Zeigerst, worthy folks who are now deceased. They belonged to the good, old-fashioned school, and prided themselves on their relations as citizens, neighbors and friends; and while ordinarily most people do not fare as well, it may safely be said of them that they did not have an enemy, were esteemed in their day, and mourned when they were gone.

E. R. Zeigerst attended the ordinary primary and the secondary schools, and then, when ready to go to college, matriculated at the famous University of Pennsylvania, after which he took up mechanical engineering as a profession, and worked at that in various states. He set before himself, when a young man, the practical ideal of always doing whatever he undertook as well as he could, regardless of the immediate financial or other results; and with such an ideal as that, he was sure to win out. When he was ready to move westward, he had a valuable equipment of professional accomplishments, experiences, connections and references, and was unafraid of the exacting life among a new and ambitious people. He has mastered more than one specialty in building.

In 1904, Mr. Zeigerst came out to California, and for some years he settled in and around Los Angeles, where he added to his experience. In 1917, however, he moved north to Sacramento, and established himself at the capital as a contractor of the sort that the center of government needed. He confined himself first largely to homes, although he is now engaged in the full line of plastering, with many of the largest buildings of recent construction; and he is kept in such demand by an appreciative



public, that he is able to employ regularly about fourteen men. He belongs to the Builders' Exchange, and believes in the platforms of the Republican party as best for trade. He never loses an opportunity to say a good word, or do a good deed, for the benefit of the section in which he lives, operates and prospers; and it is not surprising that in many ways the people of Sacramento and vicinity have proved his staunch patrons.

**JOHN N. FREY.**—A young man, who, by industry and good management, has made a success of ranching and is rapidly forging ahead in his chosen line of agriculture, is John N. Frey, a native son of California, born at Franklin, Sacramento County, July 25, 1886. His father, Henry Frey, was an early settler of Franklin, devoting his life work to farming.

John N. Frey was reared on the home farm and attended the local school. After completing the grammar school he entered Elk Grove high school, from which he was duly graduated in 1906, after which for some time he was employed in San Francisco and then on the steamer "Columbia" for a period of six months. He left this position just ten days before the vessel went down, having quit the steamer to follow lumbering with the Hammond Lumber Company of Eureka, continuing until his father importuned him to return home and assist on the farm. This John N. did, putting his shoulder to the wheel, and continuing steadily and energetically. In 1910 he came into possession of 102 acres of the old home ranch and he improved the place with residence and other buildings, until now it is a model ranch with its herd of Holstein milk cows, pumping plant and fields of alfalfa, as well as orchards of cherries and peaches. It is generally conceded that he has one of the finest dairy farms in the county. In 1921 Mr. Frey bought fifty-two acres near Thornton devoted to raising pears, plums, peaches and beans. The whole acreage is irrigated with an electric pumping plant. His farms are well improved and he operates them with the latest improved machinery.

The marriage of Mr. Frey occurred in Sacramento February 19, 1915, when he was united in marriage with Miss Ethel Albright, who was born in Auburn, Placer County, a daughter of Jacob and Emma (Rollins) Albright, natives of New York State and Nevada County, Cal., respectively. Emma Rollins was said to be the first white girl baby born in Nevada County, Cal. Grandfather Dana Rollins was born in Maine but crossed the plains in pioneer days, and followed mining in Nevada County until his death. Jacob Albright followed farming and fruit-raising in Auburn until his death in 1921, while his widow still makes her home on the old place. Thirteen children were born of the above union, of whom Mrs. Frey is the tenth in order of birth. She spent her childhood in Placer County until twelve years of age, when she came to Sacramento County to live with her sister, Mrs. E. B. Owen, at Franklin, remaining until her marriage to Mr. Frey. Mr. and Mrs. Frey's union has been blessed with four children: Irma, John N., Jr., Clifford and Dolly Jane. Fraternally, Mr. Frey is a member of Franklin Camp, Modern Woodman of America, having served efficiently as clerk of the camp for ten years. He is also a popular member of Elk Grove Parlor, No. 41, N. S. G. W.

**HENRY WULFF.**—A highly progressive rancher, with an enviable experience in the cultivation of a commodity of increasing popularity, is Henry Wulff, who owns some 222 choice acres of celery ranch on the Lower Andrus Island, at Isleton. He is a native son, born near Bedney, in San Joaquin County, on July 10, 1870. His parents were Hans and Katherine (Moore) Wulff, natives of Bamstadt, Germany. Hans Wulff was a seafaring man, and came to the United States about 1859, locating in New York. In 1861 he enlisted in the Civil War, as a member of the 158th New York Volunteer Infantry, and later was transferred to the United States Navy, serving on the monitor "Chickasaw." He served in defense of the American Union, and in behalf of the freedom of the African-American slave, and when the war was over he came out to San Francisco, and received his honorable discharge in the Bay City. He then went to Marin County and worked for a short time, helping to build roads, at fifty cents a day, and after that he went to Bedney, in San Joaquin County, and took up government land. He proved up on it, but the dry years "broke" him, and he was compelled to go to the Webb tract, where he rented some land. In 1872, he came to Brannan Island and took the job of boarding the crew of a thresher and header for a season; and in 1873 he came to Lower Andrus Island, and rented land. There he lived for the balance of his life, passing away at the age of seventy-one. He had eight children: Henry, of this sketch, who is the eldest; John, who died in infancy; then another son named John; then Anna, who is deceased; Peter, drowned when six years old; and William, Dora and Frank.

Henry Wulff attended the Staten Island district school, while he helped his father in farming; and then he purchased 222 acres on Lower Andrus Island, devoted to the raising of celery and truck-garden vegetables, and irrigated by the siphoning of the water from the slough. With two of his brothers, John and William, Mr. Wulff owns this 222-acre ranch, and they are jointly farming it.

Henry Wulff was married in San Francisco on October 18, 1905, to Miss Anna Beulo, who was born in Wisconsin. Her father was a native of Pommern, while her mother came from West Prussia. Her father was a farmer, who had lived in Wisconsin, and died at the age of sixty-nine; while his good wife saw only her fifty-third year. They had six children, of whom Anna was the third in the order of birth. Karl, the eldest, was drowned in his eighth year; Matilda was the second in the family; and after Anna came John, Emil and August. Anna Beulo came to California in 1904, joining relatives in San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. Wulff have two children, Henry, Jr., and Louise. Mr. Wulff is a Republican, and a member of the Sons of Veterans, Fair Oaks camp. His father, Hans Wulff, was a patriot through and through, and an amusing incident may here be told to illustrate his loyal and independent spirit. He had left Germany to escape military service, and during the Civil War he was summoned by the German authorities to return to the Fatherland and serve in the German army. In answer to the summons he replied that if they wanted him they could come and get him from the Union Army, and that not until then would he be drawn away from the land of his adoption.



Henry Wulff.





**EDWARD C. KLOSS.**—A self-made man who, by his energy and enterprise, has made a success in the stock business and has become a man of affluence and influence is Edward C. Kloss, who was born in Sacramento, May 20, 1875. His father, August Kloss, Sr., came from his native country of Germany to California, being first employed on the Colusa plains, where he worked on the McFessel ranch, after which he located in Sacramento, where he engaged in the grocery business on Second Street. Having a liking for the country and farming he purchased a ranch at Franklin, sold his business and began raising grain. In his progressive way he was one of the first to use a combined harvester in this section. His wife was Amelia (Rott) Frye, born in St. Louis, who was an able assistant to her husband and much loved and esteemed. She passed away in 1912, leaving four children, of whom Edward C. is the oldest.

He was reared on the farm at Franklin from his second year and in the local schools acquired a good education. Meantime from a boy he aided his father in his ranching enterprise until sixteen years of age, when he started for himself. He began in the butcher business, soon drifting into the buying of stock, increasing his business until he has become a large wholesale butcher.

Mr. Kloss purchased a four-acre place, and then in 1907 he bought 350 acres of the old Terry ranch, a place he had worked on as a young man, and liking the ranch he resolved he would some day own it; so when the opportunity came some sixteen years ago, he bought it and has since made it his home and headquarters for his large stock buying and wholesale butcher business. It is well improved, for he has built many buildings, rebuilt fences, and has two pumping plants. The place is beautifully located on the State Highway about three-quarters of a mile south of Franklin. He also owns a stock ranch of 1,400 acres at Somerset, Placer County, as well as 320 acres at Slough House, besides leasing two sections on which he ranges his stock. He is active in buying all kinds of stock as well as trading in horses and is considered one of the best judges of stock in the valley. His ability to judge the value of an animal, his quickness at decision, and his courage to back his convictions, no doubt are the secret of his success. In his wholesale butcher business he is well equipped to handle all kinds of stock, having special trucks he uses to convey live stock, while others are used to deliver to the retail trade in the county and Sacramento City.

Mr. Kloss was married in Franklin in 1904 to Miss Leona Kennedy, who was born at Elk Grove. She passed away, leaving him two children, Helen and Harold. Mr. Kloss married a second time, the ceremony occurring in Sacramento and uniting him with Miss Annie B. Waite, who was born in Perkins, Sacramento County, a daughter of Thomas and Minnie (Keema) Waite, born in Germany and New Zealand respectively. They came when children from their respective countries to California with their parents. The father is dead, but the mother resides in Sacramento. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Kloss resulted in the birth of two children: Frances and Edward C., Jr. Mr. Kloss is a very busy man, his energy seemingly knowing no bounds, and few men have been favored with as good a constitution as he has. Besides he is also endowed with a pleasing

personality, which has much to do with his being so well and favorably known. Fraternally he is a popular member of Elk Grove Lodge No. 274, I. O. O. F.

**HON. DWIGHT HOLLISTER.**—The descendant of a long line of purely American ancestry, the founder of which migrated from England in 1642, the Honorable Dwight Hollister during his lifetime fully carried on the traditions of his family, and became a forty-niner of California, and later prominent in government offices in the state. His birth took place near Marietta, Ohio, September 27, 1824, his father, a native of Connecticut, having moved to Washington County, Ohio, near Marietta, in 1820, and there married, February 22, 1823. The mother was a native of the Emerald Isle, but was reared from childhood in Ohio.

Grandfather Roger Hollister was born in Connecticut May 23, 1771, and was there married to Miss Hannah Stratton, October 11, 1792; he was the fifth in descent from the Lieutenant John Hollister who was born in England in 1612 and migrated to Connecticut in 1642, and his wife's family, the Strattons, were also American for several generations.

Dwight Hollister was educated in the district schools in Ohio and later took an academic course at Marietta. At the age of twenty years he began to work for himself and first became clerk in a dry-goods store, for about three years, and then did some flat-boat trading down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. On account of ill health he came to California by way of New York and around the Horn in 1849, primarily with the view of receiving some direct benefit from the long voyage. Learning at one of the South American ports that the discovery of gold in California was an assured fact, he hurried on to the gold Mecca and after arrival mined in Placer County for one year. His success was nothing phenomenal at mining, and he went to trading among the miners, and for another year he conducted a trading post and tavern in Placer County. A third year was spent in the position of hotel clerk in Sacramento. In 1852 he became a partner in the firm of White & Hollister, in the nursery business in Sacramento, which continued for twelve years. Meanwhile, in 1857, he returned to Marietta, and there married, on December 8, 1857, Nannie H. Alcock, a native of that city whose father was of English descent and whose mother was a native of Virginia.

Returning to California, Mr. Hollister purchased a ranch two miles from Courtland on the Sacramento River, where he spent the rest of his days. This ranch contained 600 acres, all bottom land and some of it too marshy for cultivation; he conducted a dairy of a hundred head of cows and raised all the feed necessary to keep the herd. But the great work of his life was in growing California fruits, and he was widely known and esteemed as the "pioneer fruit-grower" of the Delta country of Sacramento County and also of northern California, for as early as 1852 he first engaged in the nursery business and it was this foresight and faith in the undeveloped possibilities of California as the fruit-raising center of the world which brought him affluence, and the prominence due one whose keen judgment and strength of character led him to pioneer in so great and far reaching an industry.

Mr. Hollister was called upon to fill many offices

of trust and responsibility, and though often at great personal inconvenience, he never shirked what he considered his duty to public life; he was elected to the legislature in the session of 1865, and again in 1884, and was known among his associates as a man true to the best interests of his section, fearless in expression of what constituted his idea of right, and tireless in efforts expended toward the legislation which best served the interests of his constituents. He was a Republican since the organization of the party. He was a Knight Templar of the Masonic Lodge for many years and to his death, which occurred September 7, 1904, at his home. He lies buried in Pioneer Cemetery at Sacramento.

Two sons blessed the union of Dwight Hollister and his wife: Edwin, who was president of the Bank of Courtland when it was founded, and whose death occurred shortly afterward; and Frank E., who still resides on the old home place and is a very influential and successful orchardist of Sacramento County; and one daughter came to the family hearth, Blanche. It is to men of the caliber of the Hon. Dwight Hollister that so much of the present-day prosperity and beauty of our glorious state is due, and we gladly accord them all honor and praise for the stepping-stones they so ably laid for future generations.

**M. L. WISE.**—A highly-esteemed pioneer, whose memory will be long cherished as peculiarly sacred both by contemporaries who knew him and enjoyed his companionship, and by others stimulated by his example, was the late M. L. Wise, who was born in Richland County, Ohio, on April 26, 1846, the son of the Hon. Jacob Wise and his good wife, who was Miss Lydia Hibbard before her marriage. They were Pennsylvanians, and removed to Fayette, Fulton County, Ohio, when our subject was eighteen months old. When the Civil War broke out in 1861, he enlisted in the service of the United States, although only a boy, went to Camp Chase, and was assigned to Company K, 38th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and went into a battle for the first time, at Perryville, Ky. He also took part in an engagement at Corinth, and also at Triune and Murfreesboro; and he was in the thick of the fight at Chickamauga, and after the rendezvous at Ringold, Ga., proceeded to Atlanta, and after that was in the battles of Dalton, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Buzzard's Roost, and Tullahoma. He was wounded three times at Jonesboro, in the left arm, the left breast and the head, and was taken from the field to Atlanta. He was next sent to Nashville, and from there to Jeffersonville, Ind., where he lay in the hospital for three weeks. He was then sent to Camp Dennison, and discharged, June 18, 1865, having served through the entire war. He was in the 3rd Brigade, the 3rd Division, of the celebrated 14th Army Corps under General Thomas; and he went to Cincinnati after his discharge, and from there returned to his home.

On September 12, 1868, he started for California by way of New York and Panama; he crossed the Isthmus and took passage on the steamer "Santiago de Cuba," for San Francisco, where he landed the 30th of October, 1868. After stopping long enough in the bay city to get some idea of the metropolis, Mr. Wise pushed inland to Sacramento, to join his brother, W. E. Wise, on the following Monday morning, to

learn the blacksmith trade; and he remained with his brother for nine and one-half years.

Then he engaged in business for himself at the Telegraph shops on J Street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets, and on October 1, 1877, he purchased a lease on the property at the corner of Eleventh and J Streets, and the firm of Wise & McNair was organized, for the commencement of the business of blacksmithing, and carriage- and wagon-making and painting. In the fall of 1879, he bought out his partner's interest and alone built up an enviable trade.

On October 20, 1875, in Sacramento County, Mr. Wise was married to Miss Alice P. Taylor, the gifted daughter of John B. Taylor, whose life-story is given on another page of this historical work; and one daughter, Mylinda Isabel, now Mrs. Theodore N. Koenig, of Sacramento, was born of their union. Mr. Wise died November 17, 1909, and in his demise the world lost a real man.

**MRS. SEVERINA GIANNETTI.**—The Ryde Hotel, located at Ryde, Cal., is being successfully conducted by Mrs. Severina Giannetti, whose well-prepared meals are known throughout the locality. Her birth occurred in Lucca, Italy, and she was a daughter of Stefano and Assunta Casella, both natives of the same place. Stefano Casella was a fuel-dealer, and lived and died in his native country; the mother of our subject died when Severina was only a year old. Mrs. Giannetti is the youngest of a family of four children: Zараide, Lelio, Julia, and Severina.

Severina Casella was educated in the grammar and high schools in Lucca. In Lucca, on April 7, 1908, Miss Casella was married to Caesare Giannetti, a native of Lucca, Italy, a son of Lorenzo and Georgia Giannetti. He was the youngest of five children, the others being Tobia, Antonetta, Grace, and Giacomo. Caesare Giannetti came to California when he was eighteen years of age, and was employed in hotels on the Sacramento River until he returned to Italy, where he was married. Immediately after his marriage he brought his bride to California and again found employment in a hotel in Sacramento. Then he leased the Simoni Hotel at Vorden, which he operated until 1917, when he took a ten-year lease on the Ryde Hotel, a twenty-four-room hotel. With the aid of his wife he had gotten nicely started in business here, when he passed away, on July 4, 1918, aged forty-four years. Just before his passing, however, on June 11, 1918, the hotel and all their belongings were completely destroyed by fire, and there was no insurance to cover their loss. The owner rebuilt the hotel, but Mr. Giannetti died before it was completed. Mr. Giannetti was past president of the Druid Lodge of Sacramento. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Giannetti: Lorenzo, Grace, and Rinato.

Since her husband's death Mrs. Giannetti has conducted the hotel along the same progressive and pleasing lines and is making a fine success of the business. The cooking and cuisine are most excellent, and the fame of her good meals is known far and wide, drawing trade from different parts of the adjoining counties. On Sundays many come to her place from Sacramento, Woodland, Stockton, Suisun, and numerous other places, even from Oakland and San Francisco. She superintends the preparation of the food, and sees that it is served in courses in the most appetizing way.





*Sereine Guimette*





**CAPTAIN MARTIN GONZALES.**—In the death of Capt. Martin Gonzales, Sacramento County mourned the loss of one of the oldest steamer captains on the Sacramento River. He was born in Santiago, Chili, and came from a family of sea captains, following in his ancestors' footsteps from the time he was able to climb a span. He loved the water, and was at home only when pacing the deck of a vessel.

In 1849 Martin Gonzales came to Sacramento in a sailing vessel, and here he made his home until his death. He knew the Sacramento River from the waters of the bay to Red Bluff, better than any river man. He led an active life, roughing it as a sailor while a young man, working on steamers and sailing vessels, and always doing his share of the hard labor. He never shirked his duty at any time. Until his final illness, ten weeks before his death, at the age of seventy-six, he was active and strong, and able to take his place on any steamer, but at that time he was obliged to take to his bed and admit his weakness. For more than twenty-five years he was employed by the Sacramento Transportation Company, and was considered one of the best known river captains because of his ability and long service. Captain Gonzales was loved and respected by all who knew him, and was highly valued by his employers. His last run was made on the steamer "Red Bluff" on a journey up the San Joaquin River, and he was compelled to return home, from this trip, by train, on account of an illness from which he had suffered at intervals for two years, and which was the cause of his death.

Capt. Martin Gonzales married Miss Charlotte Swenson, a native of Sweden, who was also an early settler of San Francisco, and their union was a happy one. Her demise occurred in 1894. She left him two children, both boys: Henry, a druggist in Oakland, who has a child, Artiero; and Capt. Peter B., whose sketch appears in this history, and who has a daughter Muriel, now the wife of Edward Dudley of Los Angeles, and the mother of a child named Edward Dudley, Jr.

**WILLIAM FRED BLASCH.**—A wide-awake business man whose progressive ideas, up-to-date methods, and far-sighted alertness are reflected in his prosperous business, is William Fred Blasch, proprietor of the Reliable Electrical Works, which he established in August, 1920. He was born at Feldkirchen Kanton, in the ancient empire of Austria, on April 9, 1882, and his parents were John and Mary (Zechner) Blasch. He attended the excellent schools of his native land, and there, with the thoroughness of the Old World, learned his trade of electrical mechanic, and learned it well. After having served three years in the Austrian army he resolved to cast in his lot in the land of the Stars and Stripes; so he came to this country in 1908, a finished mechanic, and his expert preparation was such as to enable him to appreciate American advancement, and rapidly to adapt himself to American progress. He spent a short time in Chicago, and then proceeded to Indianapolis, Ind., where he remained almost three years, working at this trade. Then he made his way to the Pacific Coast and in Seattle, Wash., he busied himself for about a year. In 1912 he located in San Francisco, Cal., and was in the

employ of the Buzzell Electrical Works as electrical machinist, continuing with them until in the summer of 1920, when he came to Sacramento from San Francisco. Having been for eight years in the electrical field in the Bay City, he found it easy to establish here a well-equipped shop for all kinds of high-grade electrical work, original and repairing, and for the best of service to motors requiring the experience and cleverness of the up-to-date electrician. He carries a large line of motors and his business is not alone confined to Sacramento County, but it extends into adjoining counties as well, and into Nevada. Very naturally, as the result of his prosperity here, Mr. Blasch has become deeply interested in Sacramento, town and county, and is second to none as a first-class booster, keeping himself independent and above partisan trammels in the realms of politics, and so exerting a greater influence in favor of anything he indorses.

A man of a family, Mr. Blasch divides his social hours between his home and his business. He has faith in the country of his adoption, and California takes stock in him.

**LOYAL CHAUNCY MOORE.**—One of the most popular of all the brave and devoted firemen of northern California is Loyal Chauncy Moore, ex-chief of the department at Sacramento, in which city he was born on December 17, 1876. His father was the well-known pioneer, John C. Moore, who came across the great plains with his parent when a child; while his mother, who was Mary E. Bell before her marriage, also of splendid old pioneer stock, crossed the prairies in her girlhood, and grew up to teach school. The parents, therefore, were married here in California; and ever since they never failed to do their part in helping develop the Golden State.

Loyal Moore attended the excellent public schools of his locality, and encouraged by his broad-minded, progressive parents, continued his studies by pursuing courses at the best business college accessible. At the age of thirteen, too, he began to learn the candy-making trade, which he followed for some years; and then, having learned the carpenter trade, he was for sixteen years a building contractor. During these years he studied architecture and in connection with his contracting was a home designer. He made a wide and creditable reputation as both an enterprising and an experienced operator, and had much to do with developing more than one locality and a great deal of valuable property.

In 1900 he entered the Sacramento fire department force as a substitute callman, and four years later he was appointed to the force. In 1918, he became a uniformed fireman, and on July 1, 1920, he was appointed chief of the fire department of the city of Sacramento by C. A. Bliss, who was then commissioner of public health and safety, serving capably and with credit to himself and the public, until the installation of the new manager form of government, when he returned to the ranks. Soon after this he was promoted to the rank of captain under the civil service, leading the class by standing first at the examination. He is now captain of Truck No. 3 of the department. Mr. Moore is a tax-payer and property owner in Sacramento, and is a member of the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce, thus being a booster for the city and county. In national political affairs Mr. Moore has always been a Repub-

lican. Mr. Moore also has the distinction of having organized the fire protective bureau while chief of the department. He has a good record for fire-prevention work, both in what the department has done and also in what the public has been persuaded to do; and as a gratifying consequence, he has been able to accomplish a good deal towards bringing about a reduction in insurance rates.

At Sacramento, in 1900, Mr. Moore was married to Mary E. Artz, a native of Sacramento, and their union has been blessed with the birth of four children, Leslie F., Edgar L., Bernard and Jeanette L. Moore. He is a member of the Firemen's Relief and Protective Association, also of the Owls, and is past president and ex-secretary of the Maccabees of the World. He belongs to the Foresters of America, in which he is a past chief ranger. He is fond of hunting and fishing, and thereby proves the healthy character of his nature, and the naturalness of his character. Years ago he served in the National Guard, and as member of Company E, 2nd Infantry Regiment, rose from private to be captain. On the breaking out of the Spanish-American War, he responded to the first call of troops, and was mustered into service with Battery B, 1st Battalion of Heavy Artillery, California Volunteers, on May 9, 1898. He served until the close of the conflict, and was mustered out on January 30, 1899, at Angel Island with the rank of corporal. He is now a member of the J. Holland Laidler Camp, Spanish War Veterans, in Sacramento.

Sacramento may well be congratulated upon having had as chief of her fire department a patriotic American of such an enviable record in other fields as to commend him heartily to the confidence of every citizen of today.

Mr. Moore is never idle and believes in improving the mind. He is first, last and all the time a student, particularly along literary and historical lines and in natural history and scientific subjects.

**ROBERT M. SMITH.**—An expert builder who has come to have a valuable experience in his extensive operations as a general contractor, is Robert M. Smith, of 2633 Thirtieth Street, Sacramento, a native of Ontario who adds one more to the imposing list of Canadians doing well for themselves, and well for California. His parents were James R. and Margaret (Edmondson) Smith, and they came into the States, and to California, and settled in Oakland; and there our subject's father died.

Robert M. Smith was born December 19, 1864, and he had the advantages of both the lower and the high school courses, and then was apprenticed to the watch-making trade; but when he had been a year in San Francisco and Oakland, he learned the carpenter trade, and for seven years he worked as a journeyman. In 1890, he came to Sacramento, and as foreman he had charge of construction on several buildings, being five years active in that responsible work; and as long ago as 1895, he undertook contracting on his own responsibility, and he has since built many of the finer homes of the city, according to the architectural styles of the period, and in keeping with the increasing costs, adding appreciably to the attractiveness of Sacramento. He belongs to the Master Builders, and is a Republican.

On March 25, 1891, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Louisa E. Goess, a native daughter born in

Sonoma County, California; and they have one child, a son, Robert Earl, who has a tire shop at 1228 K Street. Mr. Smith is an Elk, and belongs to Lodge No. 6, in the capital. He takes a live interest in civic affairs, although never an office-seeker, and also a keen interest in sports, being in particular a baseball fan.

**WILLIAM H. GIBSON.**—An enterprising business man whose success may be ascribed, in part, to his having made his name stand for something superior and dependable in his field of industry, is William H. Gibson, proprietor of the sheet-metal works at 417 Twenty-ninth Street. A Canadian by birth, he was born at Brantford, Ontario, on April 8, 1867. His parents were Alexander and Janet (Ritchie) Gibson, both born in Scotland, the former not even a memory to our subject, who was a babe when his father died. Mrs. Gibson died at the age of eighty-six.

William Gibson was the youngest of seven children. He attended the schools of Canada, and then, rather early, learned his trade as a sheet-metal worker. In 1888, when the attention of Canada as well as the East was riveted on California, on account of the great "boom" in land and real estate here, Mr. Gibson came out to the Golden State, and from that time on he spent some ten years in Sacramento, in the Southern Pacific shops, and two years in a shop in town.

In 1901, however, he established his own business. He first bought out an old firm, Messrs. L. L. Lewis & Company at 504 J Street, and there he remained for some years. The Lewis Company dealt in merchandise, but Mr. Gibson sold that department and continued manufacturing. Then, in 1906, he built the shop where he is now located. His work is in demand, and he employs five men to handle the business contracted. He does general sheet-metal work, and has been more than successful, his customers always appreciating his willingness to try to do for them, especially when they are in urgent need.

Mr. Gibson was married on June 26, 1895, at Sacramento, to Miss Farrie May Zimmerman, of Sacramento, a descendant of an old English and German family. Her father, Charles W. Zimmerman, was born at Yellow Bud, Ross County, Ohio. He came out to Peoria, Ill., where he was an engineer on steamboats on the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers. In 1852 he came via Panama to California. He had an uncle, Capt. Jesse Zimmerman, who was a pioneer captain on the river boats between San Francisco and Red Bluff. Charles W. Zimmerman made his headquarters at Sacramento, and here he was married to Catherine Hosselton, a native of Peoria, Ill., whose acquaintance he had formed while in Illinois. She made the journey to California in 1870, and they were married in Sacramento. Her brothers all served in the Civil War. Charles W. Zimmerman made his home in Sacramento until his death. His widow is now seventy-eight years old and makes her home with Mr. and Mrs. Gibson. Mrs. Zimmerman and her husband had two children, Farrie being the only one now living. Farrie May Zimmerman received her education in the Sacramento public schools and Bainbridge Business College, from which she was graduated; and after her graduation she was city cashier for Perkins & Sons, until her marriage to Mr. Gibson. Janet, a daughter, has become Mrs. F. J. Wanamaker, of North Sacramento. Robert Z. is assisting his father; he saw service in the World War,





Wm H. Gibson  
Fannie May Gibson



in the 8th Infantry band, and was in France. Charles W. is also with his father; and Kathryn is at school. Both Mr. and Mrs. Gibson are musically inclined, as are all their children; and they appear together in musical circles. Mr. Gibson is a Republican. For twenty-five years he has been an elder and very active in church work in the Westminster Presbyterian Church. He belongs to the Odd Fellows, is past chief of the Sacramento Caledonian Association and is also a member of the Order of Scottish Clans; while Mrs. Gibson is a member of the Daughters of Nile.

**WILLIAM NELSON LINDSAY HUTCHINSON.**—The peculiar genius of industrial leaders who have made Sacramento County famous far beyond the confines of the Golden State, is well represented in William Nelson Lindsay Hutchinson, of Walnut Grove, who is part owner of a tract of some 660 choice acres, in the Holland tract. He was born at Lindsay, in Tulare County, on December 7, 1892, the son of Arthur J. Hutchinson, who emigrated from his native England, where he was a veteran of the British Army, retiring with the rank of captain, after which he came to Virginia and was there married to Sadie Lindsay Patton. From Virginia Captain and Mrs. Hutchinson moved on to California; and reaching here in 1881, they settled near Pomona in Los Angeles County, and engaged in raising cattle and horses, at the same time, also, conducting a first-class dairy. They were there until 1898, when Captain Hutchinson decided to venture into Tulare County; and he arrived so early that he was the first man to plant a citrus-orchard there. He joined a company making a specialty of developing and then selling citrus-land, and he acquired fifty acres of oranges; but in recent years, he sold off all but twelve acres, which he still holds. Captain Hutchinson started the town of Lindsay, in 1891, naming it after his wife's middle name, an old family name. Lindsay has since grown with the growth of its citrus industry, until it is now the largest individual shipping point for citrus fruit in the United States. In 1906, the father moved to Palo Alto, and retired, and there he is still living. Three children were granted this worthy pioneer couple: Mary Lindsay, having married, is Mrs. Post of Palo Alto. William N. L. Hutchinson is the subject of our review; Arthur John Lindsay Hutchinson lives in Los Angeles.

William Hutchinson attended the primary and secondary schools of Palo Alto; then after two years at Stanford, he entered the University of California, and was graduated with the degree of B. S., as a member of the class of 1915. Soon after graduating from Stanford, he returned to Lindsay and engaged for a year in the citrus industry. In 1916, he came into the region of the Sacramento delta, and with Mr. Darsie and Mr. Pettigrew he purchased 660 acres in the Holland tract, near Clarksburg, now devoted to the growing of asparagus and garden truck. He is agent for the American Fruit Growers, Inc., for the delta region.

In May, 1917, Mr. Hutchinson, in responding to the call for Americans to stand by the United States, entered the first officers' training camp at the Presidio, San Francisco, and in August, 1917, was commissioned second lieutenant of United States Infantry, and at different times served with Companies D and H. He went overseas to France with his regiment, and served as reserve in the St. Mihiel

drive, and he took an active part in the Meuse-Argonne offensive, and was then moved up into Belgium, and participated in the Lys-Scheldt offensive. He returned to the United States with his regiment, and was discharged as first lieutenant from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming. And then he returned to his farming on the Sacramento River.

On April 20, 1921, Mr. Hutchinson was married to Miss Doris Seymour, a native of Sacramento, and the daughter of Col. H. I. and Grace A. (Brownlee) Seymour, the latter a representative of the Brownlee family, who were pioneers of the state, while Colonel Seymour was a prominent business man in Sacramento and was a colonel of the California National Guards. He died September 1, 1913, being survived by his widow, who makes her home in San Francisco. Two children were born to them: Donald graduated from Stanford University in 1915 with the degree A. B., and is a member of Sigma Nu fraternity. He is now with the Standard Oil Company in San Francisco. Doris attended the Sacramento high school and was graduated from Stanford University with the degree of A. B., and there got that fine foundation through which she has been able to help her husband. She is a member of Kappa Kappa Gamma and Phi Beta Kappa, while Mr. Hutchinson is a member of the Onisbo Lodge, F. & A. M., Courtland, and of the Sacramento Post of the American Legion and Phi Kappa Psi fraternity.

**ALFRED G. LABHARD.**—An energetic, progressive overseer in charge of one of the busiest departments of a noted California establishment, Alfred G. Labhard, the genial superintendent for the popular C. H. Krebs & Company, of 1008 Seventh Street, Sacramento, has had the best of opportunities to display executive qualities, nor has he failed to demonstrate gifts such as should equip almost anyone for a drive toward permanent success. He was born in San Francisco on November 11, 1877, the son of Theodore and Aramantia (Medows) Labhard, the latter a pioneer who was born at Placerville, one of an old-time settler's family that had crossed the great plains and resided for a time in Nevada. They were married in Virginia City, the father having come from Hamburg in the middle sixties. When Alfred was two years old, his parents came to Sacramento and Mr. Labhard was foreman for this same company, and he afterwards engaged in business for himself. Both parents are still living in the enjoyment of many friends.

Alfred G. Labhard had the usual grammar school training, and then he put in a term at the high school. After that, he was apprenticed to the painter's trade, and for seventeen years he followed it as a journeyman. He next, in 1914, joined E. B. Chappell; they established a business for themselves; and this partnership continued until May, 1922, when Mr. Labhard took charge of Krebs' paint department. From the first, he easily demonstrated that he was the right man for the important post. The standing of the firm is exceptional; and the quality and variety and volume of their painting department's equipment is above par.

In 1910 occurred the marriage of Mr. Labhard and Miss Mabel Granger, a native daughter, now the mother of several children. Ted and Alfred are twins; and Euell is the youngest. Mr. Labhard is a past



president of Sunset Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West, and a member of the Fraternal Brotherhood, the Foresters of America, the Modern Woodmen and the Masons, Union Lodge No. 58. In politics, Mr. Labhard is a Republican.

**JOHN CLEVELAND BELCHER.**—A pioneer of Sacramento County who became a successful farmer and stock-raiser was the late John Cleveland Belcher, who was born in Boston, Mass., March 20, 1820. He was descended from an old New England family of "Mayflower" stock, related to Governor Belcher of Massachusetts in Colonial days. John C. Belcher was a musician, a finished violinist and teacher of vocal music. He was married at Granby, Canada, to Miss Sarah W. Kent, a native of that town, whose parents came from New Hampshire. They moved out to Morgan County, Illinois, and then to Exeter, Scott County, and from 1855 to 1861 lived in Audrain County, Missouri. In the latter year, with his family he crossed the plains in a horse- and mule-team wagon-train. Leaving St. Joseph on April 20, 1861, they arrived in California June 26, 1861, a very rapid journey over the California trail. Their captain was named Boquier, who had previously made six trips across the plains, and was well qualified to pilot them. John Belcher brought his musical instruments and music with him but never taught here, for he immediately engaged in farming. In 1862 he purchased the ranch that is still in the family. It comprised 400 acres of land suitable for raising fruit, including apples, pears, and plums.

In early days John Belcher hauled the fruit to Virginia City, Nev., where he disposed of it among the miners. He was successful in the fruit industry and purchased the Cosumnes ranch, but rented it. There also he set orchards of pears and prunes. The pear orchard received his special care and is still bearing; it is said by experts to be one of the finest pear orchards in the state. His place was well improved, his residence being located on an elevated piece of ground, which is studded with seven large oak trees. Mr. Belcher was a member of the Union Lodge of Masons and was a member of the first school board and helped to build the first school-house. He passed away February 8, 1878, while his widow survived him until March 20, 1918, her birth having occurred June 16, 1829.

This pioneer couple were blessed with seven children: Lucy E. died September 7, 1915. Alice J. makes her home in Sacramento. She was educated at Hunt's private school and taught school for many years. She is a member of Naomi Chapter No. 36, O. E. S., Sacramento. John Morton operated the Cosumnes ranch. He married Miss Lena Cash of Missouri. They passed away in 1888, he in February and his widow in April, leaving two children, Harold C. and Nancy S., who were reared by their grandmother, Mrs. Belcher. Nancy S. married Henry Blavat, July 26, 1919, and has two children, William Henry and John Clinton. Mary was the wife of F. E. Winning. She died in Oakland on December 26, 1921. She was a teacher and had a life diploma. William died in Missouri during his first year. William James married Mrs. Susan King, who taught school in this county for eighteen years and made a splendid record. She now holds a state life diploma.

Sadie W. owns the old home place, while the Cosumnes ranch is owned by Alice J. Belcher, Harold C. Belcher and Mrs. Blavat. Sadie Belcher also owns a ranch of 500 acres adjoining her Cosumnes holdings, which is devoted to hops, grain and alfalfa and which she rents to others. Both places are well improved and very valuable. Miss Belcher is a member of Columbus Chapter No. 117, Order of Eastern Star, and also of the Rebekah Lodge at Elk Grove.

**FRANK QUEIROLO.**—An enterprise typical of the twentieth century, and perhaps also peculiarly characteristic of the progressive Golden State, is that of the Sacramento Building Block Company, established by Frank Queirolo in 1911, and incorporated in 1912, for the purpose of making cement blocks, irrigation pipe and artificial stone. The company lays cement-block sidewalks, and takes sub-contracts for various pieces of work. Their plant is at 1730 Twenty-seventh Street, and there they employ about ten men in the busy season, turning out a product far superior, both technically and artistically, to that which has hitherto been available in the local market.

Mr. Queirolo was born in Rappolo, Province of Genoa, Italy, on November 13, 1875, the son of Angelo and Mary (Canevaro) Queirolo, worthy folks held in esteem in the locality in which they lived. The only son among three children, he attended the public schools of Italy, coming to the United States at the age of eighteen, and locating at Merced, Cal., where he farmed for a while. In Merced he began manufacturing cement pipe and blocks, continuing there until 1911, when he came to Sacramento. Here he incorporated the Sacramento Building Company, of which he has been secretary and treasurer ever since. He had two partners at first; but they have both sold their interest in the company, and it is now practically owned by Mr. Queirolo and his second cousin, Peter Trabucco. The business was located for a short time on R Street between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth, until March, 1914, when it was moved to the present location. They have built up a large plant and have installed electric machines for the manufacture of cement blocks, and cement pipe. They also manufacture ornamental vases and flower pots, but these are made by hand. They lay cement pipes and install irrigation systems for ranches, alfalfa farms, and orchards, and also build foundations, floors and cement walks. Under Mr. Queirolo's direction, the Sacramento Building Block Company has practically revolutionized this particular industry in Sacramento County.

In 1902 Mr. Queirolo returned to his home in Italy and there was married, on August 20, 1902, to Miss Agnes Macero, who was born in Italy, a daughter of James N. Macero, who lived in the South during the Civil War and then located in Galveston, Texas. There he was a successful restaurant operator until he returned to Italy, where he made his home until his death. After his marriage, Mr. Queirolo brought his bride to California, and they located on his farm, which he set out to orchard and vineyard. They have been blessed with four children: Angelo, who is assisting his father on the home place; Mary, attending Stannard's Business College; Josephine, in Sacramento High School; and Francis. Mr. Queirolo is a member of the Chamber of Commerce.



*Frank Querebo*





**ANDREW CORBLY BLOOM.**—A native son proud of his association with the Golden State and greatly interested in preserving its pioneer history and interesting landmarks, is Andrew Corbly Bloom, who was born on February 25, 1877, near Franklin, Sacramento County, on the ranch which he now owns and operates. His father, Andrew Corbly Bloom, Sr., was born November 13, 1849, near Bonaparte, Iowa, his parents being William Henry Harrison and Delila D. (Dye) Bloom. The great-grandparents were Christopher and Elizabeth Bloom, their children being Lewis, Anna, Emma, William H. H., and Samuel. William H. H., or Harrison, as he was called, was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, February 25, 1815, and was married at Windsor, Ind., April 29, 1839, to Miss Delila D. Dye, born in Miami County, Ind., August 27, 1823. Harrison Bloom, with his family, left Bonaparte, Iowa, March 31, 1850, and arrived at Diamond Spring, Cal., September 12, the same year, where they remained about eighteen months. Mr. Bloom built the second house erected at that place and there kept a hotel and bakery. In the spring of 1852 he bought a claim of 480 acres on the Hubbs ranch on the Cosumnes; but the title proved worthless, and in 1854 he returned to Diamond Spring, where he resumed his old business with the addition of a dairy, hay-yard, and general store. On March 25, 1855, he sold out and moved to the Pioneer House on Lower Jackson Road, nine miles east of Sacramento. Here he bought a half-interest in the hotel and 320 acres of the Norris grant, only to lose both when the land came to be surveyed a few months later. He then rented the Keystone House, seven miles from Sacramento, for two months. On October 25, 1855, Mr. Bloom bought 480 acres, since known by his name, about two and one-half miles southwest of Franklin.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Bloom who reached their majority are as follows: Hetty, married Joseph Morrow and is deceased; Arsinve M. is Mrs. Thomas P. Taylor, of Sacramento; Adaline is Mrs. Solomon Runyon, of Sacramento; Andrew C. is deceased; Sierra Nevada is Mrs. William Lockhart; Pacific Ellen married James Riley, and Eliza Oceana was Mrs. A. M. Cain, both now deceased. Harrison Bloom died on March 10, 1881, at his home. He had served as constable of the township for many years and was deputy sheriff at the time of his death.

Andrew C. Bloom, Sr., was married April 15, 1872, to Miss Sarah Ellen Van Natta, a native of Grant County, Wis., where she was born on June 23, 1853, the daughter of George Philip and Mary Elizabeth (McCormack) Van Natta. Her father came to California in 1857 and settled at Placerville. He was born on January 8, 1825, and the mother was born on January 29, 1833; and they were married on September 20, 1852. The mother died in 1865. Grandfather Henry Van Natta was a farmer in Wisconsin and died in 1884, at an advanced age. Grandfather McCormack came to California with the Van Natta family and passed away at Placerville, aged about sixty-five years. Andrew C. Bloom, Sr., engaged in dairying and stock-raising on the old Bloom ranch until his death in 1917, his wife having preceded him in 1912. Their three children are as follows: Harrison, who resides near Placerville; Andrew Corbly, the subject of our interesting review; and Clarence L., also residing on a part of the old Bloom ranch.

Andrew C. Bloom was educated in the public schools in the Franklin and Richland districts. He was reared on the home farm, and so from a boy learned ranching as done in the Sacramento Valley; and he naturally turned to that occupation for his life work. He was married in Sacramento on October 28, 1902, to Miss Ethel Hollenbeck, who was born in Stockton, a daughter of Theron Hollenbeck. Her father, a native of Pennsylvania, learned the blacksmith trade when twenty years of age, and coming to California followed his trade in the mining region among the Southern mines. He was married at old Fort Miller, or Millerton, to Susan May Van Natta, born at Placerville on May 12, 1864. They now live at Warrenton, Ore., and are the parents of ten children: Mrs. Ethel Bloom; Edward, who died of the influenza in 1919, leaving two children; Nella, Mrs. Garner of Los Angeles; Esther, Mrs. Wingard, living in Melbourne, Australia; Emily, the wife of John Sprock of Franklin; Howard, a chiropractic physician in Stockton; Mary, the wife of Frank Sprock of Franklin; and Eldridge, Albert, and Robert, who live in Oregon.

After his marriage, Mr. Bloom removed to San Benito County, where he was in the stock business at Paicines for a period of five years, after which he returned to Sacramento County. He here became the owner of 140 acres of the old home ranch, which he has improved with a comfortable residence and suitable farm buildings. He has installed two pumping plants and is engaged in raising beans, corn, and alfalfa, and has a dairy of twenty cows. He also has a vineyard of White Malaga grapes, and is gradually setting more of the ranch to vines. The ranch is well watered, for Bloom Lake is located upon it. Bloom Lake abounds in fish, and during the season there is an abundance of wild ducks and geese, making it a hunter's and fisherman's paradise. Politically, Mr. Bloom is an independent Republican, and fraternally he is a member of Franklin Lodge No. 7281, M. W. of A.

**HENRY BACKER.**—An enterprising and successful farmer, who has been a resident of Sacramento County since he was a youth of seven years, is Henry Backer, who was born in Rhein, Pfalz, Bavaria, Germany, July 12, 1879, a son of Henry and Barbara Backer, who were farmers in their native Bavaria. Leaving his wife and children for the time being, in 1880, the father came to California, where a brother, Fred Backer, had preceded him. He remained for a period of four years, and being impressed with the country and opportunities in the Golden State, determined to make it his future home. In 1884 he returned to his home and, disposing of his interests brought his family to Sacramento County in 1886. Leasing land, he engaged in raising grain and stock until his death in 1896, being survived by his widow, who now lives in comfort in the home of our subject. She was the mother of six children, three of whom are living: Jacob died at the age of eighteen years; Barbara passed away when nine years old; Bevela died when very young; Maggie is the wife of Jacob Backer; Adam is a farmer in the vicinity of Franklin; while the youngest is Henry, the subject of our interesting review.

As already stated, Henry Backer came to California the year he was seven years of age. Attending the

public school, he received a good education, at the same time assisting his father on the home farm, learning to drive the big teams in the grain fields and to follow farming as it is done in California. After his father passed away he assisted his mother until he started for himself, leasing land and growing grain. He was successful, and as soon as he acquired some capital above his equipment he purchased 320 acres and later added to his holdings until he now owns a large farm all devoted to grain-raising, except twenty-five acres which is in producing vineyard; and he also runs a dairy. His large crops are harvested with a combined harvester propelled by a tractor. In all of his farming operations Mr. Backer uses the most modern equipment.

Mr. Backer was married in the vicinity of his home to Miss Louise Miller, who was also born in Germany, but came when a child with her parents to Missouri, being raised near St. Louis, and their union has been blessed with three children: Henry, Freda, and Laura. Mr. Backer is a very energetic man and is never idle; his close application and good business methods have brought him success, so that while still a comparatively young man he has become a man of affluence and influence, his example being well worthy of emulation. Politically, he is a Republican, and fraternally he is a member of Franklin Lodge, Modern Woodmen of America.

**ROBERT FORSYTHE GUNN.**—A native of the great prairie state who has made an enviably excellent record since coming to California and casting his lines in the pleasant waters of Sacramento County, is Robert Forsythe Gunn, the wide-awake proprietor of the Gunn Sheet Metal Works at 1315 Twentyninth Street, in the capital city. He was born at Onaga, Ill., on December 15, 1864, the son of J. C. and Emma (Matthews) Gunn, who migrated to Tennessee, and there lived and died. His father was a nurseryman and florist, and a clever inventor; and he designed one of the first evaporated-fruit dryers, and also one of the first taxicab indicators. Both Mr. and Mrs. Gunn deserved well of their day and generation, and they enjoyed their share of good-will from everybody.

Robert F. Gunn went to school in Tennessee, and what he did not learn there, he tried to obtain from the larger school of practical experience. When old enough to do so, he was apprenticed to the metal-working trade, in Knoxville, Tenn., and in time he worked as foreman for a large manufacturing company. Then he was foreman for the Mountain City Stove Manufacturing Company, of Chattanooga, so that by the time he was ready to make his way westward, he could boast of a valuable knowledge not vouchsafed to every man. Reaching Los Angeles, he had charge of a shop at Long Beach, and then he went to Denver; and in 1906, he came to San Francisco as foreman for the Globe Sheet Metal Works. In 1908, he removed to Sacramento and engaged with the Latourrette-Fical Company, and after four years of successful and pleasant experience there, in 1912 he established himself in business. He is now located in his new modern shop, with far better quarters than ever before for the handling of his steadily expanding trade. He employs eight men, and they have helped win the honors in such work as that for the Grand Royal Ice Cream Company, the Consumers Ice Company, the ventilating systems for T & D

Theater, as well as for the numerous hotel and kitchen installations. He belongs to the Builders' Exchange, and is rated as one of the substantial supporters when it comes to "boosting Sacramento." His home address is 817 Thirtieth Street.

In 1885 Mr. Gunn was married the first time, to Miss Julia McCullar, by whom he had the following children: Robert F., Jr., was in the aviation corps of the World War; Hobson, another son, went overseas and saw service in France; Essie has become Mrs. P. E. Rice; Eleanor is the fourth; and the youngest is Mrs. Silva. Mr. Gunn was married the second time in 1916, to Miss Addie L. Utter, a native daughter of California. Mr. Gunn is a Mason of the third degree; and he also belongs to the Scots. He is fond of hunting and fishing.

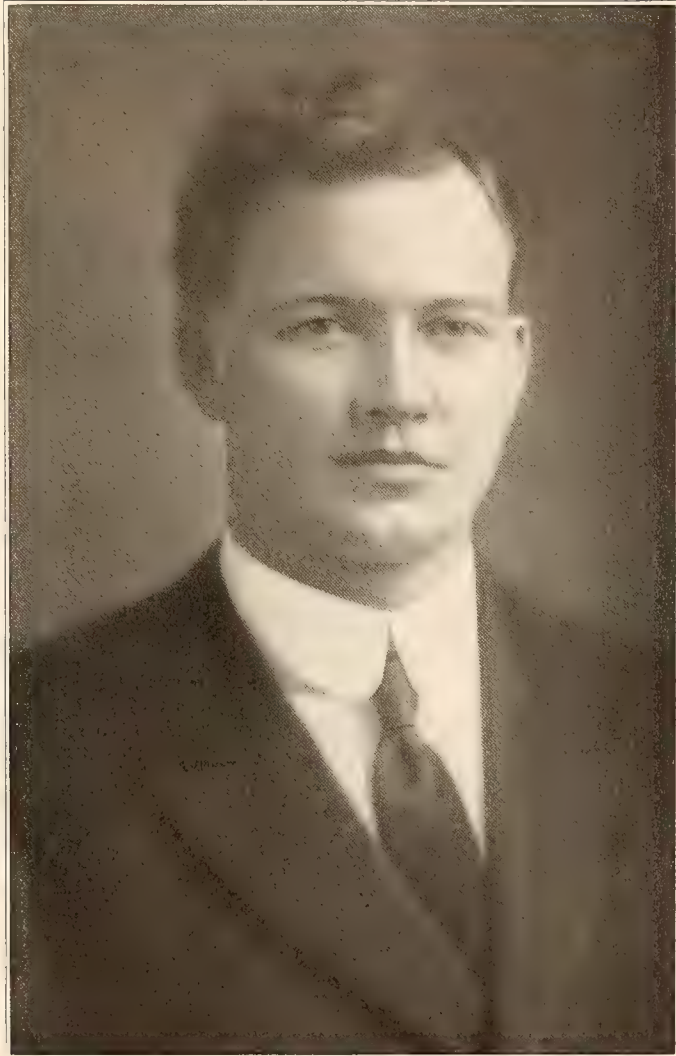
**PAUL R. OPDYKE.**—The imagination may well be given free play in a study of the contrasting differences between what the old-timers called "contracting" and what an enterprising operator of today, such as Paul R. Opdyke, of 1009 Seventh Avenue, Sacramento, would consider a day's work for himself and crew, with their up-to-date methods and modern appliances and machinery. He was born on a farm in Shasta County, on February 20, 1889, the son of Andrew Jackson and Olive C. (Wilcox) Opdyke. The father was a sturdy pioneer of the seventies, who crossed the great plains and mountains and finally arrived, safe and sound, in the Golden State. He is now deceased, having completed a very useful course in life. Mrs. Opdyke, however, is still living, an object of esteem and affection to many.

Paul Opdyke attended the local grammar school, and then went to the Shasta high school. Afterwards, he took charge of his father's ranch for a time, and then learned the carpenter's trade, under a first-class architect, serving a thorough apprenticeship of five years. During this time, he was also living on the ranch, and was able to make some money on the side. In all that he did, he set before himself a high standard; and his efforts, in the main, were attended with success.

On September 30, 1921, Mr. Opdyke came to Sacramento, and since then his career has been one of steady progress. He is deeply interested in Sacramento City and County, both in their historic past, when substantial foundations were laid, and in their promising future, when this is sure to be one of the most attractive sections of the Pacific commonwealth. Confining himself largely to residences, he has erected many of the finest homes, in one year having built no less than seventy houses, most of them of superior design, and all as well constructed as the allowances of investment would permit. Residents, as well as owners, never fail to take the dwellings put up by Paul Opdyke.

At Redding, in 1913, Mr. Opdyke was married to Miss Iva Lone Tucker, a popular belle of Texas, with all the accomplishments of a Lone Star lady; and they have had three children: Paul R., Jr., Jasper Jackson, and Elizabeth Opdyke. Mr. Opdyke belongs to the Native Sons of the Golden West, being affiliated with the Sacramento Parlor; and he is also a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. In politics, he is a Republican. He is fond of fishing, and for that matter, of the always appealing outdoor life of California in general, so much of which is at its best in Sacramento County.





*Paul R. Opdyke*





**EDOUARD SANDERSON LOIZEAUX, M. D.**

—Careful training, combined with broad practical experience and close study, have enabled Dr. Edouard Sanderson Loizeaux to make continuous progress in his profession. He is engaged in the general practice of medicine in Sacramento. Born in Vinton, Iowa, April 1, 1877, he is a son of Paul J. and Celia A. (Sanderson) Loizeaux. His father was born in France and came to this country with his parents when a boy and settled in Iowa. He was educated at Chartier School in New York City; and there he met Miss Sanderson, who was attending Abbott School in New York, and they were married. For a time they resided in Iowa, and then returned to New York, where Mr. Loizeaux was in business until his death. The doctor's mother was born in Greene County, New York, of Scotch-Irish parents.

In the acquisition of an education, Dr. Loizeaux attended the public schools of Plainfield, N. J., and also Leal's school for boys, afterward becoming a student at Columbia University, from which he was graduated in 1901 with the M. D. degree. For two years he was identified with New York hospitals, and during the ensuing three years he was connected with the State Hospital for the Insane at Middletown, N. Y. In 1907, Dr. Loizeaux came to Patton, Cal., where he served as a physician on the staff of the state hospital for two and a half years. In the fall of 1909, he located in Sacramento to accept a position in the city health department, having charge of laboratory work. He made a highly creditable record, continuing until his resignation on March 11, 1919, to accept the position as medical superintendent of the Sacramento County Hospital, a position he filled with efficiency until the time of the death of Dr. T. J. Cox, when he resigned to take over his offices. He is now located at Seventh and I Streets, engaged in the general practice of medicine.

Dr. Loizeaux's military record covers eight years' service in the National Guard of California. While connected with the public-health service, he joined the Medical Corps, National Guard of California, and was sent to the Mexican border as captain with the 1st California Ambulance Company. Following his return, he was commissioned major in the Medical Corps, National Guard of California, and was attached to the 143rd Field Artillery, United States Army ("Mary Pickford's Own"), with which he went overseas, remaining abroad for four months during the progress of the World War. After the close of the war he was discharged at the Presidio at San Francisco, and immediately resumed his laboratory work.

Dr. Loizeaux was united in marriage in New York City to Miss Vera L. Taft, who was born in Utica, N. Y. He is a member of the Sacramento County and California State Medical Societies and the California Academy of Medicine. Fraternally, he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a member of the Sutter Club. He is also a member of the Sacramento Post, American Legion, and the local post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, in which he is officiating as surgeon. He supports all worthy public enterprises and contributes his share toward the progress of his city. He is an able exponent of his profession, in which he fills a place of broad usefulness.

**HENRY SCHNEIDER.**—A native son who has made an enviable success in the stock business and become a very influential man of affairs in his community is Henry Schneider, who was born in Pleasant Valley, Eldorado County, April 24, 1866. His father was also named Henry Schneider, a native of Zurich, Switzerland, who emigrated to St. Louis, Mo. He was a butcher by trade and followed that business in the metropolis of Missouri until he removed to Kansas City, where he ran one of the first meat markets in that city. In 1855 he was butcher for the United States government on the plains, spending two years on the frontier. He was in Utah at the time of the Mountain Meadow massacre and helped bury the dead. In the fall of 1857 he came to Placerville, Cal., where he engaged in butchering; then he went to Diamondville in the same business. Purchasing a farm in Pleasant Valley, he engaged in stock-raising until his death in 1914. Fraternally he was an Odd Fellow. He had married in Diamond Spring Louise Schmidt, a native of New York City. Her father, Eugene Schmidt, was born in Germany, while her mother was born in Paris. They crossed the plains to California when Louise was a child, arriving in San Francisco when it was a town of shacks. She passed away in 1911.

Henry Schneider was the oldest of their seven children and attended the local public school until he was eleven years of age, when he took a man's place, assisting his father in the stock business at the same time he attended night school until he was thirteen years of age. He continued buying cattle for his father and also driving a meat wagon, retailing meat through the country until 1889, when he started in business for himself.

In February, 1889, at El Dorado Mr. Schneider was married to Miss Hester M. Wheeler, who was born in El Dorado, a daughter of Noah and Hannah Wheeler, natives of New York and Mineral Point, Wis., respectively, who had crossed the plains to California in an early day. He was a wheelwright by trade, but soon after locating in El Dorado engaged in the building business; and both spent the remainder of their lives there. After his marriage Mr. Schneider engaged in the butcher and stock business in El Dorado and in time became the owner of a 1,100-acre ranch there. In 1906 he removed his family to Sacramento, where his children attended school, at the same time continuing his stock business. In 1909, he purchased his present ranch on the Cosumnes River, taking his son Leland into partnership with him. He engages in raising grain, alfalfa, sheep and cattle, running about 500 head of high-grade Hereford cattle and about 2,500 head of sheep. They have added to their holdings and now own 5,200 acres on the Cosumnes River near Slough House, besides mountain lands for summer range. In 1920 he improved his ranch with a nice new residence, on a rise overlooking the beautiful Cosumnes Valley, making a very sightly place. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Schneider resulted in the birth of four children: Leland W. is a partner of his father and is a graduate of Heald's Business College; Amy Irene is the wife of Thomas Burke of Plymouth; Blanche is the wife of Melvin Russell of Folsom; while the youngest child, Ione, is attending Heald's Business College. Mr. Schneider and his son are members of

Diamond Spring Lodge No. 9, I. O. O. F., and of the California Cattle Growers' Association, and being protectionists are naturally Republicans.

**CHARLES S. SCHOECH.**—An officer who is doing his duty and who has been a resident of the county for forty-five years is Charles S. Schoech, a native of Iowa, born in Wapello County, October 1, 1857. His father, Gebhardt Schoech, was born in Tyrol, Austria, coming to America when a young man of eighteen years to Missouri with his father, who died of yellow fever six months after his arrival. In 1850 Mr. Schoech crossed the plains to California and here he mined for four years and then he returned to Germany via Panama, after which he came back to the United States and located in Wapello County, Iowa. Charles Walther, a comrade in the mines in California, had made the trip with him to Germany, being a native of Württemberg, and on Mr. Schoech's return to America, Charles Walther and his sister, Emma, were fellow passengers, and soon after their arrival in Iowa Gebhardt Schoech and Miss Walther were married. Although a cabinet-maker by trade, Mr. Schoech soon turned to farming for a livelihood, and purchasing a farm he raised corn and hogs, becoming a well-to-do and substantial citizen. The father died May 25, 1908, in his eightieth year, his wife having preceded him about 1901 in her seventy-fourth year. They were the parents of eleven children, ten of whom grew up, two girls and eight boys.

Charles Schoech, who was the oldest of the eight sons, was reared on the Iowa farm and received his education in the local schools. He had always been interested in California because of his father's experience in the mines in the early gold days, and when he had passed his twentieth year he started for California, arriving in Sacramento in February, 1878. He worked on a big ranch for three years and then returned to Iowa, where he spent a year. While there he married Miss Eliza Jane Davis, who was born in Schuyler County, Missouri, a daughter of Gilbert and Jane (Darby) Davis, natives of Ohio. Eliza Jane Davis was engaged in teaching in Iowa until her marriage. Soon after this happy event the young couple moved to Nebraska, locating a homestead and timber claim in the Elk Horn country; but Mrs. Schoech's health was not good there, so they decided to remove to California. Selling their holdings they arrived in Sacramento County in the spring of 1885, and soon purchased a small ranch at Franklin and built a residence which has been their home ever since. For many years he leased land and farmed to grain; but he now engages in dairying on their fifty-five-acre ranch, which is well improved with a pumping plant and is now seeded to alfalfa.

For about twenty-five years Mr. Schoech was constable of old Franklin Township before its consolidation as San Joaquin Township. In 1922 he was elected the first constable of the new township, a position he is creditably filling, having his headquarters in Elk Grove. One child has blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Schoech, Roby, who married Miss Elizabeth Backer and has had two children: Evelyn, deceased, and Vivian. Roby Schoech is assisting his father in operating the dairy and also driving a truck for the Northern California Milk Producers' Association. Mr. Schoech is a charter member of Franklin

Camp No. 7281, Modern Woodmen of America, and has been a member of the board of managers since its organization, while Mrs. Schoech is a member of the Royal Neighbors.

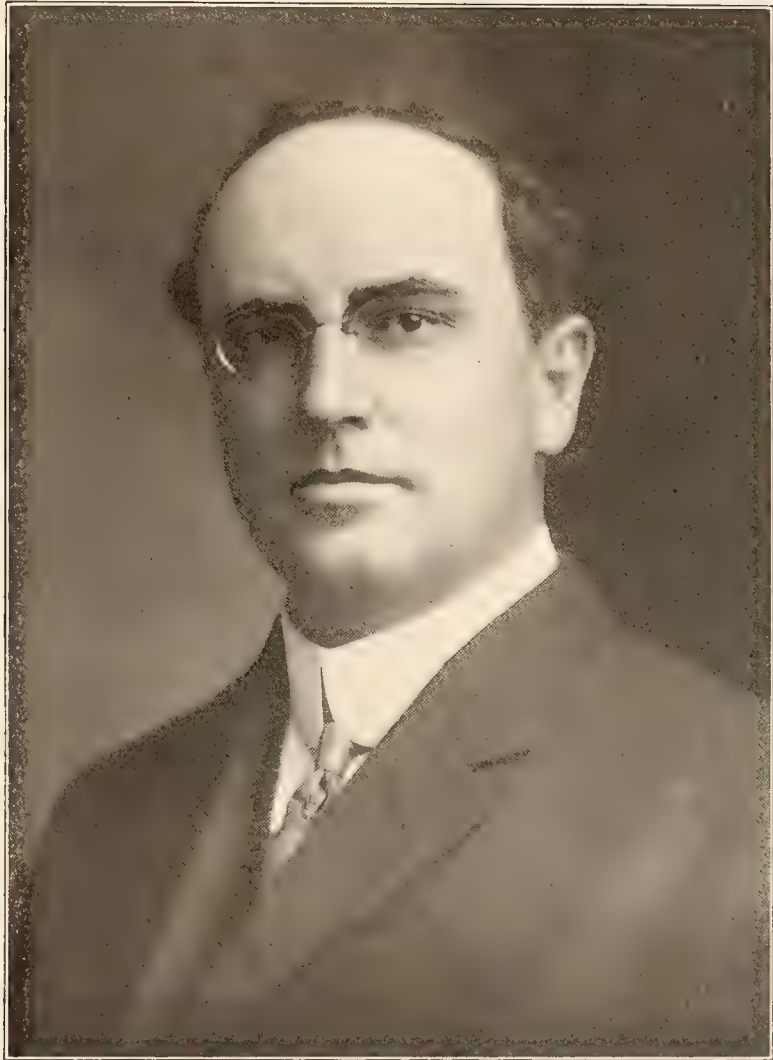
**WILLIAM E. KLEINSORGE.**—A very successful legal practitioner of the city of Sacramento is found in William E. Kleinsorge, who was admitted to the California bar in 1894. Sacramento, Cal., is his native city, where he was born January 13, 1867, a son of William and Emma (Stose) Kleinsorge. The father of our subject came to California in 1862, having been preceded by Miss Emma Stose by ten years, and this pioneer couple were married in California; the father was a wholesale groceryman and was engaged in business in Sacramento until his death in 1880. While spending his youthful days under the parental roof William E. Kleinsorge attended the grammar and high schools of Sacramento; then he studied law under L. T. Hatfield and Albert M. Johnson and in 1894 had completed his studies and was admitted to practice in the state of California.

The marriage of Mr. Kleinsorge united him with Miss Louise Drescher, a daughter of P. C. Drescher, wholesale grocer of Sacramento. Mr. and Mrs. Kleinsorge are the parents of one son, William Philip. Mr. Kleinsorge is a Republican in his political allegiance and fraternally is a Knight Templar, Shriner and thirty-second degree Mason; he is also a member of the Sutter and Del Paso Clubs of Sacramento.

**EDGAR FRANK KENNEDY.**—A successful business man at Franklin, who is a native son, is Edgar Frank Kennedy, born near Florin, Sacramento County, August 19, 1884. His father, Frank Kennedy, was also born near Florin. The grandfather, William Kennedy, a native of the state of Maine, crossed the plains in the early fifties to California and located two miles north of Elk Grove. However, it was not long until he removed to Oregon; and then he went to southern California and afterwards spent some time in various portions of the state, but he spent his last days in Florin. Frank Kennedy has been a farmer and fruit-grower, and he now resides on his home ranch near Elk Grove, whither he moved in 1886. Mr. Kennedy's mother was Estella Firth, before her marriage, a native of Pennsylvania. A woman of culture and refinement, she still presides over the old home, being the mother of five children: Leona was the wife of Ed Kloss, but passed away at thirty-four years of age; Edgar is the subject of our interesting review; Mrs. Hazel King lives near Hood; Mrs. Edna Lenore and Elmer are both residing in Sacramento.

Edgar F. Kennedy spent his youth on the farm and attended school in the Jackson district. After his school days were over he followed orcharding, which was his principal pursuit until 1910, when he began working for Ed Kloss, and under his direction he learned butchering and stock-buying, becoming particularly adept at butchering. In 1918 he bought out the old Ed Kloss butcher shop in Franklin, which in time he rebuilt and remodeled and opened a new market, in which undertaking he has met with great success. The place is well equipped with a Blairco ice machine and refrigeration plant, with a capacity of five tons, and the whole plant will have a refrigeration capacity of fifteen beeves. In his





W. E. Heinsoe.



business he employs two Dodge auto trucks, the routes covering a large territory, including an area ten by twenty miles. This method is of great convenience and accommodation to the country customers, the meat being sold at the same price as at the shop. Mr. Kennedy is at the helm every day and by his energy, close application, and enthusiasm is making a decided success of the business.

Mr. Kennedy was married in Sacramento to Miss Josephine Stewart, a native of Amador County, California, a daughter of a pioneer family, and they make their home in their comfortable residence just south of Franklin. Fraternally, Mr. Kennedy is a member of Elk Grove Parlor No. 41, N. S. G. W. He is liberal and enterprising, has great faith in the future greatness of the Sacramento Valley, and in his progressive way can always be counted upon to give of his time and means as far as he is able towards its upbuilding and development.

**JESSE LEE REITH.**—A native son of California, Jesse Lee Reith was born on the old Reith homestead at Union House, eight and a half miles south of Sacramento, on January 13, 1869. His father, John Reith, was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, July 2, 1828. His grandfather, also named John, was a clock-maker and manufactured the big hall clocks. Jesse Reith has one of these, which was made over 100 years ago. As was the custom of the boys born and raised in the seaport town of Aberdeen, John Reith chose the sea and followed the coasting trade, in which he rose to able seaman, and then sailed on deep water, visiting the important ports of the world and circumnavigating the globe. His last voyage was in a ship bound to Australia and thence to San Francisco. Arriving in March, 1850, he was thrilled by the gold discovery, left the vessel, and like hundreds of others rushed to the mines, making his way up the Sacramento River in a small sailing vessel which he himself piloted. He was amazed at the magnitude of the river and saw the possibilities of the vast river bottoms. For three years he mined at Auburn Ravine, Rattlesnake Bar, and other early mining camps; but finding that the search for the elusive metal was not so profitable as he had anticipated, he determined to engage in farming. So, returning to Sacramento County, he located 320 acres of government land; and in time fulfilling the requirements of the law, he obtained title to the land. It was splendid meadow land, and he cut the grass, selling the hay to the teamsters who were hauling to the mines; and later he drifted into stock-raising and farming. He raised some of the first wheat in these parts, set out cottonwood groves, built a residence and other farm buildings, and in time had a well-improved farm and dairy; and there he made his home until his death, which occurred on December 9, 1921, at the age of ninety-three years. He had served as trustee of Perry school district for almost thirty years. The marriage of John Reith occurred in Sacramento in 1860, when he was united with Miss Annie Boswell, who was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and came via the Panama route to San Francisco in the early fifties. She was a faithful wife and loving mother, a truly good woman, who pioneered nobly with her husband until her death in 1901. Eight children blessed the union of this pioneer couple. Henry died in San Joaquin County. John resides in Woodland

W. C. died in Sacramento. Jesse Lee is the subject of our review. Fenelon M. died in Sacramento. Charles E. resides in San Francisco. Mrs. Jane Richmond and Anne reside in Woodland.

From a lad, Jesse Lee Reith assisted his father on the home farm, early in life learning the rudiments of farming. His education was obtained in the public school in his home district, and at Napa College. After completing his studies he selected ranching for his life work, taking charge of his father's ranch; and here he engaged in grain-growing and stock-raising, in time becoming owner of the old homestead. He now has a well-selected herd of Jerseys for his dairy, which he is conducting with gratifying success. Greatly interested in preserving California history and pioneer landmarks, he is a member of Sunset Parlor, N. S. G. W., in Sacramento. Politically, he is a staunch Republican, having been a member of the County Central Committee. He is active in the support of high public morals, and has served as a member of the grand jury.

**JOSEPH E. HICKS.**—Representing the third generation of a family of California pioneers, Joseph E. Hicks has spent his entire life in the vicinity of his birth. He was born on the old Hicks ranch, near the present location of McConnell Station, Sacramento County, on August 20, 1884. His father, James B. Hicks, was born in Tennessee on August 7, 1849, a son of Joseph and Martha Hicks, both natives of Virginia. Joseph Hicks came around the Horn with his wife and four children when James was a small boy. The family settled at first near Jackson, Amador County, then moved to Sacramento County and acquired part of the Chaboya Grant on Dry Creek, south of the present location of Galt. Here James B. Hicks was reared, and on December 1, 1877, he was married to Miss Etta Frederick, who was born at Sacramento May 29, 1855, the daughter of Louis and Elizabeth (Geater) Frederick. Louis Frederick was a native of Germany; and on coming to the United States he settled in Lexington, Ky., where he married Miss Elizabeth Geater. Four children were born to them in Kentucky; and in 1853 the family came around the Horn to California, and here four more children were born, only two of whom are now living, Mrs. James B. Hicks, and William Frederick, who lives at Rocklin, Cal. Louis Frederick was a tailor; and he first settled in Sacramento, where he carried on his trade. In 1867 he moved to a ranch three miles from Roseville, Placer County, and farmed there for a number of years. He died in Oakland at the age of sixty-nine, Mrs. Frederick passing away when fifty-nine.

After his marriage James B. Hicks established the firm of Bottimore & Hicks, entering the butcher business at Galt and continuing there until he sold out his interest and moved to the old Hicks ranch, where our subject, Joseph E. Hicks, was born. James B. Hicks farmed this 1,100-acre ranch for fifteen years and then returned to Galt, where he spent his last days, passing away June 24, 1904; he was survived by his widow, who is still living there. They were the parents of several children: Fred, of Yuba City, Cal.; Pearl, Mrs. C. F. Whitmore of San Francisco, who has four children, James, Leslie, Helen and Emily; Ralph M.; and Joseph E., of Yuba City.



Joseph E. Hicks received his education at the Galt and Arno schools and when sixteen started out for himself. He worked for the Don Ray Company of Galt as clerk for five years; then for a year and a half he was in business for himself, and the following ten years were spent in the store of Sawyer Bros., Inc., of Galt. Upon the resignation of R. H. Brewster as constable of Galt, Mr. Hicks was appointed in his place, and he held this office to the entire satisfaction of the public. On December 10, 1921, Mr. Hicks opened up a soft drink business. This business was sold on May 26, 1923, and Mr. Hicks is now manager of one of fifty stores owned by the Martha Washington Grocery Stores, Inc., at Yuba City, Sutter County, his home address now being 404 B Street, Yuba City.

On June 10, 1910, Mr. Hicks was married to Miss Grace A. Sparks, the daughter of Merritt A. and Mary (Driscoll) Sparks. Her father, who was a native of Crawford County, Pa., was a son of Merritt S. and Angelina (Kettle) Sparks, both natives of New York. When Merritt A. Sparks was nine months old, the family removed to Clay County, Ind., and there at Bowling Green he received his education and learned the carriage-making trade, which he followed in Cincinnati, St. Louis, Mo., Peoria, Ill., and Crawfordsville, Ind. In 1875 he came to California and remained for a time at Sacramento, going from there to Dutch Flat, where he worked for a year and a half. In 1878 he came to Galt and for twelve years conducted a shop along the lines of his trade. He and his wife still live at Galt. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Hicks are the parents of three children: Melvin Maxwell, Josephine, and Mary Etta, who was named for her two grandmothers. Mr. Hicks is a Democrat in politics. He is past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of Galt, and is also a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West.

**HIATT T. HIATT.**—An eminent, successful attorney who worthily represents the bar of California is Hiatt T. Hiatt, a native of Woodland, Cal., where he was born on December 15, 1889. He attended first the local grammar school, and then the high school of his home district; and when old enough to plunge deeply into books and lore, studied law privately.

In January, 1910, Mr. Hiatt was admitted to practice in the state of California, and soon afterward he entered the law offices of Messrs. DeLigne & Jones, in Sacramento, where he remained until he was ready to practice for himself. His patriotism led him to abandon professional work and ambition, however, when the World War came to involve his native country; and for nine months he was in France as a private. In November, 1919, he returned to Sacramento and entered into partnership with Frank Gafney, whose office was in the Ochsner Building; and he has contributed his share to the success of the firm, which is considered one of the most dependable legal firms in northern California. He was also admitted to practice in the federal courts, and this has given him and his partner a real advantage from which their patrons frequently profit. He belongs to the state and county bar associations, and is a valued pillar in the Republican party.

Mr. Hiatt is a Mason, of the York Rite, and a past grand high priest of the Royal Arch. He is fond of baseball and likes outdoor life especially.

**ANDREW N. ANDERSON.**—An energetic, progressive and very successful rancher, whose prosperity has become a source of pride to his friends as well as to himself, is Andrew N. Anderson, who was born at Rio Vista, on February 28, 1880. His father, Neil Christian Anderson, was a native of Fyen, Denmark, and married Miss Anna Thorhaven, from Schleswig-Holstein; he had come out to California when he was eighteen years old, during the seventies, and their wedding was one of the pleasant features of the social life of their day in San Francisco. He moved to Rio Vista with his bride, and first worked for Mr. Toland, on his farm there; and later he embarked in farming for himself. He owns a 2,000-acre ranch in the Montezuma Hills, four miles from Rio Vista, but he now lives retired in Oakland. The worthy couple had nine children: Lulu, the eldest; Andrew, of this review; and William, Holger, Anna, Neil, Jr., Edward, Clarence and Iva.

Andrew Anderson attended the common school at Rio Vista and Atkinson's Business College of Sacramento, where he was graduated in 1900. He followed clerical work for five years, for the Wood-Curtis Company, of the capital city, and then became shipping clerk for Baker & Hamilton, hardware merchants of Sacramento, with whom he remained for three years. Thereafter he had charge of the electrical department of the Southern Pacific stores in Sacramento, and from there he was transferred to the supply train of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and traveled over the Western Division. For two years he worked under Mr. Fay, on the City of Sacramento wharf. In 1912, Mr. Anderson came to Sherman Island and began farming, and now he has 150 acres devoted to asparagus for the most part, and the balance to grain. He is now serving his eighth year as a trustee of the local school district. Non-partisan in his support of measures for the benefit of the community as a whole, in matters of national political moment Mr. Anderson is a liberal Republican.

Andrew N. Anderson was married at Sacramento on September 21, 1904, to Miss Minnie Nagle, a native of Sacramento and the daughter of William and Mary (Sheehan) Nagle, who were early settlers at Courtland, Cal. After marriage, Mr. Nagle farmed Mr. Sheehan's ranch for a few years, and then he was for years associated with the San Francisco municipal railroads. Today he enjoys a pension in retirement. They had two children: Annie, Mrs. Dittus of Sacramento; and Minnie, now Mrs. Anderson, a graduate of St. Joseph Academy. One child, Ila, has added to the happiness of Mr. and Mrs. Anderson's married life. Mr. Anderson is a member of Valley Lodge, No. 559, B. P. O. Elks.

**CAPT. CALVIN H. SMITH.**—A man of pleasing personality and an interesting career is Calvin H. Smith, who was born on a farm in Adams, Iowa, on December 18, 1882, the son of Jacob and Deborah (Bullock) Smith. Mrs. Smith visited Sacramento in 1916; her husband is deceased. They were both natives of Ohio, and came to Iowa in an early day.

Calvin H. Smith was educated in the public schools and graduated from the high school at Corn- ing, Iowa, when he was seventeen years old. When he came to California, in 1899, he located in Stockton and resided there for ten years; and he started to work as a deck hand on a steamboat, and was



*T. M. Anderson*





promoted until he became Captain in 1914. He worked for the Farmers' Transportation Company, and in 1918 he began with the Sacramento Transportation Company.

On November 18, 1912, Calvin H. Smith was united in marriage with Mrs. Elizabeth Schade, a native daughter of the Golden State. Both of her parents were born in Monterey, and were numbered among the early pioneers of California. Mr. Smith is a member of the National Mates and Pilots' Association of America. He is very fond of outdoor sports, being especially interested in hunting.

**GEORGE T. RYAN.**—A young man of much promise who passed away in the prime of life was George T. Ryan, one of the representative business men in Sacramento and a man who was always ready to lend a helping hand to those less fortunate than himself. A native son, he was born in Sacramento on April 2, 1879, the son of the late Capt. Thomas A. and Clara S. Ryan. George attended the local public schools and when he had finished the high school courses he began his life work on the river boats, starting at the bottom and gradually working his way up to the top until he received his papers making him a Master of steamboats on the Sacramento River. He continued on the river for about eight years, when he left the water and embarked in the grocery business.

George T. Ryan was married to Miss Ella Beitzel, a daughter of Jacob and Caroline (Stark) Beitzel. Jacob Beitzel came to California in 1858 and was employed for many years in the shops of the Southern Pacific, and here he spent his last days. Mr. and Mrs. Ryan became the parents of three children, Earl, Thomas and Bessie. Politically Mr. Ryan was a man above party. After a useful career he passed away in October, 1919.

**MARTIN KNEPPEL.**—An enterprising man and successful farmer in Sacramento County is Martin Kneppel, who was born near Hamburg, Germany, June 11, 1882, a son of Peter and Katherina (Zornig) Kneppel, who are still living in their old home in Hamburg. Their family of ten children are as follows: William lives in San Luis Obispo County. Peter died in that county in November, 1921. John lives at Clarksburg. Marcus, Herman, and Mrs. Annie Zimmer live in Germany. Martin is the subject of our review. Jacob lives at Point Pleasant; Mrs. Louise Dahlmeier, in Germany; and Henry, at Franklin.

Martin Kneppel was reared to the vocation of farming and received an excellent education in the local schools. From his twentieth to his twenty-second year he served in the German army, being attached to the 31st Regiment of Infantry. Having served the required time, he was honorably discharged and was free to go wherever he wished without hindrance from the government. He then concluded to cast in his lot with the land of the Stars and Stripes; so in 1904 he made the journey to Sacramento County, Cal., where for a time he was employed in a livery stable in Sacramento, and then began working on ranches in Point Pleasant.

In 1908, Mr. Kneppel made a trip back to his old home, remaining a year, and there he was married, on September 19, 1909, to Lina Raulien, who was born near Koenigsberg, Germany, a daughter

of August and Johanna (Kasmir) Raulien. Her parents are both living, the father being a tanner. Of their six children, three are in California: Mrs. Kneppel, the third in order of birth, John and Mrs. Bertha Schmidtje.

Returning to Point Pleasant, Mr. Kneppel again took up ranching; and in 1911 he bought his present place of eighty acres, where he has since engaged in dairying and by close application and well-directed energy is making a success of the enterprise. He has two pumping plants, one for domestic use and the other for irrigating his fields of alfalfa. Aside from dairying, he is also engaged in raising poultry.

Mr. and Mrs. Kneppel have two children, Richard and Harry. In religious faith and affiliation, they are Lutherans; and in politics they are ardent Republicans.

**JOHN DEE.**—John Dee was born at Hartford, Conn., May 31, 1852. His father, James Dee, a native of County Tipperary, Ireland, migrated to Connecticut, where he married Miss Johanna O'Donnell, who was also born in Ireland. They moved westward, in time locating in Chickasaw County, Iowa, having spent some time in Ohio and Wisconsin. They were successful farmers in Iowa, becoming possessors of a 260-acre farm, where they resided until their death. John Dee was the oldest of the five living children, out of seven children born to his parents.

As a boy, John Dee grew up in Connecticut, Ohio, Wisconsin, and Iowa, having accompanied his parents on their migration westward. During these years he attended the local schools in the various places in which they resided, and meantime made himself generally useful on the farm. He well remembers how, when a boy, he drove an ox team to a breaking-plow, while turning the virgin soil of the prairie in Iowa.

In 1878, Mr. Dee came to San Jose, Cal., where he was employed until 1881, at which time he came to the Sacramento Valley. He was married at Mills Station, Sacramento County, being united with Miss Isabelle Deterding, who was born there, her father, William Deterding, being one of the pioneer farmers of the county. A brief account of his life will be found in the life-history of Mrs. Matilda Stahl, on another page in this volume. Isabelle Deterding attended school in the Kinney district and grew to womanhood on her father's farm at Mills Station. After marriage the young couple engaged in farming on the old Deterding place, becoming owners of one-half of the old place, where they remained until they sold out to the Natomas Company and moved to Sacramento. Mrs. Dee died in 1900. She was a lovable woman, of pleasing personality, who was greatly missed by her family and friends. She left two children: J. W. and Lawrence J., who with their father now own and operate 301 acres at Freeport, where they are engaged in dairying. They have improved the ranch with suitable farm buildings, and have installed an electric pumping plant. They are raising alfalfa and grain, and are making a success of their dairy herd of high-grade Holstein cows. Enterprising and progressive, they are aiding in the development and upbuilding of their community. The sons are both members of the Knights of Columbus. Politically, both they and Mr. Dee are independent of party trammels.

**RAYMOND D. GOULD.**—A prominent and wealthy orchardist and grain farmer is found in Raymond D. Gould, who owns a ranch of 105 acres at Antelope, Cal., thirty-five acres of which is in full-bearing almond trees. He is the eldest of four sons and was born March 28, 1879, near Antelope, across the line in Placer County on the old Dry Creek home place of his parents, J. D. and Jennie Gould, early California pioneers. Raymond D. Gould began his education in the district school in the vicinity of his home, and after completing the course he entered the Huxley Business College in Sacramento, where he remained for six months. Returning to his country home, he became closely associated with his father in ranch work. Being thrifty, he saved his money and when nineteen years of age purchased ninety acres from an uncle, for which he paid \$2,500; this is a portion of his present home place.

The marriage of Mr. Gould united him with Miss Olive Berry, a native of Sacramento County, a daughter of William Berry, pioneer settler of Sacramento, who now resides at Roseville. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Gould: Adrian, employed in the California National Bank, Sacramento; Donald; Phillis; and Mildred. For many years, Mr. Gould has been an active member of the State Grange and is now serving his third term as president of the Antelope Almond Growers' Association; he is also a member of the State Exchange. Mr. Gould was one of the organizers of the Railroad National Bank at Roseville, which was granted a charter in February, 1923. Mr. Gould serves on the board of directors; but his chief interest lies in his home ranch at Antelope.

**LESTER E. HOLT.**—The encouraging progress in artistic painting of recent years is shown in the interesting displays, from time to time, of Messrs. Holt Brothers, so ably represented by Lester E. Holt, whose parents were Charles A. and Mary Elizabeth (Bowden) Holt, the former a pioneer of California who located in Butte County in the middle seventies, and later was married to a native daughter from Oroville. Mr. Holt was one of the early workers in sheet-metal, and for a while he was established in San Francisco; but later he removed to Sacramento, and he is still living there, as active as ever in his chosen field, determined to continue his record of exceptional usefulness as long as he is able. Mrs. Holt is also among the living, and very much alive as the center of a circle of devoted friends.

Lester Holt was born at Chico, on January 3, 1894, attended the public schools, and then, from 1909 to 1915, engaged in the butcher business. After that, for two years, he worked in a dairy. Just when he was getting ready to determine his life labors, however, the war called for his services, and he responded patriotically by entering the United States Army, and joining the 148th Field Artillery. He went to France, and remained there eleven months; and then he spent eight months with the Army of Occupation in Germany. He was rated as a cook, when discharged; and on regaining his freedom from military service, he joined his brother, Percy La Rue Holt, formed the firm of Holt Bros., which is a valued member of the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce, and at 2735 Franklin Boulevard has since devoted himself to artistic painting, with the result that more and more his services have been in demand.

**JOHN WOODWARD WOOLLETT.**—The fame of Sacramento as an ornate capital is due in part to the eminent qualifications of her architects, among whom Messrs. Woollett & Lamb certainly play an important and an enviable role. The senior member of this well-known firm, John Woodward Woollett, was born at Londonville, N. Y., on July 11, 1876, the son of William M. and Fannie (Nellegar) Woollett, the former also an architect, through which fortunate circumstance our subject got the best possible professional start in the world.

John Woodward Woollett went to the grammar and high schools in Albany, and later, as a member of the class of 1899, was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. For a while, he was at Wilmington, Del.; and at Pittsburgh he worked as a structural engineer. In 1894, he joined his brother William, also an architect, at Albany. In 1911 he left the Empire State and came West. In California his ability was soon recognized, and in 1912 he was appointed state architect, a position he filled with ability for about fifteen months. Since then he has continued to follow his professional work in Sacramento. In 1919, Mr. Woollett formed a partnership with Arthur H. Lamb, whose interesting life-story is given elsewhere in this historical work, the firm bearing the name of Woollett & Lamb; and they have been so successful that they are doing much of the best architectural work in Sacramento and northern California. Mr. Woollett is a member of the Rotary Club, and a Republican.

Mr. Woollett was married, in 1906, and at Andover, Mass., to Miss Constance Somers of Boston, and their happy union has been blessed with three daughters and two sons—Harriette, John, Constance, Charlotte and Frank. Mr. Woollett is a member of the board of Westminster Presbyterian Church, and a director in the Y. M. C. A. of Sacramento, his interest in young men being particularly strong, and his desire for social and religious service of a practical, effective kind, always marked.

**LAWRENCE S. HALL.**—Well-known among the really progressive and therefore, very naturally, successful dairymen operating along scientific and also very practical lines, is Lawrence S. Hall, of Folsom City, a native son proud of his association with the great commonwealth of California. He was born at Shingle Springs, Eldorado County, on January 3, 1881, the eldest child of the late Daniel T. Hall, and as a child attended both the Shingle Springs and the Sutter schools, the latter at Twenty-first and L Streets in Sacramento.

When thirteen years of age, Lawrence S. Hall started out on the range as a rider after stock, and so it may be said that, like a goodly number of the finest type of Western men, he was reared in the saddle. He is, therefore, a thorough judge of live-stock, and enjoys an enviable reputation in respect to that field of industry which is the result of hard work for years, under conditions of exposure, fatigue and the absence of many comforts enjoyed by those living for the most part under more comfortable town environments. In December, 1916, he entered the dairy business as a partner of J. A. Russi, and he has been successful to no small degree, both in dairying and the raising of stock. He now has a string of seventy-five milch cows of the Durham breed, and





John W. Winchell





goes into camp in the high Sierras every spring, returning for winter range near Folsom in the fall.

At Sacramento, on September 2, 1904, Mr. Hall was married to Miss Frances Russi, the youngest daughter of Antone Russi, the pioneer now deceased, whose memory is held so dear to all who knew him; and one child, a son named Marion, has blessed the union. He was born on December 17, 1906, and is attending the Keeney school at Sacramento. Mr. Hall is a member of Parlor No. 83, Native Sons of the Golden West, of which he is ex-president; and he also belongs to Lodge No. 6 of the B. P. O. Elks at Sacramento. Mr. and Mrs. Hall are fortunate in a wide circle of devoted friends, and Mr. Hall exerts an enviable influence among those with whom he has dealings, owing to their confidence in his experience and integrity.

**CLYDE SHAPEL SIMMONDS.**—An expert painter who is called upon to do extensive contracting for work in his line, is Clyde Shapel Simmonds, of 2726 Twenty-sixth Street, Sacramento, whose discriminating taste has influenced to a considerable degree the popular demand for artistic house-painting and interior decorating in his city and community. A native son, he was born at Benicia, on January 11, 1891. His father, William Shapel Simmonds, was born and reared in Moline, Ill., and there lived until his mother came to California with her family, when he was fifteen years of age. W. S. Simmonds' mother was a second cousin of Cecil Rhodes. She brought her family to Sacramento, where she made her own way and raised and educated her children. She was a wonderful woman, of strong character and dominant, wholesome spirit, and had a wide influence for good. During the last three years of her life she was blind. She lived to the age of eighty years, passing away on February 20, 1920.

William S. Simmonds worked in various positions, and studied privately; and then he found employment in the plow-works at Benicia. While there he married Miss Kate Demorest, who was born in Michigan. Later he learned painting, and in 1892 he came to Sacramento. Here he worked for a couple of years for others, and then engaged in business for himself. In 1895 Mr. Simmonds began to take an interest in politics, and he became the "big man" in the fifth ward. He was twice a candidate for the city commission, but was defeated. He always took a very active part in local affairs and made many friends. He died on January 20, 1920, from the effects of a pistol-shot, fired by unknown hold-up men, and his murderers were never apprehended. W. S. Simmonds was a very successful business man and accumulated considerable property. He built the Del Paso Hotel on Twelfth Street, between I and J, back of the Masonic Temple. It was built as a hotel for workingmen. He ran a good, clean house; and the reputation he won has been continued by his estate since his death, and there has never been an arrest in the house. It is now owned by his heirs, four sons, namely: Clyde S., Albert W., Harry and Harold, the last two being twins. The father also owned a flat building at Twentieth and L Streets. He was a Knight Templar and a Scottish Rite Mason, as well as a Shriner.

Clyde Shapel Simmonds was educated in the public schools of Sacramento and at the age of sixteen went to work at electrical work on the capitol build-

ing. Eighteen months later he took up paper-hanging and decorating with Schneider, Chappel & Jones, then the foremost decorators in Sacramento, and continued there for three years, learning decorative painting in all of its branches; and then assisted his father in his business. When twenty-one years of age he enlisted in the United States navy, serving on the Cheyenne, Colorado and Philadelphia and in the submarine navy until 1914, when he purchased the balance of his time and received an honorable discharge. This he did for the purpose of taking over the business of his father, who had retired. He continued the business and has enlarged it from time to time. Of late, he has done the painting of the East Sacramento School and the Chamber of Commerce building; and he does much work for the Sacramento Northern Railroad. His business has so increased that he is able to give profitable employment to about ten well-trained men.

In Stockton, on January 20, 1916, Mr. Simmonds was married to Miss Doris Irene Pugh. She was born at Perkins, a suburb of Sacramento, and is a daughter of Charles L. and Minnie P. (Robison) Pugh, natives of California. Her father served as justice of the peace of Brighton Township for twelve years. He installed the first incandescent electric lights ever put in in Sacramento city. He is now engaged in well-boring, accomplishing much and lasting good for the irrigation of lands, and for increasing the yield of the soil. He is a Master Mason. Mr. and Mrs. Simmonds have three children, Ellen Maurine, Irene Olive, and William Carleton. Mr. Simmonds is fond of boxing, hunting and fishing. In politics he favors the platforms of the Republican party.

**THOMAS R. LANDSBOROUGH.**—That the twentieth century naturally calls for new and improved methods of dealing with the increasingly intricate and puzzling problems of industrial progress, Thomas R. Landsborough, of Florin, sets forth in his farm engineering service. And that what he has to offer, as a native son thoroughly familiar with California agricultural conditions, is especially applicable to operations in Sacramento County, one may see from a careful inspection of his prospectus. He was born at Florin, California, on August 1, 1882, the son of L. M. Landsborough, a native of Australia, who married Miss Agnes Rutter, a native daughter. Grandfather James Rutter was an early pioneer in Sacramento County. Mr. L. M. Landsborough is now the manager of the Sacramento Berry-Growers' Association.

Thomas R. attended the grammar and high schools, and when old enough, he matriculated in the University of California at Berkeley, and in due time was graduated. He had taken the engineering courses, and so he received the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1905. Then, wishing to master electrical work, he became an apprentice in the Westinghouse shops in Pittsburgh, and from 1907 to 1918 he was located at Tonopah, Nev., as a mechanical and electrical engineer for a mining company. He was with two companies, the Tonopah Extension Mining Company, and the Tonopah Mining Company. During the World War, he was in the shipyards in San Francisco and then he returned to Tonopah for half a year, coming from there to Florin, to establish his own business, that of installing electrical pumps for irrigation. Mr. Landsborough is a specialist in his line, and is everywhere recognized as such. He

is interested in his grandfather's estate, known as the James Rutter Company, owners of 250 acres devoted to vineyard.

Mr. Landsborough married Miss Henrietta Botcher, of Stockton, at Tonopah. He and his wife enjoy outdoor life, he being an enthusiastic fisherman. Mr. Landsborough belongs to the Elks.

**ST. FRANCIS PARISH.**—Distinguished among the devoted clergy of the Roman Catholic Church who have done much to advance the cause of sound learning and popular education in California, may well be mentioned the Franciscan Fathers of St. Francis Church, Sacramento, with its live center of activities at Twenty-sixth and K Streets, the magnificent fruits of a movement, "for the glory of God and our Country," begun at the Provincial Chapter held at St. Louis, on August 22, 1894, when it was decided to found a parish and Franciscan residence in the city of Sacramento. The Rev. Fr. Augustine McClory, O. F. M., was then chosen first pastor, and arrived in Sacramento on October 16, 1894. He was warmly received and kindly assisted by Rt. Rev. Bishop Monogue and began his work as assistant at the Cathedral, taking part in all parochial duties. During Fr. Augustine's stay at the Cathedral, he spent much time in organizing the new parish: taking the census, soliciting subscriptions, and selecting the site for the new church. Finally, it was agreed to purchase the site on K Street, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth, and after all details had been attended to, Fr. Augustine finally took possession of the deeds to the property on the 31st of December, 1894. Ground was broken for a new church on February 7, 1895. On the 19th of the preceding month, Rev. Fr. Pius Nierman, O. F. M., had arrived from Chicago as assistant. Holy Mass was said for the time being at Union Hall on Twentieth and O Streets, the first Holy Mass being said there on Sunday, January 20, 1895. The first Holy Mass was said in the new church on Palm Sunday, April 7, 1895, in a frame building that served its purpose for that time.

At the present day, St. Francis Parish is in a flourishing condition, being fully equipped with all that is called for in a modern parish. The beautiful new church which supplants the old wooden structure was built under the direction of Rev. Godfrey Hoelters, O. F. M., and dedicated October 23, 1910, by the Rt. Rev. Thomas Grace, D. D., who has since passed away. It is situated in the very heart of the residence district, opposite Sutter's Fort. The present clergy are: Rev. Ildephonse Moser, O. F. M., pastor; Revs. Edward Lunney, Ferdinand Kenny, Anselm Boehmer, O. F. M., assistants. Then there is the Parochial School, which is in charge of the Franciscan Sisters, who have their residence on the block next to the church. There is also the Parish Auditorium, which is used for entertainments and whist parties. Finally, there is also the gymnasium for the young men of the parish, and this is constantly being made more attractive. The various societies and sodalities of the parish are all in a flourishing condition, and this is because their members are continually active for the religious and social welfare of the parish. The Parish School, which offers excellent grade courses, is conducted by Franciscan Sisters, certificated teachers of the state of New York.

**JAMES KEANE.**—Sacramento County may well be proud of the contribution to business activity furnished by James Keane, whose thoroughness, industry and trained business judgment have been a factor in the permanent growth and advancement of the community. For the past eleven years he has devoted his energies to the insurance business and at the present time is serving as district manager of the Western States Life Insurance Company; and under his able management the business has steadily increased in proportions until he has charge of thirty-three men who work throughout Sacramento district. He is a native son of California, born near Lotus, Eldorado County, May 26, 1877, a son of James and Mary (Grogan) Keane. The father of our subject was born in Ireland, came to Philadelphia, Pa., in 1851, engaged as fireman on a Pennsylvania railway and came to California around the Horn in 1855. He first engaged in mining; then he turned his attention to agriculture and in the early days of irrigation gave helpful assistance to all irrigation projects. He was active in politics, and lived and died in Eldorado County; he passed away in 1903, his wife surviving him until 1906.

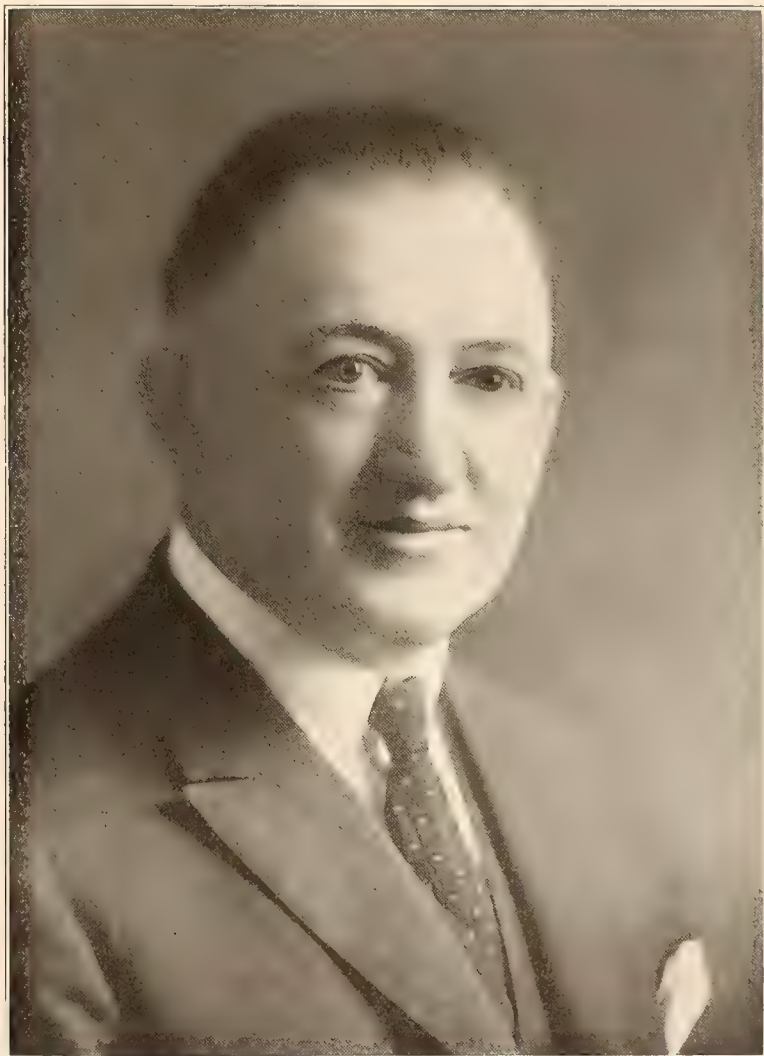
James Keane, our subject, received a good education in the public schools and finished with a course in a business college; he then began farming on the home place, where he remained until 1908, when he engaged in the fruit business which he followed for four years. Removing to Sacramento in 1912 he entered the life insurance business, working as solicitor throughout the county until he was made district manager in 1918, having full charge of the Sacramento district with offices in the Capital National Bank building.

The marriage of Mr. Keane united him with Miss Aimee E. Collins, born at Davis, Cal., and they are the parents of one daughter, Carol Bernice. Mr. Keane is a Democrat in politics, and fraternally belongs to Placerville Parlor No. 9, N. S. G. W., of which he is a past president.

**WILLIAM LEE BROSIG.**—A substantial citizen of Sacramento, who is ably discharging the duties of captain of Fire Engine Company No. 1, is William Lee Brosig. He was born in Texas, December 19, 1889, a son of Theo. L. and Marie (Hillmann) Brosig, also natives of that state. William Lee Brosig attended school in his native state and remained there until 1909, when he removed to Sacramento and followed his trade of boiler maker in the Southern Pacific shops. He became connected with the fire department in July, 1914, first as a substitute, then on October 6, 1914, as a driver, which occupied him until 1919, when in October of that year he was promoted to the captaincy. The efficiency of his work and its acceptability to the people of the city are indicated by the fact of his continuance in the position for the past four years. He is public-spirited, progressive and energetic and in his public capacity has done beneficial and far-reaching work, being today among the most popular men on the roster of the city officials.

The marriage of Mr. Brosig united him with Miss Mabel Caroline Godergast, a native of Sacramento. Politically, Mr. Brosig is a Republican, and fraternally he is affiliated with the Red Men, Eagles and Foresters and takes an active interest in the Firemen's Relief Association.





James Deane



**GEORGE J. RAYMOND.**—A Sacramento attorney who has made his mark, as a well-trained, scholarly and high-principled lawyer, throughout northern California, is George J. Raymond, of the Capital National Bank Building, who has practiced law for nearly a decade. A native son, always proud of the Golden State, he was born in Eureka, Humboldt County, on March 29, 1890, the son of Joseph and Mary A. (Sheridan) Raymond, who settled in California in 1881. Mr. Raymond was a lumberman, and helped to develop the natural resources of the state, and both parents are still living.

George Raymond went through the usual grammar school courses, and then enjoyed the advantages of high school study in Humboldt County. After that he extended his reaching out after knowledge in the school of actual, practical experience, and when he was able he studied law privately under competent tutors. For some years, he was an assistant at the State Law Library, and that proved of the greatest possible advantage to him. In 1915, he was admitted to practice in the courts of California; and ever since that year, he has hung out his shingle here. When the great war broke out, he enlisted in the United States Army, as a member of the Signal Corps; and he served in France for sixteen months. On being mustered out he came back to Sacramento and to his own office; and after his return he organized here a post of the American Legion.

Mr. Raymond is fond of hunting and fishing, and out-door life generally; and belongs to the Elks and the Knights of Columbus, being a member of the third degree among the Knights. Patriotic and a loyal citizen, Mr. Raymond never loses an opportunity to improve civic standards, or to inculcate a love of country and the cherishing of worthy ideals.

**ISADORE KUBEL.**—A progressive merchant, whose efforts furnish a high-grade service for the welfare and convenience of the wide-awake community of Oak Park, is Isadore Kubel, the ambitious and accommodating proprietor of the Greater Sacramento Store, a popular establishment. A native of the romantic and historic land of Paderewski, Mr. Kubel was born at Warsaw, on January 15, 1886, the son of Noel David and Helen Kubel, the former a professional man, who lived for a while in New York, but returned to Warsaw, and died during the World War. Both father and mother, highly esteemed in their circles, are deceased.

Isadore Kubel went to the public schools of Trenton, N. J., and also to Horton's Business College, and to night school there, and then, as a youngster, he was in a commission house for a year, and after that, for two and one-half years, with S. P. Dunham & Company, of Trenton. Then he was for four years in Freedman's Department Store, and he was in business for himself for eight months in Lambertville, N. J. Selling out, he came to Chicago, and was for fourteen months in the Boston Store; and in 1909 he migrated still further, to San Francisco; then he was for some time manager of a general merchandise store at Boulder Creek, Cal., and coming once again to San Francisco, he was for a year and a half in Hale's Store.

In October, 1911, Mr. Kubel came to Sacramento and opened his present emporium in a modest way, commencing with a partner, whom he bought out, in

1918; and as the volume of trade has increased, he has enlarged his quarters and added to his stock. The Greater Sacramento Store is one of the oldest in the locality, and carries the largest and most varied assortment of goods, including a full line of shoes. Mr. Kubel prides himself on his success in anticipating the wants of the community, and in being able to meet every emergency. He is president of the Oak Park Merchants' Club, and votes the Democratic ticket when seeking legislative reforms.

At Sacramento, in 1914, Mr. Kubel was married to Miss Annie Goldstein, of that city; and three children, Dorothy, Noel David and Howard Leo, have blessed the union. Mr. Kubel belongs to the B'nai B'rith, and also to the Eagles, in each of which he is a favorite.

**WILLIAM THOMAS BUTLER.**—A venerable pioneer of Sacramento County may be found in William Thomas Butler, who now makes his home with his son, William T. Butler, at Roseville. He was born in Evansville, Ind., September 25, 1849, the eldest son of William Thomas and Elizabeth Butler, both natives of England and now both deceased. In 1852 William Thomas Butler accompanied his parents to the West, where they settled in Sacramento County. He received a good education in the public schools of Sacramento, but owing to the accidental death of his father he was obliged to help in the support of the family. In 1880 he began to farm. Later he engaged very successfully in contract harvesting, which he followed for ten years. In 1890, while threshing on the Hager Ranch, the engine of his harvester blew up, causing the instant death of two employees and a severe and painful injury to Mr. Butler, which resulted in the amputation of his right leg below the knee. Mr. Butler then discontinued the harvesting business and removed to Roseville, where he has since continued to reside.

Mr. Butler's marriage occurred in Roseville, and united him with Miss Sarah McKeown. Ten children were born to them, seven of whom are now living: William Thomas, the proprietor of a wholesale and retail butcher business in Roseville; George, residing in Sacramento; Frank, Lillie, Lottie, Josephine and Gertrude. Mr. Butler was constable of Roseville for eight years and at Rocklin for four years; fraternally he is a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge of Rocklin.

**FRANK BYRON MOSIER.**—Among the most enterprising of all industrial operators in and around the California capital, Messrs. Mosier & Son, house-movers, so ably represented by Frank Byron Mosier, enjoy an increasing patronage. Frank B. Mosier was born at Lake City, Minn., on February 5, 1883, the son of Doran H. and Leora (Penbrook) Mosier, the former an experienced house-mover, for over forty years, twenty-nine of which were passed prosperously in Minneapolis, before he came out to California and Sacramento, in 1912. He has been here long enough, however, to become closely identified, in his special field, with the development of this, the most favored section of the Golden State; and they have done work in all the northern California counties as well as in the Santa Clara Valley.

Frank Mosier attended the public schools in Minnesota, and then joined his father in house-moving



in Minneapolis. No job has ever been too big for them, and they have tackled some hard tasks. Not only are they among the most experienced in their line along the entire Pacific Coast, but they have always been progressive enough to provide themselves, notwithstanding the heavy cost at times, with the best equipment obtainable, thereby assuring their own and their employees' lives and safety, and the best-finished, quickest jobs possible. More than that, they have tried, whenever it was desirable, to make the most artistic result out of the whole undertaking, and also to cause the least disturbance or inconvenience to anyone.

In April, 1922, Mr. Mosier was married to Miss Gertrude Bridges, a native of Minnesota, the ceremony taking place at Sacramento. Mrs. Mosier shares with her husband his liking for travel by motor, and for the pleasures of outdoor life. To keep abreast of the times, Mr. Mosier belongs to the Builders' Exchange. In politics he is a Democrat.

**OTIS ROBERT EARLE.**—The plumbing trade is well represented in Sacramento by such an enterprising operator as Otis Robert Earle, who does things on a more or less extensive scale, the result of which may mean so much to both the comfort and the safety of a whole city.

Mr. Earle is a native of Sacramento, born on July 11, 1882, and his parents were Henry and Mary (Amsden) Earle. His father came here about 1856, by way of the Isthmus, and as early as 1858, he established himself in Sacramento in the plumbing business. He was a true pioneer, and he did much of the work required in the town in those primitive times, when it was harder to do things, and more important, in some ways, that they be done; and he gave such satisfaction that for thirty years, or until 1888, he continued at the old stand. In that year he died, and ten years later, or in 1898, Mrs. Earle passed away, esteemed and beloved by those who knew her. Grandfather Otis Robert Amsden had a planing mill in Sacramento, and he provided the first electricity used in the city.

Otis R. Earle attended the public schools, and then joined his brothers, who had succeeded their father in business, and continued to run the old shop. In 1908, he established himself in business, and he has met with the success he has always deserved. He confines himself to residential work, in houses, flats and other dwellings, and gives that personal attention to every detail that must always appeal to the particular patron. He employs eight men, and among the buildings he has equipped with up-to-date plumbing may be mentioned the Hotel Sutter and the Capital Hotel. He belongs to the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce, the Retail Merchants' Association, the Master Plumbers' Association, the Kiwanis Club, and the Builders' Exchange. In politics, he is a Republican.

In Sacramento, on June 28, 1905, Mr. Earle married Miss Rose Pierini, of Sacramento, the daughter of George and Elvira (Lippi) Pierini, old-time ranchers there. The father has passed away, but the mother now lives at Roseville. Mr. and Mrs. Earle have one child, Evelyn, attending the Keeney school. She is a talented musician and dancer, showing much skill in fancy dancing. Mr. Earle belongs to the Woodmen of the World, and to Sacramento Lodge

No. 6 of the Elks. Mrs. Earle is a member and second vice-president of the Business Women's Club, and belongs to the Soroptimist and Tuesday Clubs.

**CHARLES E. THORNTON.**—A thoroughly up-to-date English-American who has made good in California, is Charles E. Thornton, the genial proprietor of the popular and prosperous Central Window Cleaners. He was born on March 28, 1874, in Bedford, which lines the River Ouse, the old town where John Bunyan, while languishing in jail there, wrote his "Pilgrim's Progress," and is the son of Charles Thomas and Frances (Vincent) Thornton, the father being a Canadian, who was brought up in England. These good folks both merited and received the respect and the confidence of their fellow-men.

Charles E. Thornton attended the excellent English schools, and for ten years thereafter he was an ordinary seaman on ocean-going vessels. Then he engaged in picture-framing and window-cleaning; and in 1900 he came to Sacramento and established here his well-known business, operating under the firm name of the Central Window Cleaners. He himself does much of the store and office-work, but he employs help to assist him.

Mr. Thornton married, in England, Miss Beatrice Gross, a daughter of Old England, and they now have several children. Constance has become Mrs. William Kohler, and there are Claude, Lawrence and Glenn. Mr. Thornton is a Democrat, and he belongs to the Red Men. As an Englishman, he loves sport, and never loses an opportunity to encourage the real sporting spirit.

**ANTON L. JOHNSON.**—A wide-awake, thoroughly progressive general contractor whose industry and enterprise have entitled him to the success he now enjoys, is Anton L. Johnson of Sacramento. He was born on February 13, 1877, at Ystad, Sweden, the son of John A. and Johanna J. Johnson, both of whom were born, reared and married in their native country. The father came to the United States in young manhood and located at Rockford, Ill.; then he made a trip back to his native country, coming again to America. He followed the builder's trade in Rockford and was recognized as a very expert craftsman. Making a trip to California, at Burbank he constructed a furniture factory for a syndicate in that city. He made a second trip to Sweden, and when our subject was ten years old the family emigrated to this country and settled in Rockford, where members of the family still reside and where the parents lived until their deaths, the father passing away in 1893 and the mother in 1920.

Anton L. Johnson attended school in his native land and completed his education in the Rockford city schools; taking special courses in evening schools and private instruction in architecture and drafting. When not in school he worked at the carpenter trade with his father, and when through school he began working as a journeyman, remaining in Illinois until he came to California and Sacramento in 1904. While in Rockford he was a member of the National Guards of Illinois and upon the outbreak of the Spanish-American War he enlisted and served through the Porto Rico campaign. Upon coming to Sacramento he began working at his trade until he was familiar with methods as used in California, then began taking contracts, and while operating in Sacramento he has had



*Dr. E. Thomas*

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charge of construction and erection of many important buildings in this vicinity. He specializes in dwellings, flats and buildings of like character. During the busy season he employs about thirty men and has come to be known as a very successful and reliable contractor.

Anton L. Johnson was united in marriage with Miss Olga Dorothea Johnson and they are the parents of one child, Dolores Verona. In national politics, Mr. Johnson is a staunch Republican, and votes in accord with the principles of that party. Fraternally, he is a Mason and an Odd Fellow; and he is a member of the Master Builders' Association and Builders' Exchange. He is very fond of the great out-of-doors and is especially interested in fishing, hunting and baseball. Deeply interested in the growth and welfare of the community, he was appointed as the first secretary of the Curtis Oaks Improvement Club, and was a pioneer of the Curtis Oaks section.

**JAMES LOUGHRIDGE, M. D.**—A distinguished representative of the medical profession in California, who will long be pleasantly recalled for his enviable record in public office, is Dr. James Loughridge, formerly health officer of Sacramento County, during 1919-1920, now resident at Folsom City, where he is well-known as a leading physician and surgeon. A native of the Hawkeye State, he was born on January 12, 1867, at Centerville, Appanoose County, Iowa, and was the son of John Mitchell and Emily (Bean) Loughridge, descending from Scotch-Irish ancestry on his father's side, and Scotch-English ancestry on the maternal side. When seven years of age, he began to attend the public school, at the same time that he began to make himself useful on his father's farm; and when he was old enough to do so, he attended and completed the literary courses at a Presbyterian institution of higher learning of excellent standing in and beyond Iowa.

James Loughridge then returned to the farm, and for nine long years successfully followed agricultural pursuits; but owing to the dismal prospect of a farmer's son in those days, he grew to dislike farm-work and resolved to abandon the country and to do something for which he was better fitted. Very fortunately, he was led to take up the study of medicine, for he has not only demonstrated his native gifts, but has come to find his highest pleasure in that field in serving his fellow-men. He entered the medical college of the state university at Kansas City in 1895, and four years later he was awarded the coveted degree of M. D., having evinced excellent scholarship through all his academic courses, and passed the examinations with high honors. He served a short time as interne at the State University Hospital under Dr. Jabez N. Jackson, and in July, 1899, he removed to Lincoln Center, Kans., where he opened his first offices and for thirteen years actively practiced medicine. During his stay at Lincoln Center he served for four years as county health officer, and for the last six years as official resident surgeon for the Union Pacific Railroad.

In 1912, he removed to California to reside in the Golden State, and for a short time resided at Ontario. In April, 1913, he passed the state board examination at Los Angeles, and soon after that chose Folsom City as his permanent place of residence. He is active in the county and state medical societies, and in the American Medical Association, whose conventions he has attended on numerous occasions. He

has done considerable research work, and at present is much occupied with the duties of public health counsel of the American Health Association, cooperating in their prime object, the attainment of the immediate checking of all disease and contagion by an accurate and prompt dispatch of reports, and the quarantining of all cases which may come under the observation of the members in their respective districts.

Dr. Loughridge has built up a lucrative practice not limited to the city of Folsom alone, but he is frequently called upon to respond to appeals from outlying territory. He goes to the north as far as Salmon Falls, west for ten or twelve miles, south for twenty miles, and to the east as far as Shingle Springs, and some idea of the extent to which he has been called upon to serve continuously in this exceptionally extensive territory may be gathered from the fact that he has worn out on business calls alone at least four high-powered motor cars, having been overworked during 1918-1920 on account of the prevalence of influenza when it was epidemic. During the past six years he has been retained by the Natomas Company of California as the company's physician. He has one hobby, and one only—devotion to the sick.

At Abilene, Kans., in 1904, Dr. Loughridge was married to Miss Anna Sholl, a native of Kansas, where she was born the daughter of a prominent farmer; and two children have blessed this union: Jack Monroe is a student in the San Juan high school, a member of the class of '24, and he is popular for his excellent work and his interest in the R. O. T. C.; John S., who was also born in Kansas, attends the Granite Grammar School at Folsom. Dr. Loughridge is a member of the Odd Fellows and the Encampment, belonging to Granite Lodge No. 63, in which he is a past noble grand. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and a past commander in that order. He is liberal in his views, and delights in contributing, as far as he is able, to charity. Mrs. Loughridge must be commended on her untiring work in the establishing and conducting of the Red Cross store at Folsom City, and her leadership is never questioned. Her corps of able assistants will also be remembered by hundreds of people who patronized this store and its remarkable exhibits, during the dark days of the World War. In view of such a record, it is pleasant to note that Dr. Loughridge has valuable ranch property near Ontario in San Bernardino County, embracing sixteen acres of fine citrus grove, nine years old; and he also owns his residence at Folsom City.

**CHARLES D. PRITCHARD.**—The name of Charles D. Pritchard figures in the business life of Sacramento in connection with the fire department of that city, where he holds the position of captain of Chemical Engine No. 1, his commission dating from August, 1920. He is a native of Wales, born November 9, 1871, a son of Robert T. and Sarah (Jenkins) Pritchard, both natives of the same country. Charles D. was a lad of four years when his parents left their native land and migrated to the United States and directly to Sacramento, Cal. The mother of our subject is deceased, but the father now makes his home in Pacific Grove. Charles D. Pritchard received his education in the public schools of

Sacramento and after finishing school became an employe of the Rolling Mills; then he entered the Southern Pacific shops and was employed for over thirteen years. In 1904 he became a member of the Sacramento fire department, first as a fireman; then in June, 1912, took charge of one of the houses of the fire department and acted as captain, and in August, 1920, received his commission as captain of Chemical Company No. 1 and his years of service have been greatly appreciated by the citizens of Sacramento.

The marriage of Mr. Pritchard united him with Miss Lena Lacy, a native daughter of Sacramento, where she was also educated. Mr. and Mrs. Pritchard are the parents of one daughter, Eunice. Mr. Pritchard votes with the Republican party, having supported its principles since becoming a naturalized American citizen. He is affiliated fraternally with the Moose, Red Men, Foresters, and is a trustee in the Firemen's Relief Association.

**EDWARD LEE MARTINDALE.**—To the old-time horse-owner and fancier, who well knows the value of an expert, interested service in connection with the noble beast that has long served mankind, and still can do a few things not to be attempted by any mechanical contrivance, the announcement of Edward Lee Martindale that he has a livery, feed and sales stable at 1228 Yale Street, will make a peculiar appeal. He was born on a farm in Davis County, Iowa, on October 18, 1869, the son of Joseph and Susan (Tull) Martindale, who came out to Iowa from Indiana, where they were born. The father died in 1902, leaving an enviable record for real usefulness; and then Mrs. Martindale and Edward came on to Los Angeles, in 1906, and a year later removed to San Diego, and in 1908 went to Fresno, where he lived four years, then went to Gunnison, Utah; then spent a winter in Medford, Ore., and thence to Sacramento.

Edward Martindale got all he could out of the public schools, and then turned his attention to what interested him more than teachers or school-books, horses; and he was soon dealing in horses. Now he has been in business for himself for several years past. When he first reached Sacramento, in 1914, he had a stable at the corner of Thirty-fourth and R Streets, and there he remained for two years. After that, he went further north to Yakima, Washington; but on his return to California, he settled at Galt for a year, and then he went to Modesto for a short time, and traveled and traded. For five months he worked as a team boss at Knight's Landing, and then he settled at Tenth and S Streets, then four years later established the Pavilion Stables at Sacramento, coming to his present location in 1922. He endeavors to maintain a first-class livery, to handle only the best of feed and supplies for the horse, and to be of dependable service to anyone wishing to buy a good steed or a good working horse. His reputation for both experience and reliability has become a very valuable asset, and he numbers among his patrons some of the best citizens of Sacramento. In politics, he is a Democrat.

Mr. Martindale married Miss Alice Coffelt, in 1905, and they have a family of several children, Ernest, Myrtle, Opal, Lewella, and Violet; Charles is dead. Mr. Martindale is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

**DEO CORDANO.**—A far-sighted, progressive rancher, who by hard work, strict integrity and common sense has established a place for himself among the citizens of Sacramento County, is Deo Cordano, who was born on October 9, 1872, near Genoa, Italy, the son of Joseph and Ann (Boitano) Cordano, who passed away in their native land.

Deo Cordano was educated in the schools near Genoa, Italy. He left home when he was seventeen years old and emigrated to the United States, coming directly to Sacramento. Arriving in June, 1889, he started in business on Fourth Street, near the old post-office, where he had his shoe-shining parlors, and followed the business for twelve years. He then bought fifty acres of land on Fifth Avenue, east of Stockton road, which he developed to grapevines. He has given his undivided attention to his vineyard, and is making steady progress, thereby contributing something definite toward the advancement of the community, as well as toward the advancement of his own interests. He has many varieties of grapes, but principally Tokays, Muscats, Rose Perus and Cornichons.

In Sacramento, on October 7, 1894, Deo Cordano was united in marriage with Miss Celeste Boitano, who came to the Golden State when she was a child, with her parents, John and Adelaide (Cordano) Boitano, from the Province of Genoa. The father was a miner at Sutter Creek, where Mrs. Cordano received her education in the public schools. Mr. and Mrs. Cordano were blessed with two children: Enid, who is now Mrs. Peter M. Rooney of Sacramento; and Alvin, assisting his parents. Mr. Cordano is an adherent of the Republican party, and a member of the Knights of Columbus. Mrs. Cordano is a member of the Y. L. I. He is considered one of the most patriotic and public-spirited citizens in the community, and is very fond of outdoor life, enjoying all clean sports.

**CHARLES H. CHATTERTON.**—A general contractor who enjoys the enviable reputation of never finding himself "stumped" when called upon to undertake a new or difficult piece of work, is Charles H. Chatterton, a native of Wisconsin, where he was born on a farm near Larabee on October 28, 1882. His parents were George and Grace (Anderton) Chatterton, who removed first to Rhode Island and then to Colorado Springs, Colo.; and from there went to St. Paul, where Mrs. Chatterton died in April, 1923, surrounded by faithful, appreciative friends. Mr. Chatterton has also closed his useful career, and left the world much better for his having tried in a modest way to improve the conditions around him.

Charles Chatterton attended the Wisconsin public schools, and when old enough to do so, learned the carpenter trade. In Rhode Island he worked with one of the largest firms, Wilmot & McKillop, for three years building cotton mills. In 1904 he came to Sacramento, and for three years he was a partner with his brother, after which time each one went into business for himself. Charles has confined himself to the erection of the finer type of dwellings and flats. He is well-posted as to the latest and most approved methods, and has long made it a practice to use only the best equipment attainable, thereby assuring such speed as may be compatible with the work required; he also has an eye to the ornate and





Deo Cordano





the dignified, and there is something satisfying, something pleasing about his work when it is done. In political affairs, Mr. Chatterton is a stand-pat Republican.

In 1904, at Sacramento, Mr. Chatterton was married to Katherine McCarthy, an accomplished lady, a native of Ireland, and they have had three children, Grace Ann, Charles Elmer, and Newell George. Mr. Chatterton belongs to the Builders' Exchange, and when tired of too much work, or patriotically inclined to observe a holiday, he hies himself off on hunting and fishing trips.

**ANSONO CASELLI.**—An esteemed Italian-American whom many friends are glad to hail is the retired merchant of Sacramento, Ansono Caselli, an early settler from the Tuscany province, in Italy. He was born on a farm on December 1, 1853, and when twenty-one years old, crossed the ocean to America. Before leaving his sunny country, he had learned the trade of a shoemaker; and for two years after reaching San Francisco, he worked at that line of occupation.

In 1876, Mr. Caselli came to Sacramento, and for a while worked for an Italian shoemaker in a small store on J Street, and later he was in business for himself there as a custom shoemaker. Shoes in those days sold for sixteen dollars per pair, and when he had been able to save some money from the fair amount of profit, he opened a shoe-store of his own at 527 K Street, in 1894. It was a small affair, at best, but he later, in 1906, rebuilt the place and added two stories, and he still owns the building, having for forty years carried on his business at the one location in Sacramento. He sold out his business, however, in 1921, and retired, able to look back with agreeable complacency to the day when he arrived in California really poor, and the ensuing years which were years of success.

Since coming here, Mr. Caselli has seen many changes in the capital city. When he arrived, Seventh Street was the end of the retail business district, and wooden sidewalks and muddy streets greeted the eye. Law and order, however, were observed, albeit the Vigilantes had to take a hand to effect the reform, and our subject saw two men hanged in the courthouse yard. He knew all the leaders of great enterprises as they emerged to local and even national and international fame, and became himself well-known to many.

In 1888, at Sacramento, Mr. Caselli married Miss Mary Stanton, a native of Sacramento and the daughter of Perin Stanton, the pioneer hardware dealer of the city. In 1889, Mr. and Mrs. Caselli toured Europe, and among the many other places, made a visit to Mr. Caselli's old home in Italy. Mrs. Caselli, though from a long-line American family and unable to speak European languages, nevertheless enjoyed the trip immensely. Herself always a social favorite and Mr. Caselli a baritone singer of note, they were received with favor, and while in Sacramento they were always prime favorites. Returning to America, they continued to reside at the old Stanton home on Sixth Street between M and N, in Sacramento, until 1910, when Mr. Caselli purchased his present commodious residence at 1615 Twenty-sixth Street. Here Mrs. Caselli passed away March 28, 1920, at an age of sixty-three. She is sadly missed,

not only in her own home, and in the Eastern Star Lodge, of which she was past matron, but in her entire native city, where she was a true type of the capital city's daughters. Since her death, Mr. Caselli's household has been presided over by Mrs. Giovanni Salvetti, a niece of Mr. Caselli, who, together with her husband and two daughters, is keeping up the hospitableness of the Caselli home.

Although retired from active business, Mr. Caselli continues to take a keen interest in the progress of Sacramento City, of which for so many years he was an active and successful business man, and in the Masonic order, of which he is a Knight Templar.

**WILLIAM DREHER.**—One of the successful citizens of the capital city who has made his own way in the world and has always put his shoulder to the wheel when any project was brought to his notice for the developing of the wonderful resources of Sacramento County is found in William Dreher, residing at 403 Sixteenth Street. He was born in Germany on June 7, 1882, on a farm operated by his parents, Antone and Christina Dreher, worthy folks who did their duty in their place and day and sent the lad forth into the world with a far better equipment than many a boy has had. He attended the excellent schools of his native country and then he learned the trades of harness maker and upholsterer. After he had mastered them he went to England in the spring of 1900, and for the next eleven months he worked at the butcher business; the following summer he crossed the ocean to the United States and in Washington, D. C., he followed his trade of upholsterer. At the early age of nineteen he was in business for himself and when he sold out he came West to Nevada, where he was one of the pioneers in Manhattan, arriving there in 1905 and remaining until 1909, during which time for the first three years he ran a livery business and a harness shop. He is well-posted on the pioneer conditions of that section when the new mining camps were enjoying their boom days and fortunes were won and lost overnight at the gaming tables.

Leaving Manhattan he came to Sacramento, where from 1909 until 1921 he conducted the old Turner Hall cafe on K Street, headquarters for good things to eat. In the meantime he began to invest in land and bought a twenty-five-acre ranch out on Sixteenth Street, which he began to develop from its virgin state of pasture, and he built roads to make the property accessible, he being the pioneer in this district. In time he established a dairy with thoroughbred Holstein cows and built up a good trade and at the same time sold young stock, shipping to the Hawaiian Islands and other places. The bull at the head of his herd, Sir Aggie Mead De Kol the Fifth, is a half-brother of the champion at the California State Fair in 1922. The ranch has now been subdivided and laid out in town lots and factory sites, with fine improved streets, curbs and gutters, and is being rapidly sold to home-makers. Besides his other business interests, he conducts a service and oil station on Sixteenth Street at the junction of the Marysville Road at the American River Crossing, which he has made a beauty spot at the entrance into the city of Sacramento from the north. As success has crowned his efforts, Mr. Dreher invested in property near Lake Tahoe, buying 167 acres and establishing a summer home which he has named Tamarac Park.

He is now subdividing this tract and selling summer-home lots and resort sites and is meeting with the same success that has been his since coming to the Golden State.

In 1913, Mr. Dreher was married to Miss Nellie Ward, a native of Iowa, and she shares in the esteem in which her husband is held by their many friends, and they dispense an old-time hospitality at their city home as well as at Tamarac Park. Politically, Mr. Dreher votes with the Republican party in national issues, but in local matters he is broad-minded and supports the man rather than party. For his recreation he takes his gun and goes after game and is thankful that his lot has been cast in the wonderful Valley of the Sacramento.

**SAM KENOURGIOS.**—A busy establishment greatly appreciated for its excellent service to Sacramento and vicinity is that of Sam Kenourgios, head of the London Baking Company at the corner of Eighth and L Streets, in the Capital City. Our subject is the senior member of the firm of Kenourgios Bros., who own the baking concern. He is a native of Greece, having been born in that country on March 28, 1888. The other brothers are John and Frank; and the three have been associated together ever since they started in business.

Coming to the United States in 1909, Sam Kenourgios pushed on westward to Salt Lake City, where he worked for wages for two years, and then, for a year and a half, he labored in Oakland, and for another year was in Benicia, in the last two named places being in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Coming to Sacramento in 1913, he and his brother opened a small bake-shop on J Street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets, and having a capital of only \$2,000 between them, they had to start in a small, unpretentious way. They worked hard, however, and after two years the business had grown so that they were able to remove to a new, larger and better store on Second Street, between K and L. But even there they had their bakery in the basement, while the ground floor was devoted to a grocery and they still own and conduct this place of business.

On July 23, 1921, Kenourgios Brothers bought the brick building at the corner of L and Eighth Streets. In the south end of the block they have a modern bakery plant, with modern ovens and thoroughly up-to-date machinery for the carrying on of the business in the most sanitary fashion; and the corner is the site of their salesroom, where all their products are retailed, and they maintain a first-class soda-water fountain and ice-cream parlor. They also do a large wholesale business, one of the best proofs of the high quality of their wares. They use the trade-mark, "London Made," and dispense four kinds of bread—French, Italian, twist and domestic. They employ eleven people in the factory and salesroom, have three auto delivery wagons, bake and sell 1,500 loaves of bread daily, and make a large variety of fancy pastries. Commencing with a small capital nine years ago, their receipts now average from \$6,000 to \$7,000 per month. They buy their flour in car-load lots, and secure their other supplies and stock in the same wholesale fashion. They have come to enjoy their merited prosperity through their honesty of method in the transaction of business, and their practice of buying, making and selling only the best. Mr. Kenourgios is a member of the Foresters of America.

**HENRY GEORGE DUENSING.**—Sacramento naturally draws and holds the leading exponents of the varied arts, prominent among whom is undoubtedly Henry George Duensing, the well-known interior decorator, of 1223 Twenty-eighth Street. He was born in Sacramento, on November 10, 1883, the son of Louis and Mary (Boney) Duensing. His father was a pioneer of 1870, who here met and married Miss Boney. The mother is still living, highly esteemed by the many who have profited, in one way or another, through association with her sincere and gracious personality and charitable ministrations. The father has passed away, leaving a memory revered by those who mourn his loss.

Henry Duensing pursued his studies in the grammar school and high school of Sacramento. After finishing his schooling, he apprenticed himself to learn interior decorating; and after mastering his art, he went East and there filled numerous complimentary engagements, executing fine work. Returning to Sacramento, he entered into business for himself, in 1915. His finished work is of the highest grade, and is represented in many of the finest homes, not only in the city and the Sacramento Valley, but also throughout northern California.

Mr. Duensing is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and also of the Exchange Club, where he is welcomed as an able special artist in his field. His fraternal affiliation is with the Odd Fellows. Politically, he is a Republican.

**EDWARD M. THOMPSON.**—One of the leading nurserymen of northern California, Edward M. Thompson was born in Fayette County, Iowa, May 11, 1861, on his father's farm, and there he was reared, attending the district schools. When a boy of fourteen he left home to make his own way in the world, and found work on a farm, receiving ten dollars a month for his first wages. In 1885, he came as far west as Grand Island, Nebr., and there became agent for the Adams Express Company, remaining with them ten years, when he went to Deadwood, S. D., and took the same post in the company's office at that place, until 1906. During the gold rush to Nevada he went to that state, where he was in the employ of Wells Fargo Express Company at Goldfield. Then he was transferred to Millers, Nev., where he was agent and later acted as agent at Alturas until 1911.

That year marks Mr. Thompson's arrival in Sacramento, with the determination to start in business for himself, if only in a small way, and with a small wagon and old bay horse he embarked in the nursery business as a salesman, covering later several counties in northern and central California. He is associated with the Silva-Bergtholdt Company and the Newcastle Plant Company, the largest growers of nursery stock in California, growing three million trees yearly of the deciduous and shade varieties, and their output is shipped throughout the country in motor power machines all through the East, as well as in California, using Ford, Studebaker, Lexington and Buick trucks.

Mr. Thompson also has nursery yards in Sacramento and he is the owner of a fifty-two-acre fruit ranch which he has planted and developed, forty acres in peaches, ten in pears and two in cherries in the Natoma district. He has been very successful in fruit culture, both in his personal operations and





H. Gluensing.



in assisting others, and attributes his success to the fact that he has made a careful study of soils and irrigation, and he is recognized as an expert authority in his line, for ranchers are beginning to realize that it is this knowledge which makes a piece of property a successful producer or a financial loss, and when they find a man who has learned from actual experience and experiments with trees and soils in different districts, his opinion is valued accordingly.

**RAYMOND C. ARLIN.**—A native son of California, and one who has spent his entire life within the confines of the state, Raymond C. Arlin was born in Lockeford, September 22, 1890, a son of George F. and Maggie E. Arlin, who were the parents of six children, as follows: Gleason, Raymond C., Velma, Theresa, Neva, and Cyril. The father was a butcher, and had a shop near the old Graham drug store when Lodi was still in its infancy as a town, before the beginning of the grape era. This pioneer merchant died in 1900, but the mother is still living, at Woodbridge, Cal.

Raymond C. Arlin was educated at the Salem school in Lodi. Starting in life for himself, in 1909 he came to the delta country of the Sacramento River. Since that time he has been at Walnut Grove, where for thirteen years he was with the general merchandise store of Alexander Brown; and when the business was taken over by Nelson Barry, he remained with the new management, and is still ably filling the position in life to which he has been called.

The marriage of Mr. Arlin, which occurred at Isleton, March 29, 1913, united him with Pearl Hutton, a native of Isleton, where she was reared and educated, and a daughter of William H. and Anna Hutton. Two sons have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Arlin, Ray and William Vernon. Mr. Arlin has witnessed many changes in this section of the state, and is interested in the further development of its possibilities for the benefit of generations to come.

**WILLIAM P. LARACY.**—Since 1907 William P. Laracy has been connected with the fire department of Sacramento and since 1920 has been captain of Chemical No. 3. He is a native son of California, his birth having occurred at Berkeley, February 21, 1886, a son of John J. and Margaret (Fitzpatrick) Laracy. John J. Laracy served two enlistments in the U. S. Army, the last one being in an Indian outbreak, and received his honorable discharge in Oregon; he then came to California and was married at Marysville and some years later settled in Sacramento in 1884. John J. Laracy served as call man on the Sacramento fire department until his death in March, 1920; the mother of our subject passed away in 1900.

William P. Laracy, the second eldest of three children, received his education in the public schools of Sacramento and was occupied in various lines of work until 1907, when he became a member of the Sacramento fire department, serving capably until 1913, when he was promoted to the position of captain of Chemical No. 3, and his devotion to every detail of his office has made him an efficient man for the position.

Mr. Laracy was united in marriage with Miss Aileen M. Lacy, born in Los Angeles, and they have

two sons: John Edward and Richard K. He is a member of the Red Men, and Firemen's Relief and Protective Association, in which he has been a trustee since its organization. Mr. Laracy has no political preference, but always supports progressive legislation.

**PERCY LA RUE HOLT.**—Another very interesting representative of one of the best known of Sacramento industrial firms is Percy La Rue Holt, of Messrs. Holt Bros, the auto-painters, who is associated with his brother, Lester E. Holt, whose life-story is sketched elsewhere in this volume. He was born at Chico, on July 10, 1889, the son of Charles A. and Mary Elizabeth (Bowden) Holt, his father having come out to the Golden State in 1875, while his mother was a native of Butte County, having been born near Oroville. Mr. Holt settled at Chico, and they were married in that locality. He was a sheet-metal worker, and one of the best of his day; and for a while he led in that industry in the bay city. Now he is living, and active in business, as of yore, in Sacramento, enjoying the companionship of his devoted wife.

Percy Holt had a public-school education, and then worked in a drug-store. Next he engaged in newspaper work, and then he learned the harness business. In 1912, he took up painting; and for the past two years, or since the end of the World War, he has been associated with his brother, Lester, in the firm of Holt Bros., and with him has been very successful as one of the most artistic, practical painters in either city or county of Sacramento. He is a lover of outdoor sport and enjoys fishing. In politics he is a Democrat and is always a most patriotic citizen, especially devoted to the locality in which he lives and prospers.

**GEORGE LUCICH.**—That there are still fortunes to be made in these times as well as in the "good old times" when competition was not so keen, is a fact amply proven by more than one representative business man of today, and none more thoroughly than by George Lucich, who came to this country when a boy and has reached success through his own efforts, directed along the lines for which he found himself best fitted. Born in Jugo-Slavia, then a part of Austria, October 15, 1882, when fourteen years old he came across the ocean and located in Denver, Colo., where an uncle lived. After going to school for a time, he started to learn the restaurant business with his uncle, in the latter's cafe. He learned to cook and was chief cook for the establishment from 1897 to 1901, beginning with fourteen dollars a month, and working from fourteen to sixteen hours each day; a hard schooling, no doubt, but one which laid the foundation for his future success.

He next moved to the mining camps of Colorado, working as a cook, and experiencing all the thrills of a gold strike while at Cripple Creek; then to Goldfield, Nevada, during the boom there, when it was a city of tents, arriving before a house had been erected. Mr. Lucich first came to Sacramento in 1904, and then he later decided to look over the possibilities of San Francisco, arriving in time for the earthquake and fire of 1906, which occurred just fifteen days after he reached the city. Not discouraged by having passed through the trying experiences of that period, he later, in partnership with two others, opened a



restaurant and liquor store on the water front, at Second and Townsend Streets.

In February, 1915, Mr. Lucich sold out his interests in San Francisco, and came to Sacramento, and his first business venture in the Capital City was a small lunch room, with just twenty-three stools, located on Ninth Street, and again with two partners. Every other store on the block, which was between J and K Streets, was vacant at the time, but the lunch room prospered and this site marks the place where now stands the Rosemont Grill, Mr. Lucich's present establishment and one of the best appointed cafes in Sacramento, remodeled at a cost of \$30,000 and opened to the public in December, 1922. He has his own cold storage plant on the premises, and five chefs are kept busy supplying the best the seasons afford to its many patrons. The cafe is always open, day and night; a key to the front door has never been carried by Mr. Lucich or his partners, Peter Valerio and Joe Ostoja, as the door is always open. They also own the Annex Lunch Room at 911 K Street, and in both places employ forty-two people, with a payroll of \$900 a week, thus adding materially to the prosperity of the city and making it possible for its residents to enjoy dining in surroundings which are seldom equalled for artistic furnishings and correct service outside of the larger cities. Mr. Lucich was married in San Mateo, Cal., to Katherine Grase, born in Jugo-Slavia, and a resident of the United States for about twenty-five years, and they have one daughter, Nicolena Lucich. Mr. Lucich is a member of the Chamber of Commerce.

**ERNEST A. COURT.**—The excellent business administration enjoyed by Sacramento is attested in the efficient and conscientious management of the office of City Plumbing Inspector by Ernest A. Court, who for two years past has discharged that responsibility. He was born at Black River Falls, Wis., on November 25, 1875, the son of William Edward and Elizabeth (Frost) Court, who came to California in 1883, and removed to Stockton, making their permanent residence there. As a railroad man, Mr. Court was foreman of car-repairers, and being very proficient in his department of technical work, he provided well for his family. Mrs. Court was always the center of a circle of admiring friends, who appreciated her domestic and neighborly qualities.

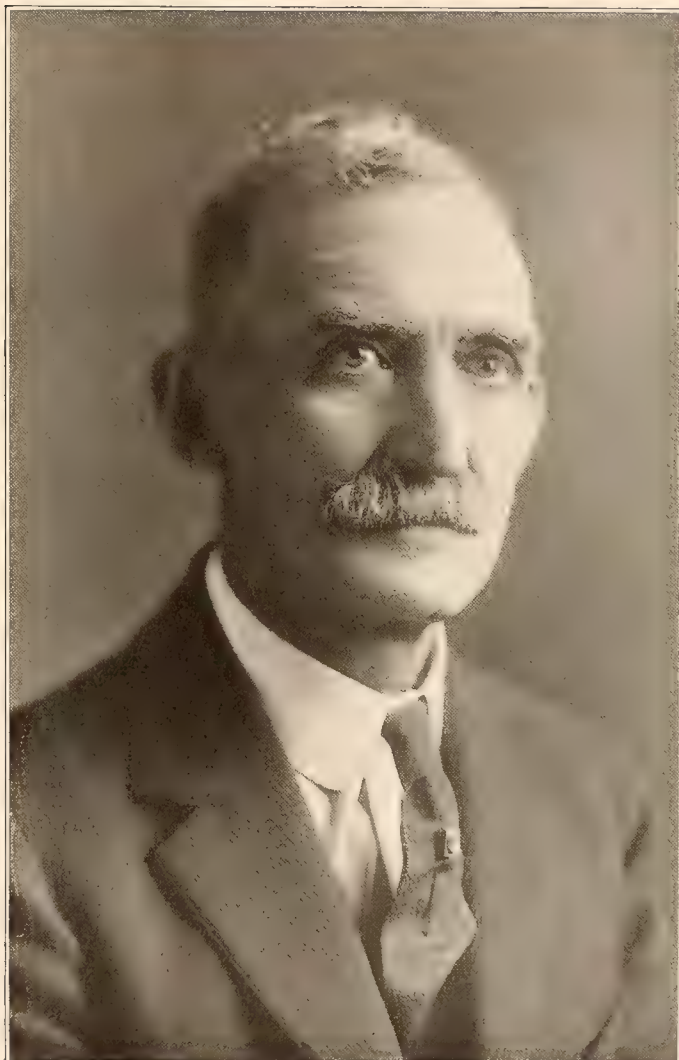
Ernest A. Court supplemented his training in the grammar schools with a course in the more exacting school of practical experience, and after trying one or another line of activity, learned the plumber's trade, and then, like the typical European journeyman, traveled from city to city throughout the United States, learning still better the same trade from different angles. In 1900, he located permanently in Sacramento, and until 1914 he worked as a journeyman employed by private firms. Next he entered the service of the city of Sacramento in June, 1914, joining the sanitary department, and then taking up duties in the plumbing department; and in July, 1921, he was appointed chief plumbing inspector. He belongs to the Republican party, and he is fond of all out-of-door sports.

Mr. Court married Miss Jennie Steinauer, of Sacramento, in 1904, by whom he has had three children: Edward, Clovys and Bob. He is public-spirited, and this attribute inspires him to do much for the public welfare not strictly called for by his official duties.

**EDWARD ALBERT STENEBERG.**—A nature-loving son of regal old Sweden who has more than made good in America is Edward Albert Steneberg, the well-known landscape gardener of Sacramento. He was born at Lund, Sweden, on July 6, 1862, the son of Carl and Caroline (Alstrom) Steneberg, worthy folks of the industrial world. The father was born in the province of Hanover, Germany; the mother was born in Sweden. Carl Steneberg worked in rattan and willow, and enjoyed a wide reputation as a skilled craftsman. He learned his trade in Germany, where he received an excellent education. His ancestors had for generations before him been men of education, expert craftsmen, and successful tradesmen. Because of his scholarship and the superior quality of his workmanship, and his qualifications in general, Carl Steneberg was tendered a position as instructor in a reform school in Sweden. He accepted the position, and there taught the boys basket-making and rattan work; and this led to his becoming Sweden's first and foremost manufacturer in his line. He and his good wife worked hard, but lived well; and they kept before their family high ideals of life. As a result, when their son left the parental roof he was well prepared to take up life's responsibilities. In their family were three girls and four boys, among whom Edward Albert is the youngest, and the only one in America. Two brothers and two sisters are still living in Sweden. Both parents passed away in Sweden, the father at the age of eighty-seven years. Carl Steneberg was prominent in Masonic circles.

As a lad, Edward Albert Steneberg attended the Latin schools of Lund for four years, where he secured a good understanding of botany and horticulture. He served a four years' apprenticeship as gardener, at the same time continuing his study of botany, in which he took a two years' postgraduate course, thus laying the foundation for his later success as a landscape gardener. At the age of nineteen he came to America, sailing from Malmö on the old Thingvalla Line and landing at Castle Garden on April 30, 1882. He worked for the Havemeyers and McCormicks, and filled engagements in Lake Forest, Ill., and in various important municipal centers, where he planned and laid out much beautiful garden work. After a few years he started in business for himself at Riverside, a suburb of Chicago. Here he lived and prospered for twenty-five years; and here he built a residence and reared his family.

At Riverside, Ill., on May 1, 1885, Mr. Steneberg was married to Miss Emma Marie Schaper, born at Elmhurst, Ill., of German parentage. Her father was William Schaper of Elmhurst. He was a railroad man, and section foreman for the Northwestern Railway. Thrifty and enterprising, he saved his money, made some good investments, and became well-to-do. Both he and Mrs. Schaper lived to be more than eighty years old. Mr. and Mrs. Steneberg became the parents of seven children who reached maturity, as follows: Carl William, a restaurateur at Fresno; Edward Albert, Jr., an expressman, residing in the Steneberg home at Riverside, Ill.; Florentin Schaper, a machinist, of Chicago; George St. John, of Sacramento, associated with his father in landscape gardening; Harry Walter, in the mattress-renovating business, residing in Sacramento; Arthur Clarence, in the express business at Riverside, Ill.; and Elmer Herbert, a machinist, residing at Riverside, Ill. A daughter, Frances, died when ten months old. Mrs. Stene-



*E. A. Steneberg*





berg died at Riverside Ill., April 2, 1910, at forty-one years of age. At the time of her marriage she was only sixteen years old, and Mr. Steneberg was then twenty-two. She was a true helpmate, affectionate wife, and loving mother.

About four years after his wife's death, Mr. Steneberg sold his property in Riverside to one of his sons. Since then he has traveled quite extensively in the United States, through the North, East, South, and West. In July, 1920, he arrived in California. Coming to Sacramento, he became construction foreman for the Del Paso Country Club and laid out its golf course, putting in its golf greens and fairways. Since then he has been engaged in contracting, and has done a great deal of landscape gardening in and around Sacramento. His contracts have included work on the estates of several of the city's most prominent families.

In politics, Mr. Steneberg is an independent Republican. In religious faith, he is a Lutheran, having been brought up in the Lutheran Church. Fraternally, he is an Odd Fellow, a member of Paxton Lodge No. 48, in Paxton, Ill. Mr. Steneberg is fond of hunting and maintains an active interest in this wholesome outdoor sport.

**WILLIAM M. REEDER.**—One of the most valued citizens and progressive business men of Sacramento is William M. Reeder, the proprietor of the Reeder Welding and Machine Works. He is a worthy representative of that class of citizens who, while promoting individual interests, also advance the general prosperity of the city. He was born in Atlanta, Ga., on July 31, 1875, a son of William L. and Katie (Maston) Reeder, born in Georgia and Alabama, respectively. The father was a merchant in Atlanta until his death, November 27, 1921, but the mother passed away in 1887. William M. Reeder grew up in the parental home in Atlanta, Ga., and received his education in the public and private schools of that state and also learned the machinist and welding trade. In 1905 he removed to Sacramento, Cal., and for four years was busy at his trade; then he decided to establish his own business and in 1909 his present business was started in a small way on Sixth and M Streets. An increase in business has caused a steady growth until his establishment is one of the largest welding concerns on the Pacific Coast, and he has had to seek larger quarters on Ninth and R Streets. The property is 240 by 160 feet, and here he has built a large brick building. Forty men are employed to take care of the rapidly increasing business. The shop is complete and modern in every particular, and his stock of welding supplies is large and complete. He has built the business up from the ground floor by using his profits to enlarge the plant; the result is he has the most complete welding plant west of Chicago. He has also installed and equipped a machine shop, where he does machine work, and cylinder and crank-shaft grinding. His business not only extends all over California, but over the entire Pacific Coast States and into Nevada and Utah. He has originated many useful devices and inventions which he uses in his plant, and has patented and makes a Fordson brake, which when applied enables the operator to make a shorter turn with the Fordson Tractor.

Mr. Reeder's marriage, in Sacramento, September 13, 1907, united him with Miss Ruth Chapman, a

native of Sacramento, and to them have been born five children: Merlin; Edward; Beulah; Robert and Lewis. Mrs. Reeder is the daughter of Alfred and Katherine (Dickey) Chapman, born in Indiana and Sacramento County, Cal., respectively. Grandfather O. A. Chapman brought the family across the plains to California in pioneer days. Alfred Chapman was a carpenter and builder until his demise in 1907, survived by a widow and seven children, Mrs. Reeder being the second oldest. Mr. Reeder is independent in his political views and fraternally is a member of the Odd Fellows and the Elks, both of Sacramento; he is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce and during the World War was active in the local war drives and work.

#### **RT. REVEREND PATRICK JOSEPH KEANE.**

—Following a long, successful and highly beneficial career in the service of Christianity as a priest of the Catholic Church, Patrick Joseph Keane located in Sacramento in 1921 as auxiliary bishop. He was born in Ireland, January 6, 1872, a son of Jeremiah W. and Mary (Kissane) Keane, both natives of Ireland. Patrick Joseph Keane began his education in the common schools of Ireland, then entered St. Michael's College at Listowel, and later entered St. Patrick's College at Carlow, Ireland; when he came to the United States he entered the Catholic University in Washington, D. C., and was graduated with the degree of S. T. L.

In 1896 the Reverend Keane came West to San Francisco and for three years served as curate of St. Patrick's Church in the bay city; then was transferred to St. Joseph's Church in the same city where he served for ten years. He removed to Oakland, Cal., and for eleven years was rector of St. Frances de Sales Church; he was also dean of Alameda County while serving as rector in Oakland. In 1920 he was consecrated titular bishop of Samaria and auxiliary bishop of Sacramento. On the death of Bishop Grace he was appointed to the See of Sacramento, March 17, 1922. Bishop Keane is well known throughout California, having been a resident here for twenty-seven years, during which time his genuine worth, his active life and his high principles have commended him to the good-will, trust and respect of all with whom he has come in contact.

**RAY T. COUGHLIN.**—An attorney who seems to enjoy an unusual meed of popularity, is Ray T. Coughlin, in the Bryte Building in Sacramento. He was an Oakland boy, born there on March 7, 1892, and his parents were Timothy L. and Elizabeth (Smith) Coughlin. His mother was an early pioneer, while his father came out to California in the eighties; he was an interior decorator, and left behind an enviable reputation for superior work done on the State Building about thirty years ago. Mrs. Coughlin, like her devoted husband, is dead, the worthy couple having rounded out useful and honorable lives.

When the mother settled here after the death of the father, who was accidentally killed, Ray Coughlin attended Christian Brothers College and profited there by both high school and college training. When the mother was taken sick, our subject accepted the post of bookkeeper with the telegraph company, a job he kept eighteen months; and then having fitted himself at a business college to become a stenographer for Charles W. Thomas, he studied law at night, and

at the end of the year was appointed secretary to the District Attorney, Eugene Wachhorst. He continued to study law, and in 1915 he was admitted to practice. After practicing for a year here, he went to San Francisco with Theodore Bell, and on his return to Sacramento, he joined Martin Welsh. In July, 1921, Mr. Coughlin commenced to practice for himself, and he has since been eminent in that field. His national political preferences lead him to affiliate with the Democratic party, but he can also throw partisanship aside and unreservedly endorse a good candidate or measure sponsored by another party.

When Mr. Coughlin married, on February 19, 1917, at Sacramento, he chose Miss Eloise Daroux for his wife, a gifted lady of Sacramento; the center of a circle of devoted friends; and their union has been blessed in the birth of one child, John R. Coughlin. Our subject is a grand knight in the order of the Knights of Columbus.

**JOHN PATTERSON.**—A liberal and enterprising old-timer who has aided materially in the development of Sacramento County is John Patterson, a native of Ireland, born at Kingscourt, County Cavan, June 16, 1839. He came to Galena, Ill., with his parents when he was a boy, and soon afterwards was left an orphan. He was adopted by Chas. Kidder and his wife, who proved to be very kind foster parents, and he came with them across the plains in 1852. Starting on April 5, they came through with ox teams, arriving on August 4, and locating in the mines on Rabbit Creek, Sierra County, where Mr. Kidder also ran a store. After nearly eight years in the mines the family came to the Cosumnes River, in 1859. Mr. Kidder purchased a ranch and engaged in farming. John Patterson was twenty years of age when they came to the ranch; and he entered enthusiastically into farming and it was not long until the operating of the ranch depended upon him. He was equal to it and continued faithfully, taking care of his foster parents in their old age until their passing away. Being the only heir, he became the owner of the ranch.

On May 1, 1878, in Sacramento Mr. Patterson was married to Miss Anna English, a native of Chicago, Ill., who had come to California when she was a child with her mother. Mr. Patterson continued to operate his ranch, making valuable improvements in a large residence and suitable farm buildings, and purchased land adjoining his ranch as he prospered. He now owns 554 acres on Cosumnes River devoted to raising fruit, hops, alfalfa, grain, hay and stock. In 1918 he built a large new comfortable residence where he now lives retired, having rented his lands to others.

Mr. and Mrs. Patterson are the parents of seven children, six of whom grew up; Ellen Kidder, now Mrs. St. Clair, and Cyril both reside in San Francisco; John is an orchardist; Mrs. May Eichenberger lives at Gerber; Mrs. Genevieve Pierson lives at Cosumnes; William died in youth; and Lawrence Lyell was in the United States army, being stationed at Camp Lewis when he died, in 1918, aged twenty-two. Mr. Patterson has always been interested in the cause of education and served as trustee and clerk of Rhoads school district. He also served four years under J. W. Houston. He is a Democrat in national politics, and has served as a member of the county central committee.

**CHARLES A. MOYER.**—A successful artist of Sacramento is found in the person of Charles A. Moyer, proprietor of the Moyer Studios of Sacramento and San Francisco, where are turned out the most artistic show cards seen in these cities. A native son, he was born in Sacramento, March 25, 1896, a son of Charles Hunter and Kate (Bailey) Moyer. The father was a native of Missouri, from which state he came to California. He was a well-known capitalist and financier, and passed away in 1899. His widow is still living at Sacramento.

Charles A. Moyer received his education in the public and private schools of his native city. When his school days were over he engaged in ranching for a short time, and also followed various other occupations until he decided to become a commercial artist. He then entered heartily into the study of the art, becoming master of its details, and since 1912 has successfully engaged in the calling, for which he displays a special aptitude. He has carried on an independent business since 1914. When Congress declared war on Germany, although a married man Mr. Moyer closed his place of business, in 1917, and volunteered his services, enlisting in the Medical Corps of the United States Army, and serving in an ambulance corps. He was stationed at the Presidio, at Monterey, and afterwards at Camp Dodge, Iowa, where he served as sergeant. After the armistice he was honorably discharged, in January, 1919. Returning home, he again opened his place of business and received his old clients. He is a member of Sacramento Post No. 61, American Legion. He purchased a residence at 3616 Second Avenue, where he resides with his family.

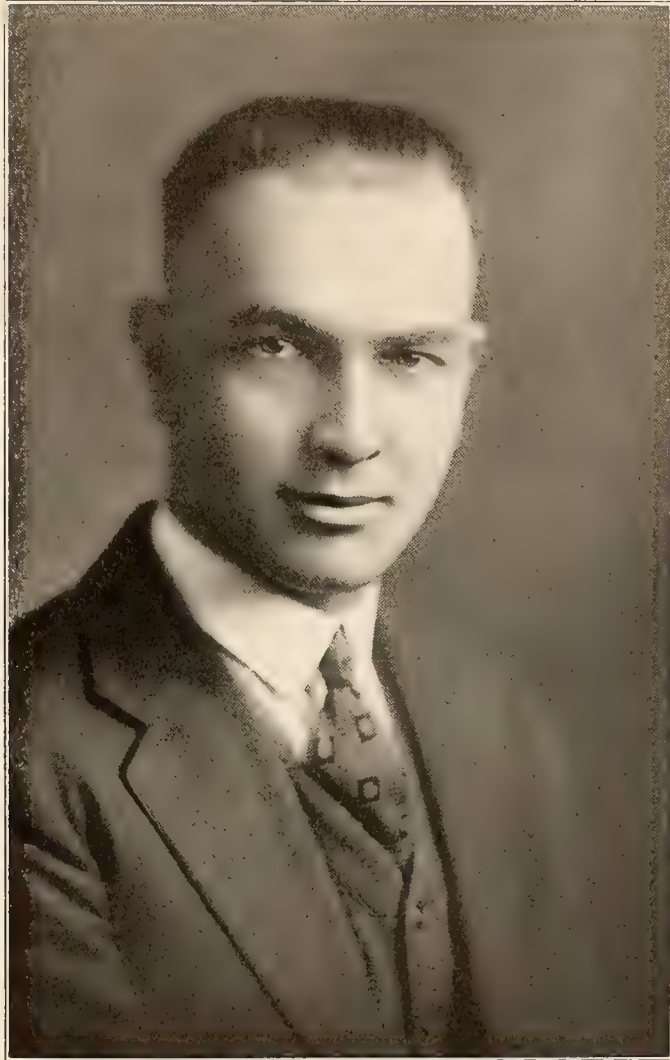
In 1922 Mr. Moyer established a branch studio at 1112 Market Street, San Francisco, and there he also does a very satisfactory business. He specializes in mail-order business, with the result that his work finds a market throughout California, Oregon, Nevada, and Arizona.

Mr. Moyer was married to Miss Harriett E. Benetts, a native of Sacramento, and they have three children, Rita, Charles and Mae. Prominent in fraternal circles, Mr. Moyer is a member of the Odd Fellows, Maccabees and Foresters. He takes a live interest in civic affairs, and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Exchange Club. Fond of sports and of outdoor life, he is a baseball fan and enjoys a game of tennis, and also finds recreation in hunting and fishing. Wherever he is known he is respected, and makes and retains warm friends.

**REV. J. V. AZEVEDO.**—In 1909 the parish of St. Elizabeth's National Church in Sacramento was created by Bishop Grace and Father Azevedo was called as its first pastor. He had been in charge of the Sutter Creek parish and its missions in Amador County. When he assumed charge of St. Elizabeth's parish he thoroughly organized it and immediately began raising funds for the erection of the present church, which is a fine mission style of architecture and was dedicated on February 2, 1913. Owing to the continued untiring work of Father Azevedo the parish was free from debt in 1920.

Rev. J. V. Azevedo was born in Portugal on November 25, 1880, a son of the late J. V. and Mary Azevedo. The father left his native land of Portugal in the early sixties and came direct to the United States and to California, where he engaged in ranch-





*Chas. A. Moyer*





ing at Freeport, Yolo County, for about eleven years. He was very successful, and upon selling out he returned to Portugal and there was married. He lived there in peace and contentment until 1901, when he once again felt the lure of the Golden State and with his youngest son, Anthony, left Portugal and came back to California, establishing a home in Sacramento, where he was joined by his wife and daughter and our subject in 1902. The father died here, respected by all who knew him, and the mother makes her home with our subject, beloved by a wide circle of friends. The son Anthony served in the United States Army for two years during the World War; eight months of the time he spent in France as a member of Battery C, 347th Field Artillery. He returned to Sacramento and is now serving as vice-consul of Portugal for the northern California district.

Rev. Azevedo began his classical and theological studies in his native land, completing his theological training at Menlo Park, Cal., and was ordained to the priesthood by Bishop Grace at the Cathedral in Sacramento in 1904. The St. Elizabeth parish comprises some 250 Portuguese families at the present time, although formerly it included the families of the Riverside mission. Rev. Azevedo is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the U. P. E. C. and the I. D. E. S. and is well known as a man of progressive ideals, and his aid and cooperation can be counted upon to further many measures for the public good.

**HENRY AMES PRIEST.**—Although born at the far eastern end of the continent, Henry Ames Priest has spent most of his adult life in Sacramento County, and he has never had occasion to regret the change from the rigors of the northeast climate to more pleasant surroundings in California. He was born in Palermo, Maine, April 11, 1846, and at the age of ten, in 1856, was brought by his parents to Preston, Fillmore County, Minnesota, and there raised on a farm. He is the son of Otis and Martha (Ames) Priest, natives of Maine, where the father was a farmer. In 1856 they moved to Minnesota and in 1878 they came to California. There were ten children in this family, six boys and four girls. William was in the 11th Minnesota Regulars until discharged, then enlisted in the 156th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving a year, until he died. Arianna, Mrs. Lang, died in Minnesota. Elethea is Mrs. F. Coe, of Maine. Daniel served in the 2nd Minnesota sharpshooters throughout the Civil War. He died in Oakland. John also served in the 2nd Minnesota sharpshooters, and now resides in Washington. Edmund was Captain of Company C, 3rd Minnesota Regiment; he died in Minnesota. James was in Company C, 3rd Minnesota Regiment and died in Oakland. Henry Ames, the subject of this sketch, enlisted in 1864, as soon as he had reached eighteen years, in the 2nd Minnesota Cavalry, and served until the close of the war, being mustered out on April 15, 1865. Henry Ames was detailed for garrison duty at Fort Snelling, Minn., recruited volunteers there and took one detachment to Nashville, Tenn., during Hood's Raid at that place. Mrs. Mary Dixon resides in Hayward, while Mrs. Ann Clark lives in Oakland.

At the close of the war the young soldier returned to Fillmore County, Minnesota, and for two years was superintendent of a large ranch there. In 1873 he made the journey to California, locating in Sacra-

mento, and entered the employ of the Southern Pacific Railway; a carpenter by trade, he helped build the depot in Sacramento, and following that worked on the Southern Pacific hotel at Pacific Grove, Cal. He then worked in that company's shops at Sacramento until 1886, the year of the boom in Southern California, which attracted him to San Diego, where he remained for five years. At the end of that time he returned to Sacramento and was in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railway, until 1915, when he retired from daily occupation, though at times he still does carpenter work in Sacramento.

The marriage of Mr. Priest, which occurred in Cresco, Iowa, October 16, 1867, united him with Lona Winslow Prescott, a native of Prairie du Chien, Wis., a daughter of Amasa and Martha (Winslow) Prescott, born in Belfast, Maine. They settled at Prairie du Chien, Wis., where Amasa Prescott was baggage master on the Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad. He enlisted for service in the Civil War, serving until he died one year later, leaving four daughters and two sons. The mother had passed away before the war, and he had married again. The family moved West and came to Preston, Fillmore County, Minn. There Lona Prescott was educated in the public schools and there she met Mr. Priest. In 1917 they celebrated their golden wedding anniversary at their home. Seven children were born to them: Ernest A., a contractor in Oakland and San Francisco, died aged thirty-six; Dolly, who passed on at eighteen years; Charles H., of Los Angeles; Roy A., Ford agent at Ventura; Mrs. Florence E. Huey; Mrs. Grace H. Dosch, both of Sacramento, and Mrs. Martha Archer, of Auburn. Mrs. Priest is a member of Oak Park Baptist Church, the Woman's Relief Corps, and the National Alliance of the Daughters of Veterans. Mr. Priest has proven himself a worthy citizen of his home city, and has stood ready at all times to do his share in advancing its best interests. Both Mr. and Mrs. Priest are Republicans. He was a member of the Highland Park school board, before that district was annexed to the city; always keeping up his interest in Grand Army matters, he has served in all the chairs in Sumner Post No. 3, G. A. R., at Sacramento.

**LOUIS FICETTI.**—A ladies' tailor whose artistic conceptions and expert workmanship have brought him patrons from near and far, is Louis Ficetti, who was born in Italy on June 18, 1884, but educated in France, so that in the very beginning he had the advantage of two important environments for the cultivation of his taste, and the training of his eye and hand.

In 1910, or at the age of twenty-six, Mr. Ficetti came to America, and having at length reached the Pacific Coast, he entered the service of the "City of Paris" store as head designer and continued there for half a year. In 1911, he came inland to Sacramento, where he established himself in business; and he has been so successful that he now enjoys an exclusive patronage, his reputation for high-class dress-making making it necessary to employ as many as twelve people. He has a suite on the second floor of the Physicians Building. He not only belongs to the Chamber of Commerce, but he has the honor to be a representative in the Rotary Club; and he is a member of the Retail Merchants' Association and also of the Retail Credit Men's Association. Prior to Mr. Ficetti's coming to Sacramento, one could not get a

high-class gown made without visiting San Francisco; but now Mr. Ficetti himself visits New York City every year, to study the latest styles, and this has helped him to build up a fine business from a modest start. In this enterprise, Mrs. Ficetti, who was Miss Catherine Fascio before her marriage, and was educated in Europe and is a very gifted woman, has been of great service to him, helping him to acquire his 600 customers. She is deeply interested in charitable work, and assisted him in various war activities. They are both interested also in out-of-door life, and Mr. Ficetti has a little farm of his own, where he spends his leisure or vacation time. Seeing the need of a high-grade dry-cleaning establishment in Sacramento, and because so much of the best grade of work goes to San Francisco, in 1923 Mr. Ficetti decided to engage in that line of business and with a partner, under the name of the Ficetti Dry Cleaning Company, of which he is president, established a place of business at Thirty-first and S Streets. It is fully equipped with the most modern and up-to-date machinery and appliances to handle all kinds of wearing apparel, and thus absolute satisfaction is guaranteed.

**JOHN LELAND HILL.**—The manager of the Pioneer Wood & Coal Company in Sacramento, John Leland Hill, is a worthy representative of a family long identified with the Golden State. He was born in Sacramento on January 20, 1898, a son of the late John S. Hill, a native of England who came to America when he was a young man of eighteen and for a time located in Michigan. In 1884 he came on to the West, being accompanied by his mother, two brothers, and two sisters, who are now residing in this state. He located in Sacramento, where he engaged in the wood business, later adding coal to his commodity. As the pioneer in the business he built up a good trade, continuing in the same line until his death in 1918, aged fifty-five. He had married Adelaid Zimmerman, whose mother, Catherine O'Sullivan, came to this state as a pioneer in 1851 and here in Sacramento Mrs. Hill, who was born in Eldorado County, is still living. They had two sons, Harold E. and John L.

John Leland Hill was educated in the public schools of Sacramento and finished at St. Mary's in Oakland. He returned to his native city and in 1919 became a salesman with the company he now is so ably managing, being promoted to his present responsible position on December 1, 1921. This company took over the old established business upon the death of the senior Hill, his father having been recognized as the pioneer in this line in the capital city, and the name of Hill is still closely interwoven with the business interests of Sacramento.

John Leland Hill was married to Miss Irene Crowley, a native of the state and representing another prominent family of early-day settlers. She shares with her husband the esteem of a widening circle of friends, and they have one daughter, Barbalee. In national politics Mr. Hill is a Democrat, but in local issues he is a man above party. During the World War he entered the United States Army in the engineer corps and served nine months in this country. As a native son he is interested in all progressive movements for the upbuilding of the state and shows his public spirit by supporting all worthy enterprises.

**CHARLES J. JOHANSON.**—Among the men who, by their own effort and energy, have risen to a place of prominence and influence in the field of ranching endeavor, must be numbered Charles J. Johanson, who was born at Arvik, Vermland, Sweden, on February 21, 1873. His father was a millwright and miller, who built and owned his own mill, run by water-power and grinding with the old burr process, and who became well-to-do and influential in his community. He retired at the age of fifty years, and passed on when fifty-six years old, being survived by his widow, who is now seventy years of age. Their union was blessed with ten children, five boys and five girls, but only four of them are now living, Charles J. and Gustav, who are associated together in farming, being the only two in California.

Charles J. Johanson received a good education in the excellent schools for which Sweden is famous; and while he grew up he assisted his father in and about the mill, thus acquiring habits of industry and economy. At the age of sixteen years he decided to cast in his lot with California, and so came hither in 1889, finding employment on large grain ranches in the Franklin district. He was adept, and soon learned the methods of successful farming in the Sacramento Valley. Choosing ranching for his life occupation, he began farming on his own account in 1903, leasing lands and raising grain and beans, his operations being centered in the locality of Franklin. In time he purchased a farm and sold it, and later bought a second farm, which he also sold, each time realizing a profit.

In Sacramento, on August 20, 1904, Mr. Johanson was married to Miss Ethel Olean Stephenson, born in Sacramento, a daughter of John F. and Lillian A. (Watson) Stephenson, born in Sacramento County and Coloma, Cal., respectively, their parents having crossed the plains in pioneer days. Of their five children, Mrs. Johanson is the oldest. She was reared and educated at Franklin; and she is the owner of a part of the old John F. Stephenson ranch near Franklin; and there Mr. and Mrs. Johanson now reside. Associated with his brother, Mr. Johanson is leasing 1,500 acres of land, 250 acres being devoted to raising beans and the balance to the raising of grain. The work is done with the most modern equipment, including Holt tractors for motive power and a combined harvester, propelled by tractor, for gathering the grain and beans. During the war they farmed 5,000 acres, doing all they could to increase the production of breadstuffs. They also have a dairy, and are members of the Northern California Milk Producers' Association.

The union of Mr. and Mrs. Johanson has been blessed with five children: Alma M. and Carl S., attending the Elk Grove high school; and Thelma E., Fred O., and Jack R. Mrs. Johanson is a cultured and refined woman, and presides gracefully over her husband's home. She is possessed of much native business ability, and is keenly interested in her husband's success, aiding him in every way to gain his ambition. Mr. Johanson is a protectionist and naturally a strong Republican. In religious faith, he is a Lutheran. Fraternally, he was made a Mason in Elk Grove Lodge No. 173, F. & A. M.; and he is also a member of Sacramento Chapter, R. A. M., and also a thirty-second-degree Scottish Rite Mason, being a member of all the bodies of the Consistory in Sacramento.





Chas. J. Johanson  
Ethel. P. Johanson.



**CHARLES G. GROSCH.**—Highly esteemed as one of the progressive and representative citizens of Sacramento County, Charles G. Grosch enjoys exceptional popularity and influence among the business element in the community. He was born June 27, 1877, in Indianapolis, Ind., the son of Samuel F. and Alice (Sayers) Grosch.

Charles G. Grosch was educated in the public schools of Topeka, Kans. He learned the printing trade and also followed the coffee roasting business, in which he has become an expert. Mr. Grosch is the owner of one of the best-equipped coffee-roasting plants in northern California, which he purchased in May, 1922. He employs seven people and handles wholesale business only. He was united in marriage with Ella Darby. They are the parents of two children, Sam and Phoebe, and are associated with the Christian Church, of which he is an active member. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and has a wide acquaintance among the well-known citizens of the community. He is a wide-awake active man, interested in all the local affairs, and respected by all who know him.

**JOSEPH KUENY.**—Extensively interested in viticulture, Joseph Kueny is also one of the owners of the Twin City Garage at Twin City Corners, which has proved a profitable investment. A native of Shasta County, Cal., he was born at Pittville, March 23, 1884, the son of Michael and Barbara Kueny. The father, who was a native of Alsace-Lorraine, came to Missouri when a young man and in 1870 came to California and was for a short time at Sacramento. Later he went to Pittville, Shasta County, where he engaged in farming and in the butcher business. He lived to be seventy-three years old and his widow now makes her home at Sacramento. They were the parents of six children: Frank, Mary, Joseph, Emma, Richard and James.

Joseph Kueny attended the school at Pittville until he was twelve years old, and then, in 1896, he left home to make his own way. He worked at Merrill, Ore., for two years and then for a year at Fall River, that state. He then engaged in sheep raising in Lake and Harney Counties until 1906, when he disposed of his bands and came to Sacramento, where he engaged in the manufacture of cigars for the wholesale and retail trade until 1915, when he sold out this business and went to ranching, leasing 700 acres on Dry Creek, east of Galt, raising grain and stock. He also operated the ranch of his father-in-law, C. M. West. In 1920 Mr. Kueny embarked in the cultivation of grapes and with a partner purchased a forty-acre ranch, about half of it being in vineyard. He sold his interest in this place in 1921 and purchased twenty-four acres on the extension of Cherokee Lane north of Dry Creek. This acreage is in Mission and Zinfandel grapes and has two irrigation plants. In 1922 Mr. Kueny built a garage at Twin City Corners and here he has as a partner, C. D. Van Heusen, an expert mechanic, who operates the garage, where general repair work is done and accessories are sold. Mr. Kueny continues to devote his time to his vineyard interests. He and Mr. Van Heusen also own five acres where the garage stands.

At Sacramento, Cal., January 22, 1910, Mr. Kueny was married to Miss Winifred West, who was born near Galt on the West ranch, her parents being C. M. and America (Baker) West, the father being a pio-

neer of Sacramento County. He has passed away, but Mrs. West still resides at Sacramento. Mr. and Mrs. Kueny are the parents of two daughters, Jean and Merle, and the family have a large circle of friends in this vicinity.

**WILLIAM J. GARDELL.**—An enterprising merchant whose success in his chosen field would lead one to believe that he might also succeed well in other channels of trade, and equally well point the way for other merchants to follow, is William J. Gardell, the popular manager of the prosperous Gardell Candy Company at 319 J Street, Sacramento. He was born at St. Louis on May 10, 1874, the son of John and Madeline (Castine) Gardell; and although he has been called upon to lay to rest his beloved father, he finds it a privilege still to minister to his mother, who is living at Denver.

William Gardell attended the grammar and the high schools of Denver, and while still in his teens learned the candy-making trade, first at Denver, then worked in Spokane and Portland, and finally at Oakland. On October 1, 1914, he came to Sacramento and engaged for his services with the Sutter Candy Company, and within a single year he was able to establish the Gardell Candy Company, according to his own ideals and under his own personal direction. He has done well, and in the busy season he employs twenty people. He is grateful to Sacramento, and is an enthusiastic member of the Chamber of Commerce. He specializes on Gardell's Chocolates, which he ships everywhere.

Mrs. Gardell was Miss Letha Cathcart before her marriage, and she brought with her to California some of the extolled virtues of the housewives of Kansas, her native state. One daughter, Violet, now Mrs. Cecil Oats, has blessed this union. Mr. Gardell belongs to the Elks, and to the Lions Club. He is fond of hunting and fishing. In politics, he is above narrow partisanship and on the lookout for the best men and the best measures.

**WALTER W. CASE.**—Among the prominent and well-known business men of Sacramento is Walter W. Case, the president and owner of the Richardson-Case Paper Co., whose business has steadily grown in extent and importance through the passing years until he is one of the successful and influential citizens of the capital city. His birth occurred in Jackson, Mich., May 28, 1882, and he is the son of Howard H. and Anna (Nichols) Case. Howard H. Case brought his family to California when their son Walter W. was a small child; both parents are living and reside in Alameda, Cal., where Howard H. Case is employed by the A. Schilling Company.

Walter W. Case received his education in the public schools. He was brought up to keep busy; so his spare hours out of school were spent in selling newspapers. After finishing high school, he returned to his native state and entered a printing office in Detroit, where he worked for the following six years. In 1902 he returned to California and took a position with the Bonestell-Richardson Paper Company, remaining with them for five years. Then he was put in charge of a department with the Blake, Moffitt & Towne Paper Company, which he efficiently managed three years. In 1910, in partnership with Charles A. Richardson, his former employer, he organized the present company known as the Richardson-Case Paper Co.; since the death of Mr. Richardson in 1918, Mr. Case



has purchased his interest and is now sole owner of the business.

Mr. Case's marriage united him with Miss Grace Matthews, born in Salinas, Cal.; and they have one daughter, Carmelita. Mr. Case's fraternal relations are with the B. P. O. Elks, and he belongs to the Sutter and Del Paso Country Clubs. He is a Republican in politics.

**HAROLD HUGH ROBINSON.**—Already eminent in the financial world of northern California, Harold Hugh Robinson, the well-known and popular cashier of the Merchants National Bank of Sacramento, exerts an enviable influence for sane development and steady progress. He was born in Stockton, on December 10, 1890, and his father was Hugh W. Robinson, a business man of Sacramento, in which city the family had settled twenty-six years ago. He married Miss Adelheid Hill, the devoted mother of our subject, who favored his grammar and high school training, and inspired him to study law, first having him become a law stenographer. Finance and not legal lore, however, was destined to attract him. He began with the Fort Sutter National Bank as a collector, and gradually advanced through the various departments, until he was made first assistant cashier. J. H. Stephens was vice-president of the Fort Sutter National Bank, and on January 3, 1921, they organized this later institution, opening it formally on that day. On November 28, 1921, they commenced their own bank building, and now they have one of the handsomest bank-homes in the city.

At Sacramento, on June 16, 1915, Mr. Robinson and Miss Grace Green became man and wife; and now Harold H. Robinson, Jr., makes the third member of the happy family circle. Mr. Robinson belongs to the Chamber of Commerce, and he participates in the life of the community through many other organized channels, and is a staunch Republican. He is also a Knight Templar and a Shriner.

**CARLETON LEONARD KATZENSTEIN.**—Prominent among the most representative business firms of Sacramento, Messrs. C. L. Katzenstein & Company, insurance brokers, with offices at 618½ J Street, enjoy an influence always exerted in favor of progress, and well directed through the experienced senior member, Carleton Leonard Katzenstein, a native of Sacramento, he having been born here on September 12, 1890. His father was George B. Katzenstein, who had come to Sacramento as early as 1866, having married Miss Ida M. Richards. Now she is enjoying the fruits of long years of arduous labor, but Mr. Katzenstein passed away in 1909.

Carleton Katzenstein attended the Sacramento grammar and high schools, and then matriculated at the University of California; but owing to impaired health, he was forced to abandon his studies there. At the end of a year and one-half, having recuperated, he joined F. S. Peck, as his collector. He afterwards solicited insurance for Mr. Peck, and a year later the business of the F. S. Peck Insurance Agency was incorporated, and he acted as its secretary until January 1, 1921, when the incorporation was dissolved, and the co-partnership of C. L. Katzenstein & Company was formed. He was secretary of the Progressive Business Club of Sacramento, now the Exchange Club of America.

In October, 1911, Mr. Katzenstein was married to Miss Ethel Mampel, of Orangevale, who shares with

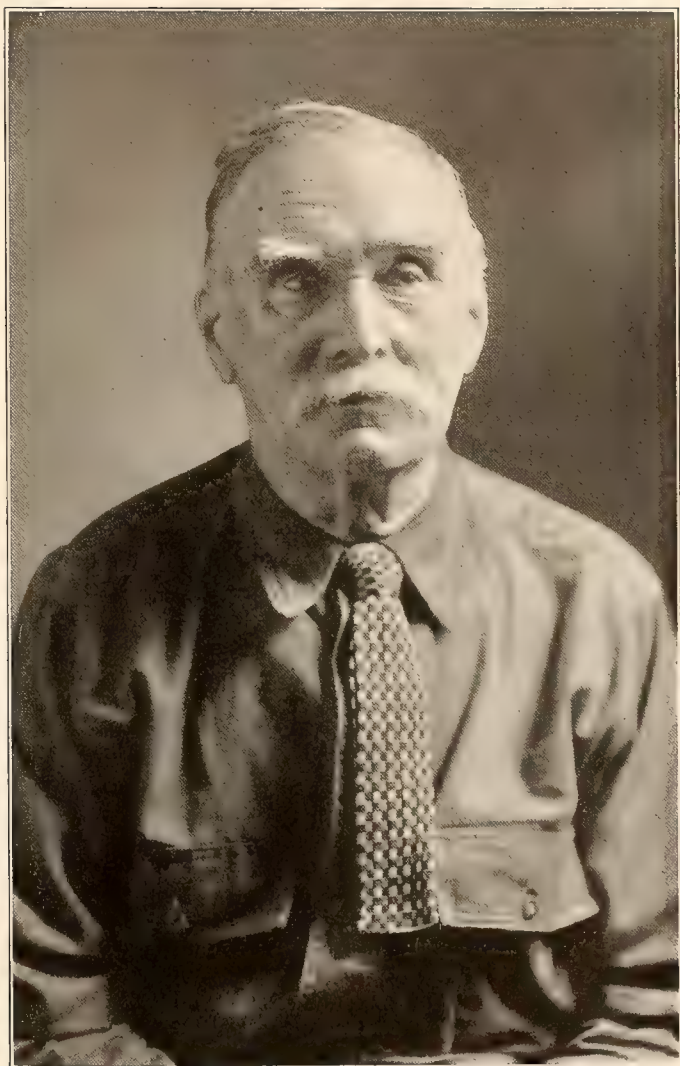
her husband the pleasure of his work as secretary of the Sutter Fort Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West. He has also been a member for many years of the McNeill Club, a men's chorus. He is fond of baseball, and alive to all the other opportunities in Sacramento County for outdoor sport, and neglects no opportunity to foster health-giving pastimes for the public generally.

**HERBERT KING.**—Sacramento County boasts of some of the most successful of California's vineyardists, prominent among whom is Herbert King, of the Don Ray Colony, to the southeast of Dillard Station. He is a native of the Dominion of Canada, and was born at Quebec, on November 21, 1854, the son of Samuel and Hannah King. His father was a chemist, and lived to be sixty-seven years of age; while his mother, who passed away at Quebec in 1920, was 107 years old at the time of her death. Both were highly esteemed by a wide circle of acquaintances, and each of their five children have reflected credit upon them. Ainsworth is the oldest; then come Henry, Emily and Alice; and our subject is the youngest.

Herbert King attended school in Canada, and at the age of sixteen commenced to teach in a Canadian grammar school, continuing in pedagogical work until he was of age, and abandoning that interesting field of activity only when his health began to fail. As a result of this set-back, he went to work in the timberlands in Canada, including Manitoba, and also in Michigan and Wisconsin, where he put in some of the hardest of labor. At Manitoba, on June 29, 1878, he was married to Miss Adeline Rousseau, a native of Quebec, and the daughter of John and Emerentienne Rousseau, of French-Canadian descent. Her father was a farmer, and provided for his eight children in the comfortable style of the farmer-folk of that country and period. These children were John, Philomene, Joseph, Batiste, Sarah, Francis, Adeline (now Mrs. King), and Solomon. Adeline Rousseau was educated in Quebec and grew up to be a gifted, attractive woman. Mr. and Mrs. King lived in Manitoba, where Mr. King worked hard at farming and lumbering, until his good wife died, in 1898; then, feeling that he could not longer endure life amid an environment constantly reminding him of the happy days he and his faithful companion had spent there together, he turned the ranch over to his sons, and came to the United States.

On coming to this country, Mr. King first went to St. Paul, Minn., and afterwards resided for a few months in Carbon County, Mont. He spent about one year at Seattle, Wash., and after that settled in California, landing there the day the American troops returned to San Francisco from their service in the Spanish-American War. He worked in the War Department of the United States Government at San Francisco for a year, and then went to Merced, where he spent the following winter. Returning to San Francisco, he remained there for a few months, and then came to his present place of abode in 1903. He purchased ten acres of land in the Don Ray Colony, devoted to Mission grapes, and here he has been busy ever since.

At Sacramento, in 1908, Mr. King took out his citizenship papers, and he has since exercised the franchise independently, and in the interest of the general welfare. He is doing good work as secretary of the Farm Bureau of his vicinity, and is president of the Don Ray Colony Central Improvement Club.



Herbert Zeig





He is custodian of the Branch Library, and has been a director of the County Farm Bureau since 1920. He and his faithful wife were blessed with nine children. Harold is on the old home ranch in Canada; Clara, Edith, Mabel, Bessie and Alfred are next in order of birth; while Percy and Lilly are the youngest. Hector, the seventh-born, was mortally wounded in the Battle of Vimy Hill, France, while he was fighting with the Canadian troops; he had the distinction of being in the first contingent sent into the World War. There are fifteen grandchildren in the family circle.

**CAPT. BERNARD JOSEPH DOLAN.**—As one of the men who have followed the fortunes of river transportation we find none better known or more efficient than Captain Bernard Joseph Dolan, a native son born in Colusa County, July 24, 1889. His parents were Peter F. and Nellie (Sullivan) Dolan, the former an early settler of the seventies in that county, and it was there the wife and mother died. Later the father moved to Butte City and there he passed his last days.

Our subject attended the local public schools and when he was eighteen years of age he became an apprentice pilot on the river steamer Red Bluff, Captain T. A. Ryan, master. After three years in this service he was made a pilot, operating between Sacramento and Red Bluff. After a year as a pilot, he successfully passed the examination and received his papers as master; since then he has been on the run to San Francisco from the capital city. In all the years he has seen service he has been in the employ of the Sacramento Transportation Company, now having few older in point of service ahead of him.

On November 16, 1913, at Sacramento, Captain Dolan was united in marriage with Miss Rita McIsaac, born in this county. He is a member of the Sacramento Lodge of Elks and of Sacramento Parlor No. 3, N. S. G. W., and of the Masters' Association, Harbor No. 40, in San Francisco. Captain Dolan has an ever widening circle of friends and he is ready to assist all projects for the good of his home city.

**REGINALD GEORGE CLIFFORD.**—A well-trained engineer, whose experience has developed in him to a high degree an invaluable executive ability, is Reginald George Clifford, the chief engineer of the Natomas Company at Sacramento. He is a native of England, but is also an enthusiastic American, willing to assume all of his share of obligation, as well as to enjoy the advantages incidental to American citizenship. He first saw the light at London on March 25, 1882, the son of George F. and Josephine (Gilmore) Clifford, and came with his family to the United States in 1886. His parents were of the sturdy, progressive sort, and when his father passed away, he was lamented by all who knew him. The devoted mother now resides at San Francisco.

Reginald George Clifford went to both the grammar and the high schools, and then entered the University of California for further preparation, graduating in 1905, when he received the B. S. degree. He spent six years with the Western Pacific Railroad, starting in on first location parties, and remained with them until the Feather River course was completed. Then he was a year with the Great Western Power Company, making investigations for power plants, near Lake Almanor. After that, he was for three years with the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, where he

designed, and as engineer supervised the Spaulding Dam; and in 1914 he joined the Natomas Company, and he has been its engineer ever since. He belongs to the Sutter Club and also to the Exchange Club.

Mr. Clifford has made a specialty of irrigation problems, and is therefore deeply interested in the development of Sacramento County. He organized and served as president of the Valley Construction Company, and has been very active as a consulting engineer for large irrigation promoters in the Sutter Basin, and also in District 2047, and the Colusa Basin. He is now the engineer for the Association of Reclamation Districts, and has been instrumental, with those in the same undertaking, in keeping down the rates for the farmer as low as possible.

At San Rafael, in 1907, Mr. Clifford was married to Miss Edna E. Sides, a native daughter of San Francisco; and they have three children, Elizabeth, George and Frederick. Mr. Clifford is a Mason.

**CLIFFORD ALBERT RUSSELL.**—A rising and promising attorney of northern California in whom the people of Sacramento County in particular feel a natural pride, is Clifford Albert Russell, with offices in the Capital National Bank Building. He was born in Sacramento, on October 2, 1891, the son of William B. and Mary (Donahue) Russell. He attended the public schools of his locality, and was then graduated from St. Mary's College at Oakland, and in 1914 he finished successfully the excellent courses of the University of California with the LL. B. degree. He had passed a year to great advantage in the metropolis of the Pacific, and in the year of his graduation from the University, he returned to Sacramento.

He was for years a Democrat, and in February, 1917, he was appointed to the office of deputy district attorney, which he so satisfactorily filled until January, 1923, when he opened his private practice. Being public-spirited, he naturally contributes in every way possible to the advancement of both the city and county of Sacramento. He is a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West, and the Eagles; and he was properly active on all the bond drives during the war.

At Oakland, on April 3, 1916, Mr. Russell was married to Miss Frieda Jerichau, like himself a Roman Catholic. He belongs to the Knights of Columbus, in which he has taken the fourth degree, and to the Young Men's Institute, in which he is a past grand president of the Pacific jurisdiction, and he is also an Elk. Two children brighten the home life of Mr. and Mrs. Russell, and they bear the names, Elizabeth Anne and Clifford A., Jr.

**STERLING P. FORREST, JR.**—The security and future growth of any community depend in a large measure upon the quality of its business institutions, the character of the men who control them and the nature of the policies under which they are managed. An important business concern of Sacramento is owned and operated by Sterling P. Forrest, Jr., dealer in automobiles, whose place of business is located at 1212-14 K Street. The name of Sterling P. Forrest, Jr., is a familiar one in business circles where he is well known and esteemed. His birth occurred in Oakland, Cal., December 4, 1886, his parents being Sterling P. and May Belle (Ferguson) Forrest. The father of our subject came to California in 1880 and was here married to Miss Ferguson. The education

of Mr. Forrest was obtained in the grammar and high schools of Oakland and at the age of sixteen he became an office boy for the Waterhouse & Lester Company of San Francisco, where he was steadily advanced until he held the position of secretary and treasurer for the company. In September, 1917, he removed to Sacramento and in partnership with Leslie F. Rice, formed a partnership for the handling of the Hupmobile for Sacramento County and the agency for the Velie for Sacramento, Eldorado and Placer Counties; this partnership continued until June, 1921, when Mr. Forrest succeeded to the business, and now he handles the Hupmobile and the Packard for Sacramento County. In 1923 a building was erected for the exclusive use of Mr. Forrest, which is modern in every respect, consisting of fine display rooms, offices, service department and painting and repair shop.

During the World War, Mr. Forrest was active in all war-work drives. He gives his political allegiance to the Republican party and is a prominent Mason, being a member of the Knights Templar and Shrine of Sacramento; he is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and Lions, Sutter and Del Paso County clubs. In February, 1921, he married Miss Mattye M. Hippeli, born in Solano County. He is a man of progressive public spirit, interested in the welfare of the city and anxious to do his part in promoting it.

**SAMUEL DOWDIN, JR.**—A prominent citizen of Sacramento County is Samuel Dowdin, Jr., the freeholder of Folsom City. He was born on his father's ranch, one and one-half miles south of Nimbus Station, in that county, on November 24, 1877, the son of Samuel Dowdin, who was a native of Old England, where he first saw light on April 24, 1832. He had come direct to America with his father, who expired while en route to California, the devoted kin being called upon to lay him to rest in the soil of Indiana; and Samuel continued on to California with his oxen, and arrived at Placerville early in 1852. He was a placer miner at Peet's Flat, but the great flood of 1862 swept away all he had acquired of earthly possessions, and he was fortunate to escape with his life. Soon afterward he was married to Miss Orrella Allyn, a noble woman of Scotch ancestry, who had arrived in the Golden State in 1862, having traveled to Placerville by ox team.

Samuel Dowdin, Jr., is the second youngest of a family of five sons and two daughters, the eldest being Robert C. Dowdin, a rancher at Live Oaks in Sutter County. Angeline, the second-born, is now the wife of B. H. Taylor, of Sacramento. Cyrus M. is a rancher at Verona, in North Sacramento. And Charlotte E., the youngest, married C. M. Corbin, of the capital city. Two brothers, Edward and William, are deceased. All the children attended the Kinney School.

Samuel Dowdin, Sr., bought 320 acres in Butte County, at a place called Central House, and removed with his family there; but in 1889 he returned to Sacramento County. His son, Samuel, farmed for himself at home, until he entered the employ of the Natoma Vineyard Company, where he worked for eight years on a vineyard of 2,000 acres, the second largest of its kind in the United States, situated near Sacramento, midway toward Folsom City. At the age of twenty-three, he started work on a steam-dredger, in gold mining on the Mississippi Bar, and for three years he was occupied there; and soon after

that, this plant was turned into an electric dredge, so that since his twenty-third year, he has followed the dredgerman's work in every department. He worked for the Folsom Development Company, and when this was merged into the Natomas Company of California, he still continued with the Natomas Company. He has been an active participator and an eye-witness in this extensive industry and has seen the 500-pound buckets replaced by others each weighing 4,200 pounds.

Full of years and honors, Samuel Dowdin, Sr., passed away on October 1, 1905, at the age of seventy-three, and four years later, at the age of sixty-three, Mrs. Dowdin breathed her last. Both were esteemed and beloved by all who knew them.

Mr. Dowdin is thoroughly patriotic. During the World War he gave splendid support to Liberty Loan drives and to all Red Cross work. He is a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West, and has been president. He is a past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, and has been a delegate to the Grand Lodge; and he is a past master of Masons, belonging to the Natoma lodge, and is a member of the Eastern Star.

**CHRIS R. JONES.**—A thoroughly wide-awake and experienced man of real estate affairs is Chris R. Jones, vice-president of the Hickman-Coleman Company of Sacramento, now residing at 1115 Forty-third Street and having his offices at 724 J Street. His parents were both English, his father, William E. Jones, having married Phoebe Parker; and the mother has passed away. For the past thirty-five years William E. Jones has been engaged in the service of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, in the car shops, and during that time he has never failed to maintain a high standard in his work.

Chris R. Jones went to the grammar and then to the high school, in Sacramento, and for five years he engaged in the newspaper business. Then he was a real estate salesman for five years, and in April, 1917, he became affiliated with, and a director of the Hickman-Coleman Company, the prominent realtors, dealing in real estate and insurance. Two years ago, he was made vice-president of the concern. He is an ex-director of the Chamber of Commerce and has contributed what he could toward making that organization so effective in the expansion of commercial affairs in northern California. He is also one of the organizers and a former president of the Sacramento Realtors' Association.

In 1913, at Sacramento, Mr. Jones was married to Miss Effie Buell, a native daughter of an old and well-known pioneer family; and their domestic life has been brightened by the addition of three children: Warren E. and the twins, Chris R., Jr., and Hugh D. Mr. Jones is a vice-president of the California Real Estate Association and belongs to the Native Sons of the Golden West and the Elks, and he is also a member of the Y. M. C. A. and the Westminster Presbyterian Church in Sacramento. He was formerly director of the Rotary Club. Mr. Jones marches with the Republicans, and in every way seeks to improve civic life by elevating the standards of politics. He was a member of the Board of Freeholders under the charter election, which gave Sacramento the manager form of government, and is a booster for his locality, always striving to support the best men and the best measures.



**WILBUR F. BRAND.**—A young man of progressive spirit and unfaltering perseverance, Wilbur F. Brand has won a creditable measure of prosperity in business affairs and at the present time is holding the responsible position of secretary of the Hickman-Coleman Company, Inc., in which he is a stockholder. He is ever ready and willing to lend aid to meritorious projects that are for the good of his home city and community. He was born in Sacramento, March 19, 1892, a son of George S. and Minnie Alice (Lawson) Brand. George S. Brand came to California in 1880 and became a member of the real estate firm of Curtis, Carmichael & Brand. Both parents are living and reside in Sacramento, and their oldest son is Clyde H. Brand, the attorney.

Wilbur F. Brand received his education in the grammar and high schools of Sacramento, during which time he was circulation manager for the Saturday Evening Post for eight years. After finishing high school, he engaged in the real estate and insurance business and in 1917 became associated with the Hickman-Coleman Company, which is the oldest real estate firm in the capital city.

The marriage of Mr. Brand united him with Miss Emeline Spafford, a daughter of the late Edward Spafford, and his wife Emeline A. Spafford, early settlers of Sacramento. Mr. and Mrs. Brand are the parents of two children, Elizabeth Spafford and Wilbur F., Jr. In politics, Mr. Brand is a Republican and fraternally is past president of Sunset Parlor No. 26, N. S. G. W. He is a director of the Chamber of Commerce, a member of the Lions Club, and Sacramento Lodge No. 6, B. P. O. Elks. For recreation he is fond of duck hunting and holds membership in Gray Lodge Gun Club, and he is a member of the Del Paso Country Club.

**NORMAN H. BATEMAN.**—An experienced, enterprising operator in the building line is Norman H. Bateman, contractor and builder, at Sacramento. A native of Minnesota, he was born at Lexington, on July 5, 1874, the son of Perry and Cornelia Bateman, sturdy pioneers; his father had really been in California during the stirring days of forty-nine, when he made his "pile," not by mining, but by teaming for the miners; but he afterward returned to Minnesota and to what looked better to him—farm land. Mr. and Mrs. Bateman are now dead; but their good works live after them.

Norman Bateman profited by the opportunity to attend the excellent rural schools in Minnesota, and then he helped on the home ranch until he was seventeen years of age, when he began a period of seven years of work in a sawmill. Then he became an engineer, and from his twenty-first until his twenty-fourth year, he was an engineer in a flour-mill. Next, he went to Minneapolis and joined a large construction company as a carpenter; and at the end of six years, he undertook contracting for himself.

In 1907, he came out to California to build a clubhouse at McCloud; and after that, he was for three years in San Francisco. Then, until 1914, he was on a ranch and busy with contracting, and following that, he had charge of the construction work, other than building of the main plant, of a sugar plant at Tracy. Now, with F. S. Waterman, he is engaged in contracting and building in Sacramento, and they have built many of the finer residences here. Mr. Bateman belongs to the Master Builders, and as one

of that progressive organization, has been ever ready to favor anything itself favorable to Sacramento, town or county. In politics he is Republican. In Minneapolis, Mr. Bateman was married to Miss Agnes Fagot, of that city, and they have one child, a daughter named Dorothy. In fraternal affairs, Mr. Bateman is a Master Mason.

**ARTHUR H. LAMB.**—A distinguished architect who has won a permanent place in the esteem of the Sacramento people, is Arthur H. Lamb, of the well-known aggressively progressive firm of Woollett & Lamb, of the Mull building, Tenth and L Streets, Sacramento. He was born in New York City on February 5, 1883, the son of Hugh and Elizabeth B. (Chamberlain) Lamb, well-situated New Yorkers, the family being long at home in Manhattan, and he grew up in a refined circle. Hugh Lamb has passed on to the great Beyond, but Mrs. Lamb continued the center of affection from many friends until November 15, 1922, when she passed away, at her home at Mont Clair, New Jersey.

Arthur H. Lamb attended both the grammar and the high schools of the metropolis, and since his father was an architect, it was natural enough that he should follow in that gentleman's footsteps. After taking a special course in art, therefore, Arthur entered his father's office, and in the year of the great fire and earthquake at San Francisco, he came out to the stricken bay city, where he remained for five years, when he went south to Los Angeles and put in another five years.

In 1917 Mr. Lamb came to Sacramento, and at once became a member of the firm of Woollett & Lamb, taking for his partner John W. Woollett. Together the two gifted men designed many of the finest structures hereabouts, the Physicians building being among the number. Mr. Lamb was married in 1918 to Miss Phyllis Kent of Piedmont. In national political affairs Mr. Lamb prefers the standards of the Republican party, but in local matters he is non-partisan.

**CARL A. LAMUS.**—A very successful man of affairs is Carl A. Lamus, of the well-known firm of Carl Lamus Company, and the Exide Battery Service proprietor. He was born at Minneapolis, Minn., on June 23, 1882, the son of Peter and Emma Lamus, both of whom are now deceased. The mother died when our subject was only four years of age. His father afforded him such elementary educational advantages as were possible through the public school; but at the age of fifteen Carl set out for himself, and from that date began to earn his own living. He had had a good start in life, and the influence of a good home accompanied him in his early career.

In 1902, he came out to California and at Keswick learned the trade of machinist, and in 1904 he entered the employ of the Southern Pacific in Sacramento, where he gained the world's record for boring locomotive cylinders, completing the job in two and three-fourths hours average, day after day. The best record today in the Sacramento shops is eight hours. In 1906, he entered the employ of the P. G. & E., and learned the trade of electrician, and later had charge of installing the Brighton station for the Great Western Power Company. Next he went to Big Bend, where he was in charge of operations until he engaged in his present business in 1911, when he established himself with Chas. H. Graham, in the business



with which his name has long been honorably associated. In February, 1922, Mr. Lamus succeeded to the ownership of the business and now employs fifteen persons.

Mr. Lamus was married to Miss Elizabeth Kauffmann, a native of San Francisco, and she has proven an excellent helpmate. Mr. Lamus is a director in the Chamber of Commerce at Sacramento, and he belongs to the Rotary Club of the same city. He is a Scottish Rite Mason and a Shriner, an Elk and an Odd Fellow, and is fond of fishing, bowling, golf, and baseball, and is a member of the Del Paso Golf and Country Club. In national politics he is above mere party lines and narrowness; in local affairs, he is, first, last and all the time a good "booster," devoted to the section in which he lives and thrives.

**EDWARD S. CRAWFORD.**—A representative business man of Sacramento who is widely esteemed because of his practical experience and highly progressive methods, is Edward S. Crawford, of the Edward S. Crawford Motor Company, of Sacramento. He was born at Smith Center, Smith County, Kans., on February 20, 1880, the son of Alford Floyd and Laura (Eldridge) Crawford, worthy pioneer folks, of whom the father is now dead. They gave such educational advantages to their son as were possible in that time and place, but at fifteen the lad was compelled to go to work. He found employment in the manufacture of bicycles, in which corner of the industrial field he worked hard for eight years; he then took up the automobile business in various places, and in 1913 came to Sacramento, as manager for James F. Pieper. On January 1, 1920, the company with which he is at present connected was established and immediately secured his services. Mr. Crawford belongs to both the Rotary Club and the Chamber of Commerce. In matters of national political import, he is a Republican; but he favors a more non-partisan stand on local issues.

Mr. Crawford married Miss Flora Summers, the ceremony taking place at Cheyenne, Wyo. Her home was in Denver, Colo., but she was a native of Toledo, Ohio. Mr. Crawford is an Elk. He spent five years in the Colorado National Guards, and during the World War rendered effective service by helping with the home guards, and also in the Liberty Bond drives. Deeply public-spirited, Mr. Crawford is particularly interested in Sacramento County, and leaves no stone unturned to assist in the great work of having it come to its own, and as speedily as possible.

**RICHARD P. TALBOT.**—An attorney not only well-versed in jurisprudence, but particularly familiar with the practice of law in California is Richard P. Talbot, a native of Missouri, where he was born at Fayette, in Howard County, on March 21, 1873. His father, William Boone Talbot, had married Miss Maria Payne, a gifted and charming woman who passed to her eternal reward when our subject was two years old. Mr. Talbot is still living, in comfortable retirement at Tulsa, Okla.

Richard P. Talbot attended the ordinary public schools, and then matriculated at Central College, at Fayette. He next studied law in Senator Samuel C. Major's office, in Fayette, and in 1895 was admitted to the practice of law in Missouri, and for several years had an office at Fayette. In 1899 he came out to Arizona and settled at Prescott; and for sixteen

years he practiced there. He was also the district attorney for Yavapai County for a term; but in 1915 he decided to leave the state and remove to Sacramento, and since March 15 of that year he has been an honored member of the California Bar. His knowledge of the practice of law in other states has not only enabled him to be of greater service to his patrons, but has often made it possible for him to render a real service to some colleague more limited in experience; Mr. Talbot's urbanity and willingness at all times to do the other fellow a good turn have made him a valued source of counsel, so that he is popular among all who have any dealings with him. He belongs to the bar associations of the state, the county and the city.

A nephew of Rev. Dr. Ethelbert Talbot, the distinguished Episcopal Bishop of Pennsylvania, Richard P. Talbot was married, on December 16, 1902, to Miss Stella M. Jackson, of Bartow, Florida, the ceremony taking place at Bartow. One daughter, Miss Dorothy, has blessed this union. In fraternal affiliation, Mr. Talbot is an Elk; and in politics he is a Democrat.

**WILLIAM ALBERT WEIGT.**—One of the worthy representatives of the commercial interests of Sacramento is William Albert Weigt, proprietor of the Sterling Electric Company, whose place of business is located at 907 Eighth Street. He was born in Biggs, Butte County, September 13, 1879, and is a son of S. A. and Emma (Miller) Weigt. S. A. Weigt was one of the original forty-niners, and the mother of our subject was born in Sacramento, a daughter of Antone Miller. S. A. Weigt is deceased, but the mother now resides in Oakland.

Reared in the parental home, William Albert Weigt began his preliminary education in the grammar school. Subsequently he became a stenographer, and four years were occupied in the study of law. Then he attended preparatory school and Stanford University in Palo Alto, after which he entered the California National Bank in Sacramento, occupying a position with that institution for the following four years. Then he was in the employ of the Wells Fargo Nevada National Bank in San Francisco for one year. Removing to Oakland, for five years he was with the Central National Bank. Returning to Sacramento, he conducted an apartment house for his mother on Eleventh Street; then he took a position with the John Deere Plow Company and was also with the Electrical Supply Company. Desiring to become independent, he organized his own electrical company in 1918, known as the Sterling Electrical Company, which was incorporated the same year, and he was made the president. In 1921 the company was disincorporated, and he now operates an independent company. This company does all kinds of electrical construction work and a complete line of electrical supplies are always on hand; seven men are employed to take care of the steadily increasing business.

Mr. Weigt's marriage united him with Miss Charlotte Schaden, a native daughter of California, born in Sacramento, and they are the parents of one son, William Albert, Jr. Mr. Weigt is a prominent Mason, being a Knight Templar and a member of the Shrine. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Sacramento and politically is a Republican. During the World War he was active in all the war work drives and in the Chamber of Commerce work.

**FRANK SARTI.**—An experienced business man, thoroughly posted as to his corner of the great field of world industry, whose hard work, thrift and exemplary enterprise have brought prosperity, is Frank Sarti, the popular manager of Messrs. Rossi & Company, the well-known florists, at 921 K Street, Sacramento. He was born in the province of Lucca, Italy, first seeing the light in a farm-home near Lucca, on September 28, 1889, and he came to America in 1907. Making his way west to Tacoma, Wash., he worked for wages with the Northern Pacific Railroad, and later he found employment in a lumber yard in the same place. Then he worked for the Seattle Steel Company; and when he had learned to speak English, he was put in charge of the giant shears in the scrap-yard. These shears were used in cutting up scrap iron, and were the largest on the Pacific Coast. While in Seattle he attended night school and thereby gained a better knowledge of English; and he then started to learn the florist business, and in order to do so, put in five years with the Messrs. Rosaia Bros. in Seattle, but the World War having involved the United States, he went to work for the government in the ship-yards of Seattle and Portland. After the war, he went to Los Angeles, and there he worked for a local florist, getting the newer and more modern ideas; and in 1920 he went to San Francisco.

There Mr. Sarti entered the employ of the Rossi Company, and was soon made head clerk in their Oakland store; and when Mr. Rossi decided to open a branch in Sacramento, he chose Mr. Sarti as the man best-fitted for the new responsibility. Mr. Sarti, therefore, opened up the Sacramento branch in September, 1921, and from the start it has proven a real success. One of the Messrs. Rossi has the distinction of being the man to originate the now world-wide popular phrase, "Say It With Flowers"; and Messrs. Rossi & Company of San Francisco, are the largest wholesale and retail flower dealers in California, having branch-stores in Oakland, Sacramento, Fresno, and Reno, Nev. Mr. Sarti belongs to the local order of Moose and also to the Eagles.

**PATRICK MATTHEW BOYLAN.**—To have rounded out a full life, doing his part in the work to which Providence had called him, and making his contribution to the building up of the commonwealth cheerfully and to the best of his ability, is a record of which any man may be proud, and among such we find Patrick Matthew Boylan, whose sterling qualities are attested to by the many friends made here during nearly a half century of residence. A native of County Cavan, Ireland, he was brought to Providence, R. I., as a boy, and reared there. In 1854 he made his first trip to California by way of the Isthmus, and on arrival mined for a time in Eldorado County.

Returning to his eastern home, Mr. Boylan married there Rose McAteer, born in Belfast, Ireland, and he then became engaged in railroad work in Providence for a period. The lure of the West proved too strong, however, and in 1859 the young couple came to Sacramento, via the Isthmus, and settled down to make their home in the new surroundings. Mr. Boylan entered the employ of the Capital Gas Company, and for forty-three years he was a trusted employee of that concern, for many years serving as engineer of the plant; to remain

with one concern for so great a length of time shows a character made up of stability and true worth and also that these qualities were appreciated by his employers. Three children blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Boylan, and two of them are now living: Nellie A., and Mamie Boylan. Mr. Boylan passed to his reward in 1901, leaving many friends to mourn his loss, as well as his devoted family.

**THOMAS ANTHONY FARRELL.**—Thomas Anthony Farrell, an attorney-at-law in the capital city, was born in Sacramento, March 3, 1888. His father, Edward J. Farrell, came to Sacramento from Ireland in 1870. His mother, Margaret (Haley) Farrell, is a native of California. Edward J. Farrell was an employee of the Southern Pacific Railroad at Sacramento for forty years.

Thomas Anthony Farrell attended Christian Brothers' College, Sacramento, after which he attended Santa Clara College, and then entered the law office of J. W. S. Butler, where he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1915. He was chief deputy district attorney under Hugh B. Bradford for seven years, when he resigned; and since 1921 he has practiced his profession in the county of Sacramento. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the California State Bar Association, and the Sacramento County Bar Association, in which he is a member of the board of governors.

At Elk Grove Mr. Farrell was married to Miss Ida M. de Roza, a native daughter of Sacramento County. Mr. Farrell is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Native Sons of the Golden West, the Eagles and the Elks.

**GEORGE F. POWELL.**—A representative and successful business man, who did his part nobly in the upbuilding of the city of Sacramento was the late George F. Powell, a prominent manufacturing jeweler. Mr. Powell's birth occurred in Milroy, Rush County, Ind., August 21, 1870, a son of Thomas and Margaret (Reiff) Powell, natives of Tennessee and Kentucky respectively, who removed to Milroy, Rush County, Ind., after their marriage. When George F. was one year old the family removed to Rushville, the same state, and there he attended school. When fourteen years of age George removed to Fort Scott, Kan., and there he completed his education, and there too he began the jewelry business with his older brother, William R., as Powell Bros. After many years of successful business, George F. sold his interest and removed to Mena, Ark., where he also followed the jewelry business, continuing until 1906, when he removed to California and located in Sacramento and established the jewelry firm of Powell, McKee & Company on K Street. This business was conducted for about ten years, when Mr. Powell took over the business, continuing in the old location until the Forum Building was completed. Then he took up his location in that building and engaged as a manufacturer and retail jeweler, meeting with deserved success until the time of his passing in October, 1920.

Mr. Powell was a man of artistic taste and was original in his ideas and designs. His manufactured product was highly appreciated and popular. His specialty was Masonic and Elk charms and emblems, but he also manufactured all kinds of jewelry. His Elk emblems were very fine. They were made from



elks' teeth secured from an Indian trader in South Dakota, and they were sold all over the United States.

Mrs. Powell was in maidenhood Miss Alice Faber, her marriage to Mr. Powell occurring in Sacramento, April 7, 1916. She was born in Portland, Ore., but reared in Stockton, Cal. Since her husband's death Mrs. Powell assumed the management of the business he left her and continues manufacturing, a business she learned under the preceptorship of Mr. Powell, and with the same ability carries out his plans and ambitions. Mr. Powell was a Democrat politically, and fraternally was prominent as a Knight Templar and thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, as well as a popular member of the Elks.

**DR. MINNIE A. SEAVEY.**—Well-known in Sacramento, and with high standing in her chosen profession, Dr. Seavey has the distinction of being a native daughter of the state and descendant of one of the early Argonauts. Her father, Robert T. Seavey, was a native of New Hampshire; he crossed the plains, arriving at Sutter's Fort in October, 1849, and later engaged in mining in Georgetown.

Dr. Seavey received her earlier education in the Sacred Heart Convent of Oakland, and later she studied medicine in Cooper Medical College, San Francisco, graduating with the degree of M. D. in 1907. After one year spent in the Children's Hospital of San Francisco, she came to Sacramento and established her practice. Dr. Seavey is a member of the County, State and American Medical Associations.

**JOHN JURACH.**—Many features of life in the city of Sacramento contribute to make the California capital an earthly paradise, but none gives greater comfort than the Peacock Cafe, at 1020 Sixth Street, one of the best-appointed and best-conducted restaurants anywhere in the Golden State. Its proprietor is John Jurach, a native of Dalmatia, Austria, who was born on May 22, 1878, the son of a captain of a sailing vessel; but as he did not care for the sea, he learned the shoemaker's trade with his brother. In 1901 he came to the United States and washed dishes in a restaurant at Denver; and later he worked as both a waiter and a cook. With two partners, he ran a cafe in Denver, on Laurimer Street, for thirteen months; and in 1904 he came to California. He worked in a cafe in San Francisco, and later was assistant manager in a cafe in San Jose. After the big fire in 1906, he ran a small cafe in a shanty at the corner of Kearney and California Streets, and later he conducted a restaurant opposite the custom house. He went to Sacramento on a visit, and later in San Francisco opened a cafe opposite the Phelan Building, at the corner of Grand Avenue and O'Farrell Street. After that, he was proprietor of the Plaza Cafe, at Mason and O'Farrell Streets.

Going to Sacramento in 1910, he opened a small place on Third Street, between J and K Streets, originally called the Mississippi Kitchen and one of the oldest places in the city, and later known as the Lounge Restaurant; and in 1912 he removed to his present place on Sixth Street. It was at first a small room, which was later enlarged; and now he has a finely appointed cafe. He has been successful from the start. He owns his own dwelling, and two sets of flats at 814 T Street and 1825 Eighth Street. He has established a reputation for good food and good

cooking. He belongs to the Retail Merchants' Association.

At Sacramento, on October 9, 1913, Mr. Jurach was married to Miss Minnie Valerio, of Dalmatia, Austria, a lady with special gifts which have enabled her to become the best of helpmates and a most invaluable companion to her ambitious husband.

**PETER J. NUSBAUM.**—An American in everything but birth and a Californian since he was six years of age, Peter J. Nusbaum has demonstrated his ability as a public servant in many ways and now is the efficient superintendent of the City Cemetery at Tenth and Y Streets, Sacramento. He was born in Germany on April 28, 1878, the son of William E. and Katherine Nusbaum, who came from their native land to California in 1884, settling in Sacramento. Here the father spent his last days and here the mother is still living, surrounded by a large circle of admiring friends.

Peter J. Nusbaum attended the Sacramento schools and then began an apprenticeship to learn the trade of sheet metal worker, following it in the shops of the Southern Pacific for eighteen years. Leaving the employ of this company in 1917, he entered the service of the city of Sacramento as superintendent of the City Employment Bureau, serving one year; then he served as inspector in the street department. He again entered the employ of the Southern Pacific in the passenger car department and in October, 1921, he was appointed to his present position. In every position of trust Mr. Nusbaum has given the best that is in him to satisfy those whom he serves.

Mr. Nusbaum is a member of Sacramento Lodge No. 6, B. P. O. Elks and is fond of out-of-door life, spending his vacations in whipping the streams for fish. He is public-spirited, and is highly respected by all who know him.

**MRS. LINA CAZAU.**—Sacramento, as one of the most favored sections of all California, boasts of many successful business women, among whom may be mentioned Mrs. Lina Cazau, a native of Switzerland, who came here, when a young lady, February 25, 1896. A brother, Henry Frei, had preceded her to California nearly three years before, on April 28, 1893, and she crossed the wide ocean to join him. He was a butcher, and in that necessary field made his mark in the capital city, although later, in partnership with his sister, he established a laundry. They worked hard, and made a success of the venture, which they termed the Paris French Laundry of Sacramento, and located at Seventh and M Streets, advertising it widely as a hand laundry; but the place was small, and they had little capital, and so their progress was slow.

After they had been wrestling with their problems for three years, they bought the corner of M and Eighth Streets, and moved the laundry plant into a brick building, which stood there. In time, modern machinery was installed, and they gradually built up a good business. On May 26, 1916, the brother died. He had made a visit back to see his mother in July, 1908. After his death, the sister, our subject, carried on the business alone until March 29, 1920, when she sold the business and good-will. She retained the building, which has since greatly appreciated and is now a valuable business corner. She also owns the residence next to the laundry, and improved



property in Oak Park. She is very loyal to the city, and never loses an opportunity to work for its best interests.

Mrs. Cazau is a member of St. John's Lutheran Church and the Ladies' Aid Society, in which organization she enjoys much the same enviable position as did her brother in the circles of the Moose, the Swiss Society and the Butchers' Association of Sacramento. She has taken trips back to Europe, first in July, 1910, to visit her mother, who was then alive. After a six months' stay she returned to Sacramento. In July, 1922, she made another trip to settle some business affairs and to visit old friends and scenes, and on her return brought her sister with her to America.

**AUGUSTUS JAMES AFFLECK.**—A young man of sterling worth is Augustus James Affleck, who, by strict integrity and close application to business, has been amply rewarded for his industry and perseverance. He was born on February 23, 1893, at St. George, Utah, the son of James Thomas and Elizabeth (Hardy) Affleck, his father being a well-known physician and surgeon at Sacramento.

Augustus James Affleck received a very liberal education. He attended the elementary schools of Utah, and upon his arrival in California, at the age of sixteen, he became a student in the California high schools, graduating from Sacramento. In 1916 he received his Ph. G. degree from the University of California, and in 1920 he received his A. B. degree in Bacteriology from Stanford University. For one year he was engaged in research work for Stanford University. During his course at college he practiced pharmacy. In 1921 he opened his own place of business in the Elks' building in Sacramento. He is an expert bacteriologist and pharmacist and carries a full line of physicians' supplies, etc. His pharmaceutical work is confined solely to prescription work.

Fraternally, Mr. Affleck is an Elk and a member of the fraternity Kappa Psi. He is also a member of the Society of American Bacteriologists. Politically, he is a Republican and is deeply interested in the welfare of his community.

**FERNANDO GREGORY CIFUENTES.**—A deservedly popular and respected citizen of Sacramento, Fernando Gregory Cifuentes holds the respect of all who know him. He was born on May 29, 1895, in Sacramento, the son of Gregory and Frances (Herrera) Cifuentes, and is one of their ten children, the following seven of whom are still living: Elvira, Joseph, Albert, Captain Marshal, Fernando G., Valerio and Bernice. When Gregory Cifuentes left his native land of South America, he went to sea and traveled all over the world for twenty-five years; then he came to Sacramento in 1876 and soon found employment with the Sacramento Transportation Company, and for more than forty years he has been a river pilot on their boats, and is still with the company as one of their valued employees. The maternal grandfather, Antonio Herrera, was born in Chile and came to California at the age of eighteen, arriving on his eighteenth birthday, July 13, 1849. He went to the mines and was one of the discoverers of the richest mine in Eldorado County. Eventually he retired in Sacramento and died here at the age of eighty-six, in 1918. His wife died in 1911. They had six children, three now living, Mrs. Frances Cifuen-

tes, Peter, and Mrs. Dolores Castello. By a former marriage, Mrs. Herrera had a son, F. G. Albonos, and he survives.

Fernando Gregory Cifuentes attended the public and parochial schools. He learned sign painting, at which he worked for three years; then was employed for one year by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. Starting out as a fireman on a boat for the Sacramento Transportation Company, he worked his way up, and received his pilot papers in April, 1920. Mr. Cifuentes is a Republican. He is very fond of fishing. He is an active worker, taking a keen interest in all that pertains to the development of the community.

**ROBERT F. CHARLEVILLE.**—The rapid development of the automobile has very naturally rapidly developed various industries connected with its making and remaking; among which is that of auto-painting, in Sacramento so very well represented by Robert F. Charleville, of 2019-2021 O Street. A native son, he was born at Oleta, in Amador County, on October 15, 1869, the son of Frederick and Gabriella (Jameson) Charleville, pioneers who ventured together into the far West. Mr. Charleville came across the great plains from Missouri in 1852, being accompanied by his devoted wife. For a while, he undertook teaming, and then he had a hotel at Sutter Creek; but by 1882 he was compelled to lay aside the toil of life, having worn himself out in his arduous career as a man who rendered the world a practical service. Mrs. Charleville survived until 1918, and closed her record as a woman of honor and intellect, a good neighbor and a devoted friend.

The Charleville family came to Sacramento in 1876, and so it came to pass that "Bob" attended the Sacramento schools. Then he learned carriage painting, and in time, when the automobile began to come in, auto-painting. He painted the first automobile so treated to a new coat in Sacramento, and he executed the neat and interesting job on his premises at 2019-2021 O Street, where he has been for the past twenty years. Mr. Charleville has now the most modern fire-proof auto paint shop in this section of California.

**ALBERT GEORGE PAPE.**—A contracting painter whose reputation as an artistic decorator and a skilful sign-maker has extended throughout Sacramento County, is Albert George Pape, who was born in Germany, on August 26, 1880, the son of William and Minnie Pape. He attended the excellent schools of that country, and when sixteen years of age came across the ocean to the United States, and for a while, in the East, continued his schooling, learning English. He had begun to learn his trade as a painter and decorator, in the Old World, while he attended school at night, and when he came to Chicago he was able to get employment as color man with a decorating firm doing a large business. In all that he did, he tried to attain the highest and best results, regardless of the immediate financial returns, and thus he built up an enviable reputation for both ability and dependability.

During 1911, he came to Sacramento and worked as a journeyman for five years, and then he embarked in business for himself. He decorated the Bret Harte Hotel at Grass Valley, the Butte County National Bank, at Chico, the Deering Bros. shoe store

in Sacramento, the Stoll Hotel in the same city, and the Igo Hospital; and he finished many of the inner houses, including the Jack Mayden home, and the Sutter Candy Store. Now his flourishing business has grown to such proportions that he is able to give steady employment to six men. He is fond of his trade, and spends much time improving himself, and keeping abreast of the times. This is probably the easier for him on account of inherited ability, for his father was a noted pictorial artist of Germany, and did much work for the German nobility. He belongs to the Master Painters' Association and the Builders' Exchange. In politics, he is a Republican.

When Mr. Pape married, he chose for his wife Miss Vesta Russell, a native daughter, by whom he has had two children, Karl and Louise. The entire family enjoy an agreeable popularity on account of their local patriotism, each seeking in some way to boost Sacramento, town and county.

**J. IGNATIUS SILVA.**—A native of the balmy Azores, who has made good in this the great Pacific commonwealth, is J. Ignatius Silva, who was born in 1885, and first came out to the United States and California in 1902. His father, M. I. Silva, had married Miss Mary Joseph Martin, and they followed our subject to the New World, arriving in Sacramento in 1907. Here they prospered, bettering their condition, and making the world better for their having lived and labored in it. Mr. Silva is dead, but Mrs. Silva is still living.

J. Ignatius Silva attended school in the Azores, and after reaching California, was engaged in various occupations. Then he worked in the wineries, and there learned both the cooper and the carpenter trade, following the latter by preference. In partnership with his two brothers, he managed a company which makes wine, about 65,000 gallons a year, buying the grapes, and selling for medicinal and sacramental purposes. The winery is located on Folsom Boulevard.

On January 3, 1923, Mr. Silva was united in marriage with Miss Helen Mary Azevedo, a native daughter of Sacramento County, and a daughter of J. Louis Azevedo, an old-time resident of Sacramento.

Mr. Silva is a Roman Catholic, and belongs to the Knights of Columbus, in which he is a Knight of the third degree. And first, last and all the time, he is a patriotic American.

**J. FRANCIS BYRNE.**—Widely known as among the most popular of Sacramento business concerns, the California Expert Cleaners, of 1910 Q Street, have enjoyed an enviable trade ever since the proprietor, J. Francis Byrne, opened shop there. He was born at El Dorado, Cal., the son of Joseph and Margaret (McAvoy) Byrne, now deceased, the former an early miner, and both now remembered as worthy pioneer settlers.

J. Francis Byrne was educated in both public and private schools, having commenced his educational training at Oakland. He then followed mining for some time, broadening the range of his practical experience. In Sacramento, he became a solicitor for a cleaning establishment, and after a while he was able to buy out others who were interested in the enterprise. Since September, 1921, he has been the sole proprietor, and at present he employs ten people, and operates three auto-cars. He uses only

the most up-to-date equipment and the most modern methods, and it is little wonder that he enjoys both quality and quantity of trade.

The marriage of Mr. Byrne, in 1902, to Miss Harriet Sparks (the ceremony occurring in Sacramento) united him with a charming native daughter of Placer County. He enjoys his own hearth and the pleasure of the company of his children, four sons and a daughter. He likes hunting and fishing, and is fond of baseball. In politics a Democrat, he is public-spirited, and deeply interested in Sacramento County, and never wants for a good friend in return.

**CHARLES SMITH.**—A successful poultryman whose experience has not only enabled him to build for himself, but has permitted him to point the way to those who would emulate and follow, is Charles Smith, of the Don Ray Colony, situated southeast of Dillard Station. A native of England, he was born in Manchester on November 1, 1873, the son of Robert and Ann (Berry) Smith, worthy folks who lived and died in their native country. Robert Smith was a pattern-maker, and few enjoyed a better reputation for superior workmanship. He lived to see his sixtieth year, as did also his wife, the mother of twelve children. Agnes and William are both deceased; Harry and Charles are in the Don Ray Colony; Fred and Ernest are also deceased; Frank is in England; Anna and Percy lived to be only six months old; and Albert, Harold and Robert are in England.

Charles Smith went to school for a while at Hyde, in England, later supplementing his studies through courses at the excellent evening schools, and when ten years old he started to work, getting employment in a spinning mill. When fifteen years of age, he started to learn the trade of fitter and turner, and served his apprenticeship as a machinist; and he worked at his trade and studied the poultry business until he came out to California. On March 1, 1904, he reached Los Angeles, and for a year he worked in that city at his trade; and in 1905 he came to Sacramento County and was one of the first to purchase in this section of the Don Ray Colony, selecting ten acres and engaging in both general farming and the poultry business, as he had always wanted to do from young manhood. He has remained on that ranch ever since, adding to his land until he owns thirty acres. He built a home and poultry houses, sufficient to enable him to keep at least 1,000 laying hens, and to carry on a very successful business. He has also dealt in all kinds of feed, representing San Francisco houses. He is a member of the Farm Bureau and a charter member of the Poultry Producers' Association, and at present is a trustee of the Don Ray Colony district school and clerk of the board.

At Hyde, the interesting suburb of Manchester devoted almost entirely to the manufacture of cotton, on September 2, 1897, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Katherine Brooke Cook, a native of Cheshire and the daughter of Samuel and Eliza (Brooke) Cook, the former a foreman in a cotton mill and the father of eight children, bearing names as follows: Harry, Alice, Ada, Katherine B., Anna, Emma, Maggie and Rachael. Katherine attended the same school at Hyde as did her husband, so that they have schoolday memories as a part of their pleasant recollection of Old England. The bride's father lived to be eighty-five years old; the mother breathed her last at the age of sixty-one. Three children blessed this union,



Hilda, Frank, who is at home, and Robert. Hilda married James Dent Webb, of Paradise, Butte County; and she is now the mother of two children, Muriel and Charles Walter. Mr. Smith became a citizen at Sacramento on June 12, 1911, and supports the best men and measures.

**HANS NOPPER.**—An experienced, progressive poultryman who has something to show for his hard work and liberal investments, is Hans Nopper, of the Don Ray Colony, situated southeast of Dillard Station. He is a native of Alsace-Lorraine, and was born there, in the city of Strasbourg, on March 7, 1887, the son of Joseph and Bertha (Sebenmann) Nopper, the former a manufacturer, who owned a cotton factory, and died in the Fatherland at the age of forty-two. Mrs. Nopper is still living, at the age of sixty-three, enjoying the hospitality of her son's home in the Colony, the center of a circle of devoted friends. Four children have grown up to call her blessed: Carl, Bertha, Ann and Hans.

Hans Nopper attended both the grammar and high schools of Switzerland, and when sixteen years old went to sea and spent five years before the mast, sailing throughout the world on English and Norwegian vessels. In 1907, he reached California and Oakland, and there, as a journeyman, he followed the carpenter's trade. At the end of ten years, however, he moved into the Don Ray Colony, in Sacramento County, and there purchased twenty acres of land. He built brooder and chicken houses, set himself up in the poultry business, and with such success that he now aims to have at least 1,500 laying hens, which he cares for in the most scientific manner.

In 1907, Mr. Nopper became an American citizen, and as a patriot, he served in the late war. He enlisted in the American army on February 19, 1918, and was sent to the Department Brigade at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., where he remained for only six days. He was then transferred to Camp Meade, Md., and joined the 304th Field Signal Battalion, and there trained in Company C for six months, and he was next transferred to the six-inch Heavy Field Artillery, at Camp Meade. He was there for the balance of his enlistment, or five months, and after the war returned to his ranch in the Don Ray Colony.

**ALBERT L. WHITE.**—The career of Albert L. White has manifested business enterprise and progressiveness, and he is the owner of a fine orchard and has had considerable experience raising crops on his ranch. He was born September 18, 1888, the only son of the late Lincoln White, who was born September 30, 1862, in Iowa. Lincoln White and his wife were the parents of three children: Albert L., the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Mabel Leonard and Edna, both of San Francisco. Albert's mother passed away in 1898 and his father married Mrs. Carrie Ash, of Sacramento. The family resided at the old White home in Sacramento, which was established in 1880. Lincoln White was prominent in the state bar association for many years. He was a true sportsman, having shot a grizzly bear in the vicinity of his mountain cabin, which he built and named "Auto-Rest," before the day of the automobile. This cabin is located in Trinity County midway between Red Bluff and Eureka on the state highway. Politically, Lincoln White was a Republican, and he passed away September 6, 1921.

Albert L. White graduated from the Sacramento high school in 1906 and the same year secured a position in the city engineering department. In 1908, he entered the ranching business with his father and they engaged in the raising of sheep and wool-growing. In 1911, Albert L. White had 8,200 fine turkeys, and he conducted this profitable business until 1915. At that time, fancy dressed birds averaged the price of from twenty to twenty-three cents per pound on the San Francisco market, but he was obliged to give up this enterprise on account of the organization of the Natomas Reclamation District. Prior to 1917, Mr. White was farming about 5,000 acres which he devoted to wheat, and during the World War he engaged in bean-raising on a large scale, producing as many as 12,000 bags yearly. After his father's death, Albert L. White became half owner and general manager of the extensive holdings of the White estate. The recent years have brought many changes in ranch development on the White ranch and recently the ranch was set out to a fine orchard of peaches, pears and prunes.

On October 3, 1911, at Sacramento, Albert L. White was united in marriage with Miss Ethel G. Fredericks, the daughter of Charles J. and Millie (Riehm) Fredericks, whose sketch will be found on another page. They were blessed with three sons: Jack Lincoln, Charles Albert and Henry F. Mr. White and his family are very fond of outdoor life and are often seen at their mountain retreat, known as "Auto-Rest," which was built by his father. Both Mr. and Mrs. White are very fond of fishing, Mrs. White being a boon companion to her husband. Mr. White is very active and retains the energy and ability which have always distinguished him in his enterprises, and he has unbounded faith in the future of his community.

**MRS. MARY FREYER.**—An able woman who has demonstrated much ability in the commercial field as the wide-awake manager of a growing local mercantile establishment, is Mrs. Mary Freyer, a native of Germany, but now the merchant of Dillard Station. She was born in the province of Posen, the daughter of Henry Gerth, a farmer by occupation and a musician by profession, who had married Miss Wilhelmina Schüller. When only eight years of age, she accompanied her father and mother to the United States, and they settled at Chicago, where her mother breathed her last, in August, 1872. The worthy couple had four children, Agnes being an elder sister, and Charles and William, younger brothers.

Mary Gerth attended the good schools in Chicago, and on January 2, 1881, she was married at Chicago to Gustave Julius Erdmann, a native of Germany, who had crossed the ocean in the same ship with her, and whom she met again in later years. They settled for a while at La Cygne, Kans., and then moved to Rogersville, Mo., where he was active as a railroad man. They had six children. Charlotte is Mrs. Edward E. Johnson, of Sacramento. John was the second in the order of birth. Lida, Mrs. George Luethey, and Elsie, who married W. K. Potter, live at Denver, Colo. Margaret, Mrs. John Ruff, is in Los Angeles, and William in San Francisco.

After the death of her husband, Mrs. Erdmann moved to Denver, and from there on to Chandler, Okla. On September 1, 1905, Mrs. Erdmann married August Freyer, also a native of Germany; and from



Oklahoma they came to California, and lived for a couple of years at San Francisco. In 1918, attracted by the future prospects of Dillard Station, she moved inland to this center, and opened a grocery store; and ever since she has afforded this convenience to the farming community, she has done well with her enterprise. Mrs. Freyer, having come to exercise and enjoy the political franchise, marches under the banners of the Republican party; but she is first, last and all the time an American, and is one of the best possible boosters for Dillard Station and Sacramento County.

**AMOS WILLIAM NORRIS.**—An expert in twentieth-century building is Amos William Norris, who was born at Sacramento on July 29, 1885, the son of Wilbur William and Mary (Gross) Norris—the former a boy of two years when he came out to California by way of the Horn, the latter a native of Lincoln, in Placer County, California. Mr. Norris, who was also a contractor in building, and his good wife are still living, esteemed by the many who have known them as worthy representatives of old pioneer families.

Amos William Norris attended the public schools, and then he went to the best business college available; with such excellent results, in his studies, that he was able to take charge of his father's business, in 1910, and make it his own. Since then he has built some of the finest residences in the city, including the Curtis warehouse, the finest of its kind in the state. He has come to make a specialty, in fact, of warehouse construction, and has put up, sometimes within the shortest time on record, some of the most attractive structures hereabouts. He has thus set a pace, and established a standard in construction, while never allowing the trend to deviate or the quality to deteriorate, and it may well be ascribed to him that he has done much to form a healthy and artistic public taste in architectural art. He is a member of the Board of Freeholders, and in that official capacity is also able and disposed to exert what influence he can for the betterment of the community at large. He is president of the Sacramento Builders' Exchange, and a director of the Chamber of Commerce. In national politics, he is a Republican.

On July 5, 1903, Mr. Norris married Miss Maggie Cox of Sacramento. They have three children, Wilbur J., Nilan E., and Walter A. Mr. Norris is a thirty-second degree Mason, a Shriner, an Odd Fellow, a Woodman of the World, and a member of the Sciots, and belongs to the Sutter Club.

**JAMES E. BOWEN.**—A prominent place among the hardware dealers of the county must be accorded James E. Bowen, the well-known proprietor of the popular Bowen's Hardware Store, in Sacramento. A Hoosier of the very progressive sort, he was born at Clay City, Ind., on October 2, 1885, the son of J. M. and Rose (Bailey) Bowen, who came to California with their family in 1893. J. M. Bowen was a master in the hardware trade, and with the cooperation of his son, he established the present firm, in 1917. Their headquarters are at 2951 Thirty-fifth Street, and there they carry the most complete stock of high-grade, but very reasonable, wares and furnishings and materials, making it a delight for either housewife or builder to inspect their display and reserves.

James E. Bowen went through the grammar and high schools, and then put in fifteen years with the

Thompson-Diggs hardware concern, familiarizing himself with the business. He had already spent four years in San Francisco in getting a good introduction to the hardware trade; so that the almost twenty years of experience have enabled him, since joining with his father, to carry on an exceptionally successful business. Mr. Bowen takes a very live interest in furthering trade conditions generally, and he is a member of the Merchants', the Retail Merchants', and the Oak Park Merchants' Club, and the State Hardware Association, and also of the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce.

In 1912, Mr. Bowen was married to Miss Hazel Woods, a native daughter of Sacramento, and they have three children, Lois, Beth and Gale. When the lure of outdoor life calls him away from work, Mr. Bowen delights in hunting and fishing, thus recuperating for another drive forward in the daily activities of one of Sacramento's most representative commercial houses.

**JAY H. SMITH.**—The lure of the land and agricultural life has ever had an attraction for Jay H. Smith, who is now residing on his beautiful and well cultivated orchard home eighteen miles east of Sacramento, consisting of ten acres planted to vineyard, prunes and almonds. He was born in Sangamon County, Ill., July 5, 1873, the eldest son of Jacob and Harriet (Gould) Smith. Jacob Smith was born in Germany and was a lad of six years when he accompanied his parents to America, where they settled at St. Louis, Mo. At sixteen years of age he enlisted as a drummer boy with Company C, 7th Missouri Volunteer Infantry and was in active service throughout the Civil War, serving under Generals Sherman and McPherson. After his return to civilian life, he engaged in farming and was married to Miss Harriet Gould in Sangamon County, Ill.; and later removed to Hamilton County, Nebr., where he took up a large tract of land and also served as justice of peace of his township; he was an energetic citizen of his section and a leader among the members of the G. A. R. He passed away in 1916 at the age of seventy years.

Jay H. Smith received a good education in the Nebraska schools and in 1892 the family came to California, locating at Orangevale, which at that time was a frontier section of California when not more than 200 acres of land was under cultivation as orchards. The family located on ten acres and later added another ten acres to the original purchase. The mother of our subject is now living retired at Hayward, Cal.

The marriage of Mr. Smith occurred at Orangevale and united him with Miss Annie C. Rickey, a native of Nevada, who accompanied her father, A. R. Rickey, to California. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Smith; Ernest resides in Humboldt County, Cal.; Leroy resides in Oakland, Cal.; and Viola is in the University of California at Berkeley. In 1902 Mr. Smith purchased ten acres, which he has developed into one of the show places of Sacramento County; he also owns desirable real estate in the city of Sacramento. For the past twenty-three years, Mr. Smith has had charge of the engineer work of the Orangevale water-works. He has taken an active part in the development and progress of the Orangevale section of the county. Today there are 2,300 acres in highly productive orchards and vineyards in contrast with 200 acres thirty years ago; Mr. Smith has served as

school trustee of Orangevale and for five years was postmaster; he has also served as deputy sheriff and deputy constable of the town. Fraternally he is affiliated with Folsom Lodge No. 64, I. O. O. F. During the World War he worked untiringly for the success of the different drives of the community.

**ALEXANDER CULBERSON HENRY.**—A highly esteemed official, widely known and popular among the fellow-members of his fraternal order throughout the state, is Alexander Culberson Henry, the efficient custodian of the Masonic Temple at Sacramento. He is a Canadian by origin, having been born at Toronto, on August 28, 1866; and has father was Alexander Henry, who had married Miss Ruth Hunter. They were well-situated citizens of the great domain to our north; and they lived and died in their country, esteemed and honored.

Alexander Henry improved his opportunities in the grammar and high school courses of the Canadian city, long famous for its popular education, and then he became a tonsorial artist, and worked at his trade for twelve years. His skill also secured for him a ten-year contract with the Southern Pacific, and he was stationed by them at Rocklin. He reached California as early as 1891, and in 1911 came to Sacramento, where he was a foreman for three years with the Union Oil Company. After that, he mined for a couple of years at Placerville, and then he was engineer for the St. Francis Hotel for two years. In all of these varied engagements, Mr. Henry had exceptional opportunities to study human nature and also to be himself drilled in loyal, dependable service; and it is not surprising that in March, 1922, he should be appointed to the very responsible post of custodian of the Masonic Temple, at Sacramento. His experience, his natural liking for work, his temperament and desire to serve—all these have drawn to him a wide circle of good friends, who are gratified that he should be placed where he is.

In the year 1890 Mr. Henry was married to Miss Eliza Hamilton, of Canada, an accomplished woman who has materially helped her husband to attain to his present encouraging advancement; and their one son, Culberson Hamilton, bids fair to do high honor to the family name. He spent a year in the American service overseas, during the World War, and he is now one of the staff of the state forestry, helping to do the great work annually accomplished by that invaluable department. Mr. Henry is a Knight Templar Mason and a Shriner.

**JOHN A. CONWAY.**—What progress, scientifically and commercially, the drug trade in California has effected, is well demonstrated in the activities and the prosperity of the Oak Park Drug Company, at Oak Park, Sacramento, whose proprietor is John A. Conway, a native of the bay city. He was born on June 1, 1875, the son of M. H. and Isabella (Johnston) Conway, pioneer folks who were joined in matrimony in San Francisco. They very cheerfully met the heavy responsibility of living in an earlier era, when the hard work of state development lay before them; and they did what they could to make of California a truly Golden State. Mrs. Conway is still living, the center of many devoted friends.

Trained in the grammar and secondary schools of San Francisco, John Conway was apprenticed early to

learn the drug business in a practical way, and afterward he attended college, was graduated and received his certificate. He came to Oak Park in 1909, and established this business, in which he has been so successful. The store was not adequately equipped for trade when he first took hold of it, for Oak Park had only a few people in it; but now he carries a full line, attractively displayed and offered at reasonable rates, and the resident in the Oak Park neighborhood no longer needs to journey to town for anything in the line of drugs or accessories.

In 1914 Mr. Conway was married, at Sacramento, to Miss Rose Cahil, the daughter of a miner, from an old pioneer family. They both are fond of the beauties of the natural world in Sacramento County, and Mr. Conway is an enthusiast for fishing and hunting. He belongs to Sunset Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West, and also to the Elks. In matters of national political moment, he prefers the guidance of the Republican party.

**WILLIAM R. GREEN.**—A rancher whose well-earned experience has enabled him to speak with authority on California agricultural conditions, is William R. Green, widely known for his trim acreage at Wilton. He was born near Jackson, in Amador County, on October 22, 1881, the son of William Orange Green and his good wife, who was Miss Francis Gebhardt before her marriage, and was a native of Germany, while Mr. Green came from New York. He came out to California when a lad, accompanying his parents, who settled in Amador County; and there he followed farming most of his life. He died at the age of seventy-one, living to be three years older than his wife; both were highly esteemed for what they actually were, and were mourned in their departure. They had seven children: Ida, Mayme, Rose, William, Charles, Ethel, and Hazel.

William R. Green attended the Jackson district school, and thereafter, until he was twenty years old, helped his father. Then he became an employee of the Standard Electric Company, now absorbed by the Pacific Gas & Electric Company, at Electra; and he teamed for them in Amador County for three years. He then purchased a livery stable at Jackson, which he conducted for the following five years, and when he sold out, he purchased his present ranch of seventy-five acres at Wilton, known as part of the Putney Ranch, and moved onto that property in 1911, since which time he has conducted a first-class dairy there. He has at present about twenty-six milch cows, and raises alfalfa. He is a Republican in matters of national political import, and stands pat on the platforms of the G. O. P., as being best for the farmer.

At Stockton, on May 9, 1910, Mr. Green was married to Miss Ellen Alta Gritton, a native of Volcano, Amador County, and the daughter of George A. and Margaret (Johnson) Gritton, the former a native of Knox County, Illinois, and a son of George Gritton, a native of Kentucky. George Gritton came to California in the gold rush, and mined for a few years; and then he got into public work in Amador County, served for four years as coroner and public administrator, and was then elected to the office of treasurer of that county, and held that office for sixteen consecutive years. He had just been re-elected for a term of four years, when his death occurred, and he



passed away in his sixty-sixth year. He was a highly-esteemed citizen, and left a very enviable record as a public official. Mrs. Gritton, the mother of Mrs. Green, was a native of Helsingland, Sweden, and a daughter of William and Ellen Johnson, and came to the United States with her parents when she was two years old. They first settled in Illinois, and later, in 1859, came to California and settled in Amador County, and there Margaret was reared and educated. She still resides with the Greens on the Wilton ranch, enjoying life at the age of seventy-two. Mrs. Green has a sister, Lucy Georgia Gritton, who also makes her home on the Green ranch. Four children have blessed the married life of Mr. and Mrs. Green; and they are Duan, Evan, Donna, and Donald Burton by name. Mr. Green belongs to the Jackson Lodge of Odd Fellows, and to the Encampment at Sutter Creek.

**JO. H. SHEPARD.**—The ability and enterprise of Jo. H. Shepard have materially aided the growth and advancement of Sacramento and as yard superintendent of the Friend & Terry Lumber Company his capabilities have been utilized in various directions with gratifying results. Sacramento is his native city, where he was born May 28, 1891, a son of L. G. and Elizabeth Maude (McDermitt) Shepard, the former born in Yreka, Cal., and the latter in Nevada. L. G. Shepard was identified with the Friend & Terry Lumber Company for over thirty years. He passed away in April, 1922.

Jo. H. Shepard received his education in the grammar and high schools of Sacramento, and his first position was as a yard man with the Friend & Terry Lumber Company; he has steadily advanced through the many departments until he now occupies the responsible position of yard superintendent for this extensive firm, the largest of its kind in this section of California.

The marriage of Mr. Shepard united him with Miss Edna Frances Morrill, a native of Boston, Mass., and they are the parents of one daughter, Louise Gertrude. Mr. Shepard is a Republican in his political preference.

**LEE DOUGLAS MOORE.**—A contractor well acquainted with conditions in California, and who, therefore, knows the ins and outs of his field of activity, is Lee Douglas Moore, who undertakes hauling, dumping and excavating, using the best of trucks and the most modern appliances. He was born in Lincoln County, Missouri, on April 4, 1887, the son of Thomas Henry and Martha Jane (Wyatt) Moore, both natives of the Iron State. Both Mr. and Mrs. Moore attained to the good old age of ninety years. They came to California in 1909. They were the parents of eight children, four boys and four girls, among whom our subject was the fourth child in the order of birth.

Lee Douglas Moore went to the public schools of his district, and then he attended Buchanan College for a couple of years. After that he lived on a Missouri farm until he was twenty-one, and then he was married to Miss Anna Kertley Craighead of Missouri, after which the young couple continued to farm there for a couple of years.

In 1910, unable longer to repel the alluring attractions of California, Mr. Moore came out to the Coast and located at the city of Richmond; and there he engaged in contract-hauling and other heavy work,

which he continued until September 1, 1916, when he bought an auto-truck. In December of that same year he came to Sacramento, and he has done the hauling for the excavations at the new Capitol buildings, and the new Senator Hotel; and he also gave several months to the California Packing Company's job. His business has grown, and he keeps five trucks busy all the time. Mr. Moore is never so busy, however, that he cannot give some time to a first-class game of baseball; and he is fond of outdoor life generally. His one son, Thomas Duff, shares these hobbies and tastes. Mr. Moore favors the principles of the Democratic party.

**JAMES J. NIX.**—A scientific, yet eminently practical rancher, whose up-to-date methods and almost astonishing results, demonstrating the resources of Sacramento County soil and climate, have long been a source of interest to others ambitious, like himself, of attaining a high goal, is James J. Nix, living upon his trim farm some two miles southwest of Wilton. He was born in Knox County, Tenn., on March 23, 1874, the son of Eben and Martha (Hunter) Nix, the former a native of South Carolina, while Mrs. Nix came from Tennessee. There they were married, and there Mr. Nix cultivated a farm of 300 acres, in Knox County. He lived to be sixty-six years old, while his devoted wife, who breathed her last in 1918, reached the grand old age of ninety. They had a family of ten children, each of whom reflected the high character for which they were universally esteemed; William, John and Nute being the eldest, James, the subject of our story, the fourth in the order of birth, and the remainder Joann, Allen, Mary, Elizabeth, Clarcy and Margaret.

Owing to the peculiar social and economic conditions of the community and section in which he started life, James Nix had little opportunity for schooling, and he helped his father faithfully upon the home farm until he was twenty-one years of age. Then he hired out on farms, generally for dairying, in Tennessee, and on leaving that state, in 1911, he went to Texas, and worked there for a season, thence to Wichita, Kans., and then moved on to Grand Junction, Colo., where he stayed for a short time, and again proceeded on to Cedar Edge, Colo., stopping there only for a little while.

In 1912, Mr. Nix came to Wilton, Cal., and first bought sixteen acres of bottom land on the Cosumnes River, and to get a start, he lived in a tent, while he cleared some of the land for farming. In this way, he succeeded in paying for the farm. He raised fine crops of beans on this bottom land, and he has since erected a suitable dwelling and farm-buildings there. He has also added to this acreage from time to time, until he now owns seventy-two acres of bean and cattle land, and also vineyard. Mr. Nix has a fine lot of domestic fowls upon his place, including about 100 Guinea hens, and he raises turkeys, ducks and geese, the place being especially adaptable for the latter. His sons help him, and by their combined hard work, they accomplish much.

The first time Mr. Nix married, the ceremony occurred in 1894, in the home-district of the bride, Knox County, Tennessee, when he made Miss Caroline Collins his bride. Her parents were Carr and Emeline (Dorr) Collins, and they came of old Tennessean families. The union was blessed with seven children. Stella is Mrs. W. S. Spivia, of Don Ray Colony.



Victor is in Kansas City. Ida has become Mrs. A. Chalmers, of Elk Grove. Mary is Mrs. Chester Colton, who lives on an adjoining ranch. And the younger members are Edna, James and Ralph. Mr. and Mrs. Nix had five grandchildren through this line, Mrs. Spivia having four children, Gladys, Leonard, Bernice, and Leland, and Mrs. Chalmers a daughter, Clara Chalmers. The first Mrs. Nix died September 25, 1908, mourned by all who had come to esteem and love her. Mr. Nix married a second time at Wilton, on February 3, 1922, when he and Mrs. Katherine Kelly, a native of Saunders County, Nebraska, became man and wife. Before her first marriage, she was Katherine Lungershausen, a daughter of Frank and Amelia Lungershausen, a Nebraska family, in which state her father was well-known as both a blacksmith and farmer by trade. Her father died a young man of thirty-two, but her mother is still living at Sacramento. She was one of a family of four children: Albert, Rudolph, Anna and Katherine. She married, in time, Daniel D. Kelly, a native of Nebraska, the wedding occurring twenty-one years ago, and later they came out to Sacramento, where he was an employee of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. He died about fifteen and one-half years ago, leaving an excellent record for usefulness. Mr. Nix is a Republican in politics.

**ALFRED W. BAKER.**—Sacramento has long been noted for its thoroughly equipped, superior garage service, due in part to such experienced and energetically progressive managers as Messrs. Livingston & Baker, who own and direct one of the best headquarters for motorists, at 2837 Thirty-fifth Street, to be found anywhere in Sacramento County. Alfred Baker was born at Oak Park, on March 2, 1893, the son of Wellington and Phillipinia (Kirchner) Baker. His father came out to California from Pennsylvania, about 1888, and here met and married Miss Kirchner, who was a native daughter from Pilot Hill; and as pioneers they did their part in improving conditions about them, and passed away mourned by all who knew and valued their worth.

Having finished his studies, Alfred Baker learned the machinist's trade, commencing when he was fifteen years old, and thus grew up in machine shops. What he did not already know, his inquiring mind led him to master; and he was able, at an age when some young men are just beginning to find themselves, to boast an equality with the full-fledged hand-worker. The general result was that when Mr. Baker was ready to present himself for the most serious technical work, he had no lack of confidence in his ability to meet any emergency.

In April, 1921, he formed the partnership noted, with L. E. Livingston, of Sacramento, and they handle the Chevrolet car, carry a full line of supplies, and employ three men to do the expert repair work required. Their garage is one of the interestingly busy places of Sacramento, and speaks well for the preparations made to take care of the ever increasing number of Chevrolet-users, and of the larger number of motorists generally.

It will always be a great satisfaction to Mr. Baker that, despite the claims upon him of his artisan work and business ventures, he responded to the call of his native land, and served on behalf of the United States in the World War. He was ten months in France,

braving many dangers as a messenger and runner, and was in several engagements at St. Michel, in the Argonne, and at Lys-Scheldt.

**THEODORE C. POOLE.**—The life history of Theodore C. Poole is a record of the interesting and successful undertaking of a man who has known how to avail himself of opportunities. A native son of Sacramento County, he was born on Andrus Island, April 29, 1876, a son of Francis and Sarah (Norman) Poole, both natives of Illinois. Francis Poole crossed the plains to California with ox teams in 1852 and mined until 1860, when he returned East and was married to Miss Sarah Norman. Before returning East he had purchased a ranch on Andrus Island and to this ranch he brought his bride, where they resided until 1882, when they removed to the vicinity of Sacramento, where he farmed. Eight children were born to them: Albert; Minnie; Anna; Theodore C., our subject; Alice; Blanch; Edward; and Ernest. The father passed away at the age of sixty-five, the mother surviving him until she was seventy years old.

Theodore C. Poole attended the American River district school and from his boyhood learned farming. At twenty-one years of age he leased 160 acres and engaged in fruit-growing on Andrus Island; his present ranch home is a portion of this which he purchased, and is devoted to orchard and asparagus-growing. A believer in cooperation as the best means for marketing the farmer's crops, he is a member of the California Pear Growers' Association.

At San Francisco, in November, 1908, Mr. Poole was married to Miss Eva Rice, a native of Susanville, Cal., daughter of George and Anna Rice, early settlers in Lassen County. One son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Poole, Theodore, Jr. In 1918 Mr. Poole erected a fine residence on his ranch. He is a Democrat in politics and fraternally is a past grand of the Isleton Lodge, No. 108, I. O. O. F. He was made a Mason in Franklin Lodge, F. & A. M., at Courtland; and he and his wife are members of the Rebekah Lodge at Isleton, of which Mrs. Poole is a past noble grand. For eight years, from 1915 to 1923, Mr. Poole served as justice of the peace of Georgiana Township.

**JOSEPH FRANCIS NEVES.**—One of the land-owners and successful asparagus growers is Joseph Francis Neves, who came to the United States from the Azores Islands when he was eighteen years of age. His birth occurred at Fayal, October 16, 1876, a son of Manuel Francis and Mary Gloria (Paniero) Neves. Manuel Francis Neves went to Brazil, South America, when he was a young man and spent twenty years farming there; he returned to Fayal where he married and reared a family of five children: Rosie, of Fayal; Mrs. Francis Charamuga, of Ryde; Manuel, living at Fayal; Joseph Francis, our subject; and Anna, also of Fayal. The father of our subject died at the age of eighty years, the mother is still residing at Fayal, aged eighty years.

Joseph Francis Neves received a public school education at Fayal and at eighteen came to America and spent five months at Newport, R. I.; then he removed to Santa Clara County, Cal., where he spent seven years working on ranches throughout the county; in 1898 he removed to Sacramento County and worked in the delta for one year.

The marriage of Mr. Neves united him with Miss Josephine Smith, a daughter of John Smith, repre-

sented elsewhere in this history. She was born near Ryde, on Grand Island, and was educated in the Georgian school. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Neves spent two years on the John Smith ranch; then leased the Joseph Green ranch, 340 acres, for the next thirteen years; the family then removed to San Jose, but only remained for one year. In 1922 the family settled on seventy-five acres willed to Mrs. Neves by his father; Mr. Neves also owns seventy acres south of Ryde on Grand Island, which is devoted to general farming. Nine children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Neves, seven of whom are living: Joseph, who is married and has a son, Walter; Ernest, Albert, Lillian, Vernal, Juliet, Gerald, Julia and George, both deceased. Mr. Neves belongs to the U. P. E. C. Lodge of Rio Vista and the I. D. E. S. of Isleton. Mrs. Neves is a member of U. P. P. E. C. at San Francisco. They are Republicans in national politics.

**STEPHEN FREDERICK BOVYER.**—A representative California business man is Stephen Frederick Boyer, the wide-awake and progressive manager of the Rickenbacker Sales Company at 1205-1207 K Street, Sacramento, in which city he was born, at the corner of Third and M Streets, on October 29, 1878, the son of Stephen T. and Elizabeth H. (Davis) Boyer. His father was a pioneer who came to California in 1854, and was a carpenter by trade, which he followed for a time; later he was a captain on the boats plying between Sacramento and Red Bluff on the Sacramento River. He died on July 30, 1922. Mrs. Boyer, devoted wife and mother, died in 1918.

Stephen F. Boyer attended the local Sacramento schools, and at the age of twenty-three, attended a business college, which training was of especial advantage to him, for he had left the school room at the age of fifteen and gone into the shops of the Southern Pacific, where he worked for three years. For five years he was a pilot on the Sacramento River, and leaving the water he worked in the store owned by John G. Miller. He left there to join the Earl Fruit Company as private secretary to C. F. Holland, a post he filled with credit for six or more years. Next he was private secretary to Thomas H. Longton for four years, and next a branch manager for the Henderson-Longton Company, at Reno, Nev.; then he was with the same company as city salesman in Sacramento for a year, and still later was in business for himself.

In March, 1920, Mr. Boyer established the P. & B. Company and handled standard makes of automobiles, continuing as manager of that concern until he sold out to become the manager of the Rickenbacker Sales Company, one of the most effective agencies in northern California for the extension and safeguarding of the interests pertaining to motoring, and one of the best-equipped headquarters for this high grade motor car. He has the coupe, the sedan, the phaeton and the sport roadster. This company is also the distributing agent for Sacramento County for the Castoline Oils, the most effective lubricating oil on the market. The company employs three salesmen and maintains its own service shop, and in several ways it points the way for others to follow. Mr. Boyer was one of the originators of the Appleby Plan for the disposition of the so-called used cars in Sacramento City, a plan that has proved a great boon to the motor car dealers.

At Sacramento, on June 21, 1903, Mr. Boyer was united in marriage with Miss Hattie Albertina Rounds, of San Francisco, a gifted lady and Native Daughter of the Golden West, and they both are deeply interested in the past as well as the future of Sacramento County. Mr. Boyer is fond of hunting and of all out-of-door sports and is ready and willing to assist in the promotion of all worthy enterprises that will benefit his home city and state.

**JOSEPH L. KNOWLES.**—The supremacy of Sacramento, both city and county, is nowhere better attested than in the enviable position and influence of her lawyers among the members of the California bar, including the highly progressive attorney, Joseph L. Knowles, whose offices are in the Capital National Bank Building, in Sacramento, the town in which he was born on December 21, 1892. His father, Jay G. Knowles, came out to look over the Golden State in 1885, while his mother, who was Anna Wagener before her marriage, migrated westward later; and here they were joined in matrimony. Mr. Knowles became a successful manufacturer of cigars in Sacramento, and now he and his devoted wife are able to enjoy the well-earned results of their labor and investments.

Joseph Knowles attended both the grammar and the high schools of Sacramento, and then became a student at the University of California, from which institution he was graduated in 1915, with the A. B. degree. Two years later, he had conferred the J. D. degree; and later he went abroad for post-graduate work at the Inns of Court, in London. Before entering upon that cherished experience, however, Mr. Knowles enlisted in the United States Army in the 4th Division, in which he served for eighteen months in France, Germany and England; while in the service he took his post-graduate course and on his return to America, he took up the practice of law at the California capital. As might be expected, he is deeply interested in Sacramento County, past, present and future; and his public-spiritedness leads him to respond to any rational call likely to advance the day when both California and Sacramento will come to their deserved own. He belongs to the American Legion, and to Sutter Fort Parlor No. 241, N. S. G. W.

**ARTHUR FREDERICK HENNING.**—An experienced, far-seeing, and very progressive business man is Arthur Frederick Henning, the accommodating and popular secretary and manager of the Retailers' Credit Association, Inc. He was born at Chicago, Ill., on September 18, 1890, the son of Fred and Helen Henning, and was a product of the public grammar and high schools, and St. Andrew's College, where he studied for three years. He also pursued business courses in a commercial college, and after that he was with the Union Bank of Canada, in Winnipeg, Manitoba, for four years.

In 1910, Mr. Henning came down to California and Sacramento, and for a season he farmed, and then for three years he was with the Weinstock, Lubin & Company. He it was who originated the plan of the credit organization in Sacramento, and in 1913 he took over the management and built it up. As a result, he is one of the valued and influential members of the Chamber of Commerce in Sacramento, and a member of the Rotary Club. He belongs to



the Republican party and supports heartily any legislation favorable to sound trade.

Mr. Henning was married to Miss G. A. Schaden, a native daughter of Sacramento, in 1912, and they now have one child, Lloyd. He is a thirty-second-degree Scottish Rite Mason, a Shriner, and a member of the Sciots. He is the manager of the Sacramento Community Chest for 1923. He is fond of outdoor life, and enjoys the natural advantages of Sacramento County. The local commercial and financial world owes something definite to Mr. Henning for his strenuous and successful work in steadying and expanding trade conditions here, and in working to hasten the day when this highly-favored section will come to its own.

**FRED J. HARRIS.**—The bar of Sacramento City and county is well represented in the person of Fred J. Harris, city prosecuting attorney of Sacramento and one of the leading lawyers of the northern part of California. He was born in Iron River, Mich., on November 15, 1883, a son of James and Sophia (Sherman) Harris, and one of seven children born to this worthy couple, five of whom are now living. James Harris was a miner and met an accidental death in a mine accident in 1896. Mrs. Harris remained in Michigan until 1910, when she came with her family to Sacramento; and she has since lived here.

Fred J. Harris received his education in the grammar and high schools of Iron Mountain; then he entered the University of Michigan and was graduated with the class of '08 with the degree of L. L. B. Upon removing to Sacramento in 1910 he became associated with Charles O. Busick in the practice of law until his election to the superior bench in 1915; since then he has carried on private practice. In 1921 he was appointed city prosecuting attorney; and in this position of much responsibility his retentive memory, his deep knowledge of the law and his clear logic have particularly fitted him to capably fill his office to the satisfaction of all concerned. He maintains his offices in the Mitau Building, where he carries on his independent practice.

Mr. Harris is a Republican in politics and has been identified with the progressive branch of this party. He belongs to the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery in Masonry and the Ben Ali Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., and is a past master of Concord Lodge No. 117, F. & A. M. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the D. O. K. K., and the Lions Club, and is a member of Westminster Presbyterian Church. As a public-spirited citizen he aims to help boost Sacramento County and has won a host of friends in his adopted city.

**FRANK L. McNALLY.**—A wide-awake, progressive executive, invaluable both to his employers and also to their patrons, is Frank L. McNally, the division commercial superintendent of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company at Sacramento. He was born at San Francisco, in 1876, and started life with the advantage of the bay city environment and as the son of T. Y. and Josephine (Clayton) McNally, highly esteemed pioneers of their generation. The father died when Frank was very young; but the lad enjoyed the benefits of the public schools in San Francisco, after which he commenced early in the telegraph messenger service. He was willing to com-

mence at the lowest round, and the result was that he was afforded the opportunity to learn the ins and outs of all departments of the telegraph and telephone business.

In June, 1920, Mr. McNally came to Sacramento and began to fill the position he now dignifies through his efficient and faithful service, he being the first to occupy this office, for the commercial division here was first created in 1920. From the beginning, he has worked tirelessly to improve the relations between the public and the company, by providing still better service, if that could be effected, and by making the public better acquainted with both the problems and the motives of the company; and those familiar with his record since he came to the capital, will attest that his efforts have not been in vain. He is today one of the most popular officials representing a great corporation rendering the public a vast service, in all the valley. Some of this success is undoubtedly due to his equally agreeable experience as district superintendent of the western half of the state of Washington in 1911, and the following years, before he came here.

Mr. McNally was married to Miss Ella E. Kenny, of San Francisco, in 1910, the ceremony taking place in that city, and the union has proved a very happy one. They have one child, Jean Ellen. Mr. McNally belongs to the Masons, in which he has attained to the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, and he belongs to Ben Ali Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., and is a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West, the Sutter and Del Paso Country Clubs and the Rotary Club. Independent in his political acts, he is a man above party restraints, and so always endeavors to support only the best men and the best measures for the welfare of the community.

**WAYNE MILLER.**—A representative of important affairs in the larger circles of the Sacramento commercial and industrial worlds, is Wayne Miller, President of the Universal Motor Company, at the capital city. He was born in San Francisco in May, 1888, the son of Charles E. and Louise (Knowlton) Miller; the former was a native son, having been born of a sturdy pioneer who came round the Horn in Argonaut days. Charles E. Miller married an Eastern woman who also had the temerity to brave a sailing voyage around the Horn, accompanying her father, who located in California in pioneer days. Considering all that these worthy folks went through, it is pleasant to record that Mr. and Mrs. Miller are still living, the center of devotion from an admiring circle of steadfast friends.

Wayne Miller was sent to France for his education, and eventually enjoyed an excellent engineering course there in the polytechnic school in Paris. When he returned to America, he began to follow his profession, that of construction engineer, finding enough to do, for the most of the time, at Berkeley; and in 1907 he helped to build the two railroad bridges across the American River at Sacramento.

In 1913, Mr. Miller embarked in the automobile business in Sacramento; and three years later he helped to have the company incorporated with which he is now associated. He remained the first president until he went into the United States service in the World War, and he began his military service in behalf of his native country as 1st lieutenant in a



tank corps. He saw seventeen months of active service overseas and this experience has contributed immeasurably to his knowledge of many things likely to make easier the solution of vexing industrial problems in the quieter times of peace. He is a member of the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce. The company now handles the Lincoln, the Ford and Fordson tractors, and they have been very successful in placing a large number of these machines in this ever-expanding section.

Mr. Miller married Miss Geoffrey Hall, of Sacramento, the ceremony taking place at Sacramento, in 1916, and one child has blessed this union, Dorothy Hall Miller. He is a member of both the Sutter and Del Paso Country Clubs, and in addition to his club life, finds a healthful diversion in hunting and fishing.

**LESLIE D. CHADWICK.**—Prominent among the mercantile leaders of Sacramento County who are steadfastly contributing toward the development of the great Golden State may well be numbered Leslie De Forest Chadwick, the popular merchant of Wilton. A native son, he was born at Brentwood, in Contra Costa County, on May 1, 1885, the son of Joshua Weston and Emma (Howard) Chadwick, the former a native of Sheldon, Vt., who came out to California in 1878. He was a farmer, and died at the age of sixty-five, breathing his last at Brentwood in 1918. Mrs. Chadwick was a native of San Ramon Valley, California, and is still living at the age of fifty-nine. Grandfather Howard, a native of Virginia, came out to California in 1849, and crossed the great plains to get here. He first mined for a short time, and then farmed at several places in California. His last twenty years he spent at Marsh Creek, where he died at the age of eighty-six. Mr. and Mrs. Chadwick had five children: Leslie De Forest, the subject of our review, was the eldest; Effie is Mrs. Raymond Bonnickson, of Brentwood; Lee H. is with his brother in the store at Wilton; Edith is Mrs. Lloyd Geddes, of Antioch; and Robert is in Sacramento.

Leslie Chadwick attended the grammar school of the Liberty district at Marsh Creek until he was fifteen years old, and then worked for his father for four years on the ranch; and from nineteen to twenty-one he attended the Liberty union high school at Brentwood. In 1906, he became a locomotive fireman on the Western division of the Southern Pacific, and for six years he made his home at Oakland. He then fired for two years for the Southern Pacific Railroad on the run out of Napa.

In 1914, he came to Wilton and bought out the grocery business that had been started about six months before by Mr. Batten, an old veteran of the Civil War; at that time a very unimportant establishment, which, however, by good management Mr. Chadwick has developed into a very profitable enterprise. Such indeed has been the increase of trade under his new management that he has found it necessary to erect an addition to his store building; and he now has all the trade he and his brother can handle. He deals in general merchandise, and he serves the community by wisely anticipating their wants, and also by buying and selling only the best, at the most reasonable prices possible. When Wilton was granted a post-office, he was appointed postmaster; and he has filled that responsible office ever since.

He is also the agent for the American Railway Express at Wilton. He also owns some property in the town of San Leandro, Alameda County.

Mr. Chadwick was married at Sacramento on February 21, 1918, to Miss Florence Barkley, a daughter of James and Mary Barkley, who first saw light at Fairplay, Eldorado County. Her father was a stockman, had a large cattle-range, and owned about 1,200 acres of range and farm land in Eldorado County. He is still living at the fine old age of sixty-eight, and resides at Placerville, where he is cheered by the companionship of his devoted wife. Mrs. Chadwick attended the Fairplay grammar school, and then went to the Stockton Normal, and she taught school for eight years in Sacramento County, previous to her marriage. She was one of a family of seven children. Pearl is Mrs. Joseph Schwartz, of Stockton; Maude is the widow of Wm. Snyder, and lives at Lodi; Mabel is the widow of Wm. Cooper, and lives near Pearl; Mamie is Mrs. Charles Young, of Stockton; Florence, the fifth-born, is the wife of our subject; James also lives at Stockton; and Ann is Mrs. Cleo Mortimer, of Placerville. The Chadwicks have one son: Donald Irvin. Mr. Chadwick is a Republican, and a member of the Knights of Pythias, of Napa.

**MELVILLE F. DOYLE.**—The important interests entrusted to the experienced contractors of the city and county of Sacramento, who have long enjoyed an enviable repute, are well represented in the activities of the Valley Construction Company, located at Harriett and Fifth Streets, with yards in Broderick, whose prompt discharge of all duties and obligations is due no doubt in part to the exceptional efficiency of its proprietor, Melville F. Doyle. He was born in San Francisco, in 1891, the son of George B. and Matilda C. (Cruyl) Doyle, who represented pioneer California families. His father, who is now deceased, having rounded out a useful and honorable career, was also a native of San Francisco, and his mother came to the Golden State when she was a child and now resides in Alameda.

Melville Doyle was educated in the parochial school near his home, and then became a student at St. Ignatius College, and there and later he received theoretical and practical instruction and training in engineering work. In 1915 he came to Sacramento, and four years later helped to organize the Valley Construction Company, Inc., and became its manager, continuing in that position until the company discontinued business and dissolved the corporation. In January, 1923, Mr. Doyle engaged in business for himself under the name of the Valley Construction Company, which does a general cement contracting business, specializing in concrete irrigation and sewer work. Some of the larger contracts handled by Mr. Doyle were those for F. W. Kiesel, W. H. Devlin, Albert Meister and Hayward Reed. He keeps, on an average, twenty-five men on his pay-roll, and manufactures his pipe at his yard in Broderick. He is also part owner of the oil and service station which serves the motoring public and is located adjoining his yards. Mr. Doyle is a member of the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce.

In January, 1921, Mr. Doyle was married to Miss Marian Norris, of Sacramento, the ceremony occurring at Sacramento. They have one daughter, Marian Gloria Doyle. Mrs. Doyle shares with her hus-

band his public-spiritedness, and his willingness to engage in work for the benefit of the locality generally. He is a man above party, and never loses an opportunity to work for the selection of the best men and the endorsement of the best measures.

**WILLIAM EWART HIBBITT.**—An experienced warehouseman whose energy, activity and versatility contribute to his rendering excellent service to a large number of persons, is William Ewart Hibbitt, proprietor of the Lawrence Warehouse Company at Sacramento, with offices at 1108 R Street. He was born in Stockton on October 22, 1889, the son of William Henry Hibbitt, who had married Miss Sarah Churchill, the former a merchant tailor who came from London, England, and settled with his family in Stockton in 1882. Both of these good folks are now deceased, and well do they deserve their rest from wearying labors.

William Ewart Hibbitt enjoyed the advantages of both the grammar and the high schools of Stockton, and then he commenced an apprenticeship as pressman in a local printing office. In May, 1906, he came to Sacramento, and after that he completed his trade. He went to Crockett, in Contra Costa County, and joined the California-Hawaiian Sugar Refining Company, and he was with that concern for six years as warehouseman.

In 1915 Mr. Hibbitt entered the service of the Lawrence Warehouse Company when their business was just established, and there he was the factotum, doing warehouse and office work as well, and he continued with this company, going through the various offices, until in March, 1922, he was able to purchase the business, which employs some fifty people and has six large warehouses. The concern does a general storage business, local and long-distance moving, and acts as distributing agent for large Eastern manufacturers. He is a director in the Chamber of Commerce, and he belongs to the Rotary Club; and being fond of outdoor life, he is deeply interested in this section of California, offering its unrivaled facilities for every kind of healthy recreation.

He married Miss Frances Coughlin, in April, 1914, who first saw the light at Grass Valley, and with her he did his part in Red Cross support and the war drives. They have one daughter, Barbara Jane. He is a Republican, but also a good, non-partisan booster for many things local. He is a thirty-second-degree Scottish Rite Mason, and a Shriner, and is also a member of the Sutter Club.

**C. T. BLAKE.**—For the past thirty-two years, C. T. Blake has resided in California and through his progressive business methods has directly influenced the general development of the locality in which he has made his home. His birth occurred in Iowa, July 28, 1863, and he is a son of James and Jane (Talbert) Blake. The education of C. T. Blake was obtained in the public schools and the practical school of experience. He removed to California in 1891 and for four years was an engineer with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, after which he was harbor-master, having charge of the city wharf at Sacramento for two years. In 1917 he established the company known as the Independent Milk Company. He has built a modern plant and equipped it with the most up-to-date machinery; he specializes in a chicken feed

of his own discovery and there is such a demand for it that his plant is constantly busy. Mr. Blake also makes a health drink, known as Lacto, which is being widely sold throughout the state of California. Mr. Blake disposed of his business to his son, Irva James Blake, because he wished to devote all his time to prospecting for oil in the Napa Valley. He was the original finder of the location which the Napa Oil and Gas Company are developing. He is a director in this company.

Mr. Blake's marriage united him with Miss Anna Walser and they have four children, Arthur, Irva, J. E. and C. T., Jr. Fraternally Mr. Blake is a member of the Odd Fellows, and in politics votes the Republican ticket.

**PITT B. RACKLIFFE.**—Sacramento need never fear that it will cease to be one of the most desirable of all residential towns in California, so long as such enterprising and accommodating merchants as Pitt B. Rackliffe, the popular grocer of 3001 Franklin Boulevard, have charge of the catering to domestic wants. He knows the many ins and outs of his line of trade; and he works upon the theory that if he places his experience at the disposal of his patrons, they will be so well satisfied that their patronage will steadily increase.

A native of the state of Maine from which so many valued citizens have come, Pitt Rackliffe was born on a farm on July 28, 1876, the son of Benjamin and Laura Rackliffe, who came out to Sacramento County, lived lives of comparative comfort, and passed away, rounding out a record for usefulness and the esteem of mankind. Pitt Rackliffe attended the local public grammar school, and then went to Hampden Academy at Hampden, Maine, and by 1894 he had come to Sacramento. For a while, he worked in a retail grocery, and then he busied himself as a commercial traveler for several years. He increased his knowledge of trade, added much to his geographical range, and in 1911 he engaged in business for himself at his present location. He erected his fine building, and since then has been more than successful. Carrying a large line of the very best commodities obtainable, and being satisfied to handle these at always a reasonable profit, Mr. Rackliffe has won where others have lost, because of his personal and real interest in his patrons, and because of his willingness and his desire, at all times, to serve.

When Mr. Rackliffe bought his property in Curtis Oaks subdivision there were only a few houses between his place and the river. He put up the first business block, which was then outside of the city limits, later erected a garage, drug store, barber shop and meat market and sought renters for these establishments who would render service to people who settled in the locality. He met with many discouragements and had an up-hill pull for several years, but he is now reaping the reward for his foresight and pioneer work. He is now situated in the center of one of the best residential districts in the city and he has put in over \$2,600 in street improvement alone about his own property. In all his business dealings he has sought to satisfy his large and growing trade.

In 1905, Mr. Rackliffe was married to Miss Laura Pippin, an accomplished Eastern lady, who enjoys with him the social life in Masonic circles, he being a Mason. He is fond of out-door sports, and has a fine hunting lodge in Eldorado County. He belongs to the



Sacramento Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' Association and the Lions Club. In politics, he is Republican.

**ELKEN J. PLATO.**—An efficient official of the well-governed municipality of Sacramento who seems to enjoy exceptional popularity, doubtless due in part to his agreeable relations with many people of various stations and occupations in life, is Elken J. Plato, the city purchasing agent, who is a native son, and has always been in such close touch with things Californian that he thoroughly understands the ideals and the spirit of the Golden State. He was born at San Francisco, on February 9, 1890, the son of Joseph Frank and Mildred (Isaacs) Plato, the latter also a native of the bay city. His father was born at Buffalo, N. Y., and came to California first about 1865, and he and Miss Isaacs were married at San Francisco, where both are now comfortably living.

Elken J. Plato included the courses of the high school in the public school curricula he enjoyed, and then worked as a clerk in the Anglo-California Bank, now the Anglo London & Paris Bank. After four years' service there, in which he won recognition for both ability and fidelity, in 1911 he joined the Natomas Company of California, and remained with them until 1922, starting as first assistant to the time-keeper, and working his way up through various positions until, in 1914, he was in the purchasing agent's department, where he spent two years. Then he joined the United States Army, was assigned to the 85th Aero Squadron, and saw several months of service in the actual war zones, in England and France. On June 12, 1922, he was appointed to the position of responsibility which he now fills with such ability and satisfaction to all concerned.

Mr. Plato was married, in 1920, to Miss Helen K. Briggs, the daughter of C. M. Briggs, who long had charge of the Western Pacific Railroad shops at Stockton. They have two children, a son named Roy Templar, and a daughter named Joan. Mr. Plato is a member of Sunset Parlor, N. S. G. W., and the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the American Legion. In politics, he is an independent.

**WILLIAM LAURANCE SWANNELL.**—In a business where advancement depends entirely upon individual merit and ability, William Laurance Swannell has made rapid and continuous progress, being today one of the most successful restaurateurs in the city of Sacramento, and the proprietor of Swannell's Cafeteria, which enjoys a large patronage. His birth occurred at Kankakee, Ill., on May 9, 1891, a son of Arthur and Florence (Meisner) Swannell. The father of our subject was, for many years, engaged in the dry goods business, but is now living retired, and the mother is also living.

William Laurance Swannell obtained his elementary education in the grammar school at Kankakee, then entered high school and from there went to the University of Illinois, where he matriculated in the engineering course. For two years after his graduation he worked as a gas engineer, and in 1915 removed to Los Angeles, Cal., but remained only a short time; then he came to Sacramento and in partnership with his father-in-law, F. A. Parker, formed the Quaker Cafeteria, which was incorporated in October, 1915. Some time later, on February 16, 1916, the company

erected their own building and formed the present company with Mr. Swannell as president. At the beginning of the World War, Mr. Swannell enlisted in the radio service and was sent to Corvallis, Ore., where he was one of the instructors in the radio school; then he was sent to an officers' training school, but unfortunately was discharged just three weeks prior to receiving a commission. While in the service the cafeteria was conducted by his partners, and upon his return to civilian life he purchased Mr. Parker's interest and the name of the company was changed to the Swannell Cafeteria.

Mr. Swannell's marriage united him with Miss Grace Parker, a daughter of F. A. Parker. Mrs. Swannell was born in New York, but most of her life has been spent in California. Her father passed away November 9, 1918. Three daughters have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Swannell, Betty Jane, Edith Grace, and Alice Mae. Mr. Swannell supports the Republican party's policies. Fraternally, he is a thirty-second-degree Scottish Rite Mason, and also belongs to the B. P. O. Elks of Sacramento. He is an active member of the Rotary Club, the Chamber of Commerce and the Sutter Lawn Tennis Club.

**GEORGE DEMING HUDNUTT.**—Prominent among the most experienced, progressive and successful builders in Sacramento County is George Deming Hudnutt, of Sacramento, who resides at 2031 T Street, and maintains his offices and business headquarters at 211 California Fruit Building. He was born at Big Rapids, Mecosta County, Mich., on July 17, 1879, the son of Calvin G. and Lois Ann (Deming) Hudnutt, both of whom are now deceased, estimable people of colonial and pre-revolutionary stock of the old school who believed in so living that the world would be the better for their having been in it. They favored education, and so George Hudnutt was encouraged to finish the grammar school work and after that to go through the high school. This taste of intellectual activity and growth led him next to go to the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, from which he was duly graduated with the class of '01, when he received the B. S. degree for proficiency in mechanical engineering; and after that he was one of the valued men, with a thorough technical knowledge, in the employ of the Studebakers at South Bend, Ind., and the equally celebrated Otis Elevator Company, at Yonkers-on-the-Hudson, Chicago and New York City; builders, it will be recalled, of the inclining elevators running on the groove of the Eiffel Tower, at the Paris Exposition, when other noted elevator-makers throughout the world had declared that it could not be done. After that, Mr. Hudnutt engaged in building with the Ransome-Smith Company of New York, and for the first time, in 1907, came out to California.

Mr. Hudnutt established himself in San Francisco and Oakland with the Ransome Concrete Company, and in 1911 moved inland to Sacramento, to enter the service of the same company. In December, 1914, he decided to set up in business for himself, and with the Ransome Concrete Company, he built the California Fruit Building and other structures, which include the following: the Physicians Building at Tenth and K Streets; the Capital Van and Storage warehouse at Twenty-first and R Streets; the W. I. Elliott Company building at Sixteenth and J Streets; the Greenwald building on Eighth Street between I and J Streets; the Remick-Haley building, on the corner of



Twelfth and K Streets; and the Isadore F. Morris building on K Street between Ninth and Tenth Streets. He also built the "Fresno Bee" building at Fresno, Cal. Mr. Hudnutt specializes in the construction of commercial buildings.

Upon the request of the board of education of the city of Sacramento, an architectural and engineering commission was duly incorporated for the purpose of building the necessary buildings for the elementary schools for the city of Sacramento. In consequence of this incorporation, the following members were selected to act in the commission: E. C. Hemmings and J. C. Peterson as architects, and George D. Hudnutt as engineer. Twelve buildings were constructed, as follows: the Elmhurst, El Dorado, Fremont, Newton Booth, Donner, Jefferson, David Lubin, Sierra, Bret Harte, McKinley, Marshall, and Leland Stanford school buildings. The said twelve school buildings were all built under the \$2,300,000 bond issue of 1918.

At Roanoke, Va., on June 28, 1905, Mr. Hudnutt was married to Miss Madge L. Duerson, a native of Virginia, and the daughter of Dr. H. O. and Adelaide (Coleman) Duerson; and their fortunate union has been blessed with a daughter, Marcia, and a son, George, Jr. When in college Mr. Hudnutt joined the Sigma Chi; and on coming to Sacramento, he became a member of the Sutter and the Country Clubs, as he is fond of golf. He joined the Chamber of Commerce and came to serve as one of its directors; and while demonstrating his public spirit in many ways, he took an active part in all of the war drives. He believes in the platforms of the Republican party.

**HENRY WILLIAM BARTELL.**—An enterprising orchardist and vineyardist, whose valuable experience has been a means of his rendering a real service to the cause of California agriculture, thus helping others besides himself, is Henry William Bartell, of Perkins, a native of the state of Kansas, from which have come so many men prominent in the nation. He was born on a farm, on May 4, 1888, and his parents were Augustus and Julian (Loux) Bartell, who came out to Oregon in 1889, and settled at Portland. Mr. Bartell has already closed his earthly career, leaving an excellent record; but Mrs. Bartell is still living, the center of a group of appreciative friends.

Henry William Bartell made his way with credit through both the grammar and the high schools, from which he was graduated in 1907, and then he went to the University of Oregon, was alive to his advantages there, and in due time received from that representative institution of higher learning the coveted E. E. degree, representing also postgraduate work. In 1912, he joined the California Highway Commission, and was with it till 1920. Now, Mr. Bartell has 230 acres of the old R. D. Stephens ranch to take care of, and he employs fifty people in the busy season. He does his own packing, and ships in his own cars. He belongs to the American Association of Engineers, and his professional experience assists him in his ranch-work, to which he is devoted. In 1918 Mr. Bartell enlisted in the World War ranks and was assigned to the officers' training camp, at Camp A. A. Humphreys in Virginia, and he spent three months with the engineering corps before the armistice was signed.

On April 28, 1917, Mr. Bartell and Miss Estill Stephens were married, the lady being a daughter of R. D. Stephens; and they have two children, Stephen

Day and Marian Kathryn. In fraternal affairs, Mr. Bartell is a Mason of the third degree; in the matter of recreation, he is a devotee of athletics.

**ERNEST CARITHERS.**—An excellent example of how the right kind of a man may always hope to succeed in the capital city, is afforded by Ernest Carithers, proprietor of the popular Carithers Sign Company, whose headquarters at 707 California Street are busy from morning till night. Born at Perrysville, Ind., on December 18, 1890, he is the son of William and Agnes (Jones) Carithers, both of whom, highly esteemed for their years of pioneering, are still living to enjoy the wonderful developments in the Golden State.

Ernest Carithers passed all the requirements of the grammar and high schools of his native district, and then matriculated at the state normal school at Terre Haute, Ind. Next he learned the sign painter's trade; and that technical line he has since followed. He specializes in commercial signs, and with such success that he is able to keep five men busy the year round, and many more in the busiest season, his orders coming from the entire northern section of the county.

Mr. Carithers came to Sacramento in 1914, the year memorable as the beginning of the World War; and for a while he was superintendent for W. H. Funk; but on July 1, 1921, he bought out the commercial department of his business; and knowing just what the public wants, and how to meet the demands, he has been very successful. He belongs to the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce and to the Rotary Club.

Mr. Carithers' marriage took place at Woodland, Cal., in 1916, when he and Miss Evelyn Patterson of Los Angeles were made man and wife. He is a thirty-second-degree Scottish Rite Mason.

**JOSEPH F. MILLER.**—For the past thirty years Joseph F. Miller has conducted large general farming interests near Ryde, in the Sacramento Valley. He was born on the island of Pico, Azores, a son of Antone and Isabelle Miller, both natives of the same country. Antone Miller was a farmer by occupation and lived and died on the Isle of Pico. At fifteen years of age Joseph F. Miller left his native country and came to California, settling at San Pablo, where he worked for wages; in 1886 he located in the delta country on the Sacramento River and leased ranches in the vicinity of Ryde and Walnut Grove. Thirty years ago he purchased 120 acres of land at Ryde, which he improved with a house, and set out an orchard; subsequently he added to his original purchase until he now owns 165 acres which is devoted to fruit, asparagus and general farming.

At Sacramento, in 1890, Mr. Miller was married to Miss Ella Cordoza, a native of the capital city and a daughter of John and Ellen H. English. Her father was a pioneer of Sacramento County, but died when Ella was two years old, and subsequently her mother was married again to Domingo Cordoza, and Ella English took the name of Cordoza and was reared on the Cordoza ranch south of Ryde. She now owns the old Cordoza ranch of forty-five acres, which is devoted to general farming. Mr. Cordoza died here in 1900 and the mother died here in 1910. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Miller: Joseph; Adeline, Mrs. Polk McAdam; Mamie; Tony; Laura; and George. Mr. Miller is a member of the I. D. E. S. of

Rio Vista and serves as a trustee of the Beaver union grammar school district. In politics he is a Republican. In 1917 Mr. Miller built a twenty-four-room hotel in Ryde, which he leases.

**WILLIAM E. BRISTOL.**—Among the young business men of promise who are helping to build up a permanent prosperity for Sacramento, none are held in higher esteem, nor have any brighter prospects, than William E. Bristol, secretary-manager of the Carly-Bristol Company, at 823 J Street, real estate and insurance brokers. His birth occurred in West Webster, N. Y., March 12, 1891, a son of Irving B. and Etta (Robinson) Bristol. The family came to California in 1907 and located in Santa Cruz, where Irving B. Bristol is pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church and where the parents of our subject reside.

William E. Bristol received a grammar and high school education and his first venture in the business world was as an electrical plater in Fresno, in 1907, where he received three dollars per week for his services; on his twenty-first birthday he received \$500 from his father, which he invested in a grocery business in San Francisco, under the name of the United Pure Food Company, of which he was vice-president. From a small beginning this business expanded until they owned and operated eleven stores throughout the city; then reverses came and everything was lost. Mr. Bristol then went into the insurance business, which he followed from 1912 to 1917, in San Francisco, when he became identified with the J. C. Carly Company of Sacramento, as assistant in the insurance department; after six months' service he was made manager of the insurance department, a position he occupied for two years, when he became a director in the company and office manager; in 1921 he purchased stock in the company and was elected to the position of secretary. Since August 1, 1922, Mr Bristol has been operating under the name of Carly-Bristol Company, specializing in insurance, real estate loans, and rentals and leasing.

The marriage of Mr. Bristol united him with Miss Mary Edith Hanner, a native of Iowa, and they have one son, William Irving, and a daughter, Barbara Eleanor. Mr. Bristol is a Republican in politics and fraternally is a thirty-second-degree Mason and also a member of the Shrine and the Sciots of Sacramento; and he is chairman of the program and attendance committee of the Exchange Club.

**ELIC L. CLARK.**—A contractor who thoroughly knows the various details of the cement trade, is Elic L. Clark, a native Oregonian, who was born on a farm on February 23, 1870, the son of John Calvin and Pauline (Dillon) Clark, worthy folks who did their part, when pioneers, to help develop the great Northwest. Mr. Clark died when our subject was a babe; and one result was that the boy did not have as much leisure when young, but had to start early to make his way in the world. He was able to attend only the rural schools, and had to content himself with completing his education in the great and exacting school of experience.

Turning to the opportunity nearest him, Elic L. Clark went into the timber and helped get out lumber materials and wood; and he also took up farming. In 1904, he came down to Sacramento and commenced twelve years of contracting; and after that he put in four years on his ranch. Whatever he did, he did

thoroughly; and when he had finished one period of his activity, he was ready for the next. He was especially alive to the study of Californian conditions; and part of his success may be attributed to his understanding of the problems he has to contend with, and to his being able to foresee difficulties, and to avoid them. His evident desire to give satisfaction to patrons has contributed to his getting more and more to do.

In 1922, Mr. Clark reengaged in contracting, making cement work his specialty; and he is so equipped by experience and apparatus, that he is able to undertake anything required in the cement line. He employs not fewer than three men, and his yearly accomplishment makes a very fair showing. He cooperates with the Builders' Exchange.

Mr. Clark was married to Miss Helga Carlson, on December 6, 1917, and they have raised two children by a former marriage, Thomas and Clarence. By the marriage of Clarence, one grandchild, T. E. Clark, has come to gladden the family circle.

**RUSSELL R. SOBEY.**—The grandson of one of California's pioneer residents, Russell R. Sobey is well established in his native state as the proprietor of the Midway Garage and authorized Ford agent at Galt. He was born at Byron, Contra Costa County, October 22, 1894, the son of John H. and Lillian J. (Plumley) Sobey, the father also being a native of Contra Costa County, born near Byron, February 10, 1874. His parents, John H. and Mary Sobey, were natives of Cornwall, England, and they came to California in 1871; here Grandfather Sobey farmed until he met a premature death through an accident when only thirty-eight years old. Mrs. Mary Sobey is still living at Berkeley and was the mother of three sons: Arthur L. is a dentist at Berkeley; Herbert was drowned the same year his father was killed; John H. is the father of our subject.

John H. Sobey had but little opportunity for an education, getting most of it through his own efforts. When eighteen years old he started out for himself, going to Turlock, where he became agent for the Southern Pacific; and in 1901 he came to Galt, and has since been local agent for the railroad company. At Byron he was married to Miss Lillian J. Plumley, a native of Byron and one of twelve children born to Alonzo and Julia Plumley. Her father was one of the first settlers at Byron, where he was an extensive rancher and stockman. Mr. and Mrs. John H. Sobey have two children: Russell R. of this sketch, and Darrell H. Mr. Sobey is the owner of a small ranch near Galt and is a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West.

Russell R. Sobey first attended the grammar school at Byron and at Galt, and for two years went to the Lodi high school, finishing his course at the new union high school at Galt. With a natural bent toward mechanics, he took up automobile repair work in 1913 in garages at Galt, and in 1915 he became proprietor of the Midway Garage, where he is engaged in general auto repair work and in the sale of auto accessories and tires. He is meeting with splendid success and is a leader among the young business men of Galt. He belongs to the Native Sons of the Golden West and Knights of Pythias, and is a Democrat in politics.



**OSCAR H. MILLER.**—Prominently connected with important business interests in Sacramento, Oscar H. Miller, as manager and part owner of the Knox Lumber Company, has long been identified with the upbuilding and progress of the capital city of California. Laudable ambition, well directed energy and perseverance have brought to him a substantial measure of prosperity. Oscar H. Miller is a native son of California, born in Sacramento July 14, 1868, a son of P. A. and Johannah (Johnson) Miller. The parents were married in Galesburg, Ill., and came to the Golden State in 1862 and 1865 respectively. P. A. Miller was a building and street contractor and is now deceased, while the mother is still living in Sacramento. Oscar H. Miller attended grammar and high school and then took a course in a business college of his native city. At the age of eighteen he became connected with the Knox Lumber Company and was steadily advanced until he became manager; in 1918 he purchased an interest in the business and the volume of business is steadily increasing under his efficient management.

Mr. Miller's marriage united him with Miss Lillie M. Klewe, also a native Californian, born at Colusa, and they are the parents of one son, Walter H. During the World War, Mr. Miller was active in all war work drives; in politics he is a Republican and fraternally is a member of the B. P. O. Elks No. 6, and Parlor No. 3 of the N. S. G. W. of Sacramento; locally he belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and the Del Paso Country Club.

**SAMUEL WILLIAM KAY.**—For the past twenty years Samuel William Kay has been in the service of the city of Sacramento and for the past two years has held the important position of chief engineer of the city water works. He is known as a man of superior scientific attainments in his chosen line of work and one whose skill and ability have brought him to a commanding place in engineering circles. He was born in Chicago, Ill., January 1, 1864, a son of Samuel H. and Susan (Howarth) Kay. When our subject was twelve years old, his parents removed to Sacramento, Cal., in 1876, where Samuel H. Kay was engaged as a merchant tailor. Both parents are now deceased. The education of Samuel William Kay was obtained in the grammar and high schools of Sacramento; then he entered the Southern Pacific Railroad shops, where he learned the machinist's trade, which he followed for twenty years with this company. In 1903, he resigned to enter the employ of the city of Sacramento as an engineer, and later advanced to the position of chief engineer of the city water-works, having general supervision of all the pumping plants. The main plant is located at Front and I Streets, pumping direct into the city mains with a capacity of 50,000,000 gallons a day, which furnishes all the water for domestic use in the city. Then there are two sewage pumping stations that pump the rain-water and sewage in the city to the outlet. The city is now building a large filtration plant which will be completed for use by January, 1924. The new plant will have a larger capacity and will supply pure filtered water for a city of 150,000 people.

Mr. Kay's marriage united him with Miss Mary A. Berdolt, a native of Sacramento, and they have two children, Edna M. and Earl Robert, who has just

received his appointment to West Point. Mr. Kay served in the National Guard as a 1st lieutenant, then served in Battery C, California Heavy Artillery, in the Spanish-American War as a 1st lieutenant, after which he was commissioned a captain in Troop B, Cavalry, of the National Guard, and later was promoted to the rank of major. In the World War he was commissioned captain of Company A, 25th Battalion, U. S. G., U. S. A., and later commissioned major of the 44th Battalion, U. S. G., U. S. A., in command of the Southern California Border District until after the armistice. He is now major of the United States Reserve Corps and a member of the American Legion, and Spanish-American War Veterans, being past department commander. He is a Mason, an Odd Fellow and an Elk. In politics, Mr. Kay prefers to vote for the man best suited for office, rather than be confined to any particular party lines.

**WILLIAM CASS BRILL.**—Not every day does a public-spirited citizen have such a chance both to serve his fellow-citizens and to attain local, if not general popularity, as has been granted William Cass Brill, the editor of the "Elk Grove Citizen." He hails from Illinois, having first seen the light at Hampshire, on April 24, 1875, when he entered the family circle of John and Martha (Seippel) Brill. His father was a business man, who made it a practice to engage in what he believed he was best fitted for, and what he knew he could manage with success, and who adopted such principles as guaranteed to the patron the square deal, and to himself the reputation of an honest man; and like his devoted wife, who was beloved by all who knew her, he left an enviable record for usefulness to the world.

Having finished the grammar grades, William Brill tackled the high school course and learned many things of permanent value. Then, like so many ambitious lads, he began at the bottom to learn the printing business in his home town. Beginning at the bottom as "devil," he worked his way through the various stages until he became a part-owner and editor of the "Hampshire Register"; his partner being his brother, F. R. Brill, now of Roseville, Cal., then the postmaster of Hampshire. For four years W. C. Brill edited the "Mystic Workers of the World," at Fulton, Ill., the official organ of that fraternal order.

William Cass Brill was married in 1901, at Hampshire, Ill., to Miss Grace Stoughton, by whom he has three sons: Wilmer G., a graduate from the Elk Grove high school, class of '23; Don R., in the high school; and Leon B., in the grammar school. Mr. Brill is a member of the Hampshire Lodge of Masons, No. 443, at Hampshire, Ill.; the Elk Grove Chapter of Eastern Star, to which Mrs. Brill also belongs; Elk Grove Lodge of Odd Fellows; Elk Grove Lodge of Rebekahs, of which Mrs. Brill is also a member; Modern Woodmen of America; and the Mystic Workers of the World.

Disposing of his "down East" interests in 1914, he came on to California and Sacramento and spent a year in the state printing office; and in 1915, he bought the "Elk Grove Citizen," with which he has done well. Making it his object to serve the public, to speak the helpful, encouraging and approving word, wherever and whenever he can, and to work constructively, rather than to waste time, ink and paper in mere



opposition, especially of a negative character, Mr. Brill has made the public the best of fellow-citizens with his journal. In May, 1923, he moved his plant to the Foulks-Graham block, where he has a modern business location. In November, 1921, Mr. Brill was appointed postmaster of Elk Grove, and the following April he took charge of the office and only resigned in March, 1923, after he had perfected arrangements for the removal of the office to its present location in the Foulks-Graham block, an item of much interest to the citizens of Elk Grove and vicinity. He was active in war work, and helped the many other local war-workers in having Elk Grove go "over the top." Public-spirited to a high degree, Mr. Brill has also exerted himself in the matter of building the new grammar and high schools, and in the modern street paving. In national politics a Republican, Mr. Brill is the best of all non-partisan boosters when local issues requiring general support are at stake.

**WILLIAM HILL.**—Born in the extreme north of Ireland, December 22, 1878, William Hill is the son of David and Rose (McMullan) Hill, the father a farmer of the Emerald Isle, where he lived his entire life and died at the age of eighty-three, his wife reaching the same age at her passing. One of ten children born to his parents, William received his education in the north of Ireland, and worked at farming there until the age of twenty-two, when a desire to seek the newer fields of opportunity made him undertake the long journey to the United States. After his arrival he worked for about five years at the Latrobe, Pa., machine works.

In 1905, Mr. Hill came West and located in Sacramento, and engaged in the real estate and insurance business, remaining here for about thirteen years. He then went to Hood, on the Sacramento River, and worked in the grocery store there for several years. Since locating at Courtland, some four or five years ago, he has been engaged in general trucking business, using two trucks, one with a ton and a half capacity and the other two tons, and he does both local and long-distance hauling, and is known in his locality as a reliable man to engage for his line of work.

The marriage of Mr. Hill, which occurred at Sacramento, November 28, 1906, united him with Ella McDona'd, born at Waterloo, Iowa, a daughter of James and Jessie (Smith) McDonald, the father a native of Edinburgh and the mother of Glasgow, Scotland; about 1872 Mr. McDonald came to Iowa and there the marriage occurred, five children being born to them. The father was a blacksmith by trade and at Waterloo followed this trade; then, when Mrs. Hill was three years of age, the family came to Sacramento, Cal., where he did blacksmithing for the Southern Pacific Railway in their shops for twenty-seven years, retiring with a pension. His death occurred December 7, 1922, aged seventy-eight years; the mother died aged fifty-eight. Mrs. Hill attended the Sacramento City schools and received all of her rearing in the capital city. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hill, Janice, and Lillian. In politics Mr. Hill is a Republican; fraternally he is a member of the Courtland lodge of Masons, and of the Sacramento lodge of Odd Fellows; both he and his wife belong to the Eastern Star, and until recently were members of the Re-

bekah lodge of Sacramento. They both are interested in the bettering of their community in every way, in advancing its educational facilities and in doing their share toward this end.

**FRANK G. AMARO.**—A rancher of the Courtland district, Frank G. Amaro was born on Madera Island, January 12, 1878, a son of Manuel and Refina (Franka) Madero, the father a rancher of that section, whose death occurred aged sixty years, while his wife died when but a young woman of thirty. The second of four children born to his parents, Frank G. had his schooling in the public schools of Madera. In 1892 he went to Brazil, South America, and there worked on ranches for about seven years, at the end of that time going to New York. He stayed in the Eastern metropolis only a week, however, and then returned to California, landing in San Francisco the same year. Almost immediately he came to Sacramento County, and started ranching, leasing forty acres of land near Isleton, and raised fruit and vegetables, remaining on the property until 1915, when he came to the Courtland district and has since made his home there. He purchased forty acres one and one-half miles south of Courtland, and devotes the land to pears and asparagus-raising, his industry and thrift meeting with deserved success. He has just finished the building of a fine modern grey stucco home that stands on the levee of the Sacramento River, on his property, and has also erected a new packing shed for shipping fruit on the river boats.

In Hayward, Cal., December 15, 1906, occurred the marriage of Mr. Amaro and Miss Virginia Quintel, the bride a native of Hayward and daughter of Manuel and Julia Quintel; the father came to California about 1886 and he and his wife were natives of Madera Island also. Mrs. Amaro was educated in the schools of Hayward. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Amaro: George, Matilda, and August. Mr. Amaro is a member of the I. D. E. S. of Isleton and has served in the office of vice-president of the lodge.

**DAVID MACAULAY.**—For the past four years David Macaulay has been identified with business interests of Sacramento as one of the organizers of the Russell & Macaulay hay and grain business and well known in business circles as an able, resourceful and successful business man. He was born in County Durham, England, February 24, 1884, a son of William and Jane (Davidson) Macaulay, both natives of England. William Macaulay, the father of our subject, is still living at the age of eighty-five, but the mother has passed away.

David Macaulay grew to manhood in the parental home in England and received his education in the schools of County Durham. His first position was with a cement manufacturing concern; then for a few years he was with a ship-building and repairing concern; then with the Copper Smelters & Refineries, being thus employed until 1906 when he came to the United States and direct to San Francisco. In the bay city he became identified with Scott, Magner & Miller, the largest hay and grain house on the Pacific Coast. During the thirteen years of his connection with this large establishment, he became thoroughly conversant with the hay and grain business, so that in 1919, in partnership with Gordon K.

Russell, he removed to Sacramento and established a hay and grain business under the firm name of Russell & Macaulay. He has met with unqualified success in his undertaking.

The marriage of Mr. Macaulay united him with Miss Hanna L. Daly and they have one son, David Jr. Mr. Macaulay is a member of the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce and the National Hay Association as well as the Del Paso Country Club and the Sutter Club.

**FRED STIRNKORB.**—Another poultryman with a record for enviable success, who is particularly well posted as to California agricultural conditions, is Fred Stirnkorb, who has a well-kept and very interesting establishment about three and one-half miles east of Galt. He was born at Saalfeld, in Thuringia, Germany, on December 6, 1875, the son of Jacob and Augusta Stirnkorb, the former a cooper by trade, who both passed away, aged respectively sixty and fifty years. They had three children: Ernest, the eldest, is now deceased; Fred is the subject of our review; and Anna, the youngest, is the only daughter.

After having enjoyed the educational advantages for which Germany was so long famous, Fred Stirnkorb left his native country in 1890 and, coming to the United States, settled in Nemaha County, Kansas, where he secured work on farms, and kept busy from 1890 to 1903. From 1899, however, he began to lease land and farm for himself; and in 1903, he came out to San Francisco, where he owned and drove a beer wagon. In 1906, he quit that enterprise and took up odd jobs; and he was six years on the Tivoli ranch in the Sunset district of San Francisco.

In 1913, Mr. Stirnkorb came to Galt and bought ten acres three and one-half miles east of the town; and besides operating this tract, he leases land, and also engages in teaming, as well as raising poultry. He built a barn and a tank-house on the place, and has measurably improved the property. Mr. Stirnkorb was married in Kansas, in 1900, to Miss Nettie Payne, and they have one son, Ernest Stirnkorb.

**REXFORD G. COLBY.**—Favorably mentioned as a contracting truckman, a native son and a representative citizen of Sacramento County, Rexford G. Colby is making a name and place for himself among the worth-while citizens of this great commonwealth. He was born at Clarksburg, Cal., August 30, 1896, the oldest son and child of Walter B. and Anna (Berkenkamp) Colby. The former is also a native son of California, born in Sacramento County, into the family circle of Jerry and Mary Colby, who came to this state in a very early period of its history. Jerry Colby followed his trade as a stone mason in Sacramento for many years. He and his good wife had seven children to brighten their humble home, of whom only three are now living: Walter B., George and Julia. Walter Colby owns forty-five acres of fine ranch land on Merritt Island which he devotes to general farming. Mrs. Anna Colby was born at Clarksburg, a daughter of Henry and Martha Berkenkamp, natives of Germany and Missouri respectively, and they were also early settlers in this state, locating near Clarksburg, where Mr. Berkenkamp acquired ninety acres of land. He reared his little family on his ranch and educated them in the public school near by.

Rexford Colby attended the Clarksburg school and

worked on the home ranch with his father during vacations and until he was twenty-one; then he struck out for himself, gaining a broad and varied experience which has been of inestimable value to him in later years. Since 1920 he has engaged in trucking, doing local and long-distance hauling, and with his brother John owns two trucks of one and a half tons capacity each, and they have built up a profitable business. He makes his home on Randall Island, about one and one-half miles north of Courtland.

On December 3, 1917, occurred the marriage that united Mr. Colby with Miss Marion Brill, a native daughter born at Crockett, into the family of John and Frances Brill. They have one son, Warren Colby, and twin daughters, Peggy June and Betty Jane. Mr. Colby is a Democrat in national politics and fraternally is a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West.

**RUSSELL DURBIN.**—An energetic, progressive and very successful rancher is Russell Durbin, son of the oldest native son of California. His parents are Madison L. and Margaret Russell (Brownlee) Durbin, whose sketch appears in this volume. Russell Durbin received his early education in the grammar schools of Fresno County, and afterwards attended Stanford University, where he studied engineering and medicine. He then took a position with the Price Pump & Engine Company of San Francisco, continuing with them for seven years. In 1912 he came to Walnut Grove and since that time has been engaged in farming. He purchased 250 acres on Tyler Island, and also leases approximately 1,400 acres with Alexander Brown of Walnut Grove as his partner. An army of men (about 250) are employed for the upkeep of this vast acreage, which is given over to the growing of asparagus. These partners have put their very best efforts into making their property one of the best producing asparagus ranches in the country.

In February, 1908, Russell Durbin was united in marriage to his first wife, Helen A. Brown, born at Walnut Grove, the daughter of Alexander and Catherine S. Brown. She received her education at the Girls' High School of San Francisco and Mills College of Oakland. Her father, Alexander Brown, came to California in the sixties. He became a leading business man and today is the financier of the Alexander Brown Bank of Walnut Grove. Alexander and Catherine S. Brown were the parents of five children: John S., cashier of his father's bank; Arthur, of Walnut Grove; Frank; Helen, deceased; and A. R. Brown. Helen (Brown) Durbin passed away on December 5, 1914. She was the mother of two children, Robert A. and Jean M., both now living with their father.

On June 20, 1917, at Sacramento, Mr. Durbin was married a second time, to Edna E. Castello, born at Elk Grove, Cal., the daughter of James H. and Sarah Castello. James H. Castello was born in Indiana and was among the early settlers of California. He is a blacksmith by trade, and also a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Castello were the parents of seven children: Hattie, widow of Mr. Bandy, of Sacramento; Georgie, deceased; Lee, of Elk Grove; Mrs. Andrew Elliott, of Elk Grove; Clarence; Edna E., Mrs. Durbin; and Walter. Mrs. Durbin was reared and educated at Elk Grove. Mr. Durbin is a Republican. He is a member of the Gamma Eta Kappa high school fraternity and the Nu Sigma Nu college fraternity.



**C. GUSTAF JOHNSON.**—Pleasantly situated in Sacramento County, not far from Courtland, C. Gustaf Johnson has been engaged in ranching for many years, and in his free and independent life has met with the success attendant upon habits of industry and thrift. Born in Wermland, Sweden, September 14, 1881, Gus Johnson, as he is commonly called, is the son of Johannes and Kaisa (Anderson) Johnson, and early learned the details of farming on the home farm in the old country. The father lived to be eighty years of age, in a life spent in tilling the soil, and the mother died aged forty-seven.

The youngest of a family of nine children, Gus Johnson had the advantages of a grammar school education in Sweden, and when sixteen years old came to the United States, and a year later, on the twenty-eighth of April, 1898, he came to Sacramento. For the succeeding seven years he worked for wages on the C. W. Clark ranch, about three miles northeast of Courtland, and since 1905 he has leased this same ranch, consisting of 800 acres. At first he engaged quite extensively in the stock business, but of recent years he has sold off most of the stock and now raises grain almost entirely, thus becoming one of the large grain-raisers of the county, for 800 acres devoted to one product is not common in these days of smaller ranches.

The marriage of Mr. Johnson, occurring May 2, 1907, at Sacramento, united him with Ingaborg Johnson, a native of the same part of Sweden as himself and daughter of Johannes and Martha (Jonason) Johnson, one of five children born to her parents; she received her education in the grammar school of Wermland, and in 1904 made the long trip to California by herself. She passed away with pneumonia February 23, 1921, leaving her sorrowing husband and two children, Carl Elmer, and Martha Elizabeth. Mr. Johnson is a Republican in politics, a firm believer in right habits of life, and in the future of unlimited prosperity in store for this part of the Golden State.

**JAMES W. CASSIE.**—A successful contractor and builder of Courtland, Sacramento County, Mr. Cassie is a native of Scotland, born in Aberdeen, February 23, 1882, a son of John and Ellen (Dickie) Cassie, who were farmer people of that country and there died, the father aged fifty years and the mother reaching sixty-three years. The second in a family of seven children born to his parents, James W. was educated in the grammar school of Aberdeen, and when twenty-one he came to Canada, and for nine months stayed in Toronto. He had taken up the trade of carpenter in Scotland when fourteen years old, and was a full-fledged journeyman at his trade before he was twenty; for two winter seasons he attended Gordon College at Aberdeen.

From Toronto Mr. Cassie went to Chicago and there worked at his trade one and one-half years, and in 1906 he came to San Francisco and for the next sixteen years made his residence in that city, working on building jobs. In 1922 he came to Courtland, Sacramento County, as superintendent in charge of the construction of the new union high school building for the McLaren Company of San Francisco, contractors, and after this building was completed he remained at Courtland, making his home there. He engaged in building contracting for himself and at present is just completing the new

Masonic Temple at Courtland, and also has other buildings in the course of construction.

The marriage of Mr. Cassie, at San Francisco, June 5, 1909, united him with Miss Catherine Ritchie, also a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, where she was educated and came to the United States with her parents, who were farmers in the old country, just two years previous to her marriage. Four children have blessed their marriage: Helen, Katherine, June and Florence Marian. Mr. Cassie took out his American citizenship papers at Oakland, and in both civic and national politics he has always voted for the man he deems best fitted for office; he is a member of the Oakland lodge of Masons, and both he and his wife are members of the Eastern Star of that city.

**CHARLES W. JARVIS.**—A native son of California, Charles W. Jarvis was born in Alpine County, March 27, 1874, a son of M. W. and Jane (Brown) Jarvis, the father a native of New York and the mother of Iowa; the father came to California after the close of the Civil War in 1866, across the Isthmus. The elder Jarvis, who was an able machinist and capable blacksmith, settled in Alpine County, his death occurring when he reached seventy-four years, while his good wife is still living, at Oroville, Cal. Both of the subject's parents are of Scotch lineage. The father was a veteran of the Civil War, having enlisted and served throughout that struggle with a New York regiment of volunteer infantry. He received an honorable discharge and soon after the close of that war came to California, settling in Alpine County, where he met and married his wife. She crossed the plains on the way to California with her parents, whose train passed through only two days ahead of the "Mountain Meadow massacre." They would no doubt have been killed, as were the rest, had it not been that the wife of the doctor of the company was an own sister of Brigham Young's first wife, whose intercession, it is believed, was the means of the safety of their train.

Charles W. Jarvis was the second in a family of six children, and when he was a lad his parents moved to Gridley, Butte County, and in the public schools of that town he received his education. When fourteen years old he took up the trade of blacksmith and at the age of nineteen became a full-fledged journeyman at the trade, and worked in different places in the state until 1917, which year marks his arrival in Courtland, Sacramento County. In 1918, he bought a blacksmith shop in Courtland and has since that time been steadily engaged at his place of business. In December, 1922, the shop burned to the ground and at the present writing, 1923, Mr. Jarvis is erecting on the property a three-story building, the main floor of which he will occupy, one floor will be used for his warehouse and the remaining floor will be leased to the Martha Washington Community Store.

On July 9, 1896, at Vacaville, occurred the marriage of Mr. Jarvis to Miss Estella Evinger, born in Illinois, who came to California with her parents when eight years old; her father settled and engaged in farming at Lincoln and there her early life was spent; her death occurred in 1916.

Mr. Jarvis' second marriage, April 28, 1918, united him with Miss Mary Kintchen, born in Detroit, Mich., and reared at Chicago, Ill. Fraternally Mr. Jarvis



is a member of River Lodge No. 256, I. O. O. F., of Grafton and of the Native Sons parlor of Courtland. Politically he is a Republican, liberal in his views and voting for man rather than party.

**DAVID H. OSBORN.**—An enterprising rancher who is also an experienced orchardist, is David H. Osborn, of Sutter Island, near Courtland. He was born in Ohio, on March 23, 1858, the son of J. R. and Mary Martha (Clippinger) Osborn, the former a native of Ohio, and the latter of Maryland. His father came out to California for the first time in 1851, and tried mining; and having returned to Ohio, he married, and in 1875 came West again with his family. An uncle, David Osborn, had come to California in 1850, and put in a brief season in the mines near Placerville, and later he took a team and carried supplies from Sacramento to the mines, in the mountains. He then settled on Randall Island, and there J. R. Osborn joined David in farming. In time, Uncle David deeded to his brother a ranch of fifty acres, and later the subject of our story acquired title to this property. David H. Osborn, together with his uncle, built many levees along the ranch, making them at first so low that wheelbarrows could be used in their construction; but these levees were washed out during the floods, and the land was submerged, time after time. After raising the level of the levees three times, the one now adequately serving the community was erected by means of dredgers.

David H. Osborn lived on Randall Island until twenty-five years ago, when he bought his present ranch on Sutter Island, built there a fine home, and improved it to fruit trees. He has now some of the most fertile acres to be found anywhere in California, but the wonderful results he enjoys have been made possible only by years of hard, unremitting work, inspired by optimism and guided by past experience; and Mr. Osborn is certainly entitled to the high honors of a sturdy pioneer who stuck by the job and never gave up the ship. Sacramento County, and indeed California in general, cannot be too grateful to such pathbreakers as Mr. Osborn, his father and his uncle, who have opened up new avenues to lasting prosperity, and have truly advanced the stages of civilization.

**MRS. MARGARET A. JOURNEY.**—A woman of much capability who is making a success of her poultry ranch at Galt, where she has resided for the past five years, is Mrs. Margaret A. Journey, a native of Waukesha, Wis., whose parents, Peter and Caroline Hansen, were both natives of Denmark. The father, who was an architect and builder, died at the age of fifty-six, the mother passing away at forty-eight. Mrs. Journey, who was their only child, attended school at Waukesha and Milwaukee and then took training as a nurse in the Wisconsin General Hospital at Milwaukee.

Coming to California with friends in 1905, Mrs. Journey was married at Martinez, on June 15, 1908, to Richard W. Journey, who was born at Quincy, Ill., and came to California around the Horn with his father, two brothers and a sister in 1863, being only two years old at the time. His father, Jefferson Journey, settled at Brighton, Sacramento County, and there Richard was reared. At the time of his marriage he was farming at Merced and later they moved

to Turlock and engaged in raising cantaloupes. In 1918 they moved to Galt and purchased four acres at the north end of Oak Street, and there Mrs. Journey still makes her home, having developed it into a successful poultry ranch. Mr. Journey's life came to a tragic end on June 20, 1922, when he was killed by the Southern Pacific train at Galt. Besides his widow, he was survived by three children born of his first marriage with Miss Minerva Spurgeon, a native of Illinois. They are: Mrs. Hazel Pearl Blohm of Sacramento; Arthur B., an engineer on the Southern Pacific; Mrs. Ora O. Johnston of Sacramento. Mr. Journey was a trustee of the district school at Merced during his residence there and was one of the oldest members of the Woodmen of the World at Turlock. In her political affiliations Mrs. Journey is a Republican. She is a member of the Ladies of the Maccabees at Turlock.

**CHARLES OSTMAN.**—One of the successful orchardists of Sutter Island, Sacramento County, Charles Ostman comes of a long line of illustrious forebears in his native country. Born in West Jutland, Sweden, January 12, 1852, he is the son of P. G. and Catherine Ostman, and the direct descendant of an old and very powerful military family of Sweden, his grandfather having been a field marshal in the Swedish army. The name was handed down from one generation to another, instead of the usual way of adding "son" to the given name of the father, and the Ostmans were of the military aristocracy. At one time in the early government of Sweden the family plotted against the crown to overthrow the government and establish themselves in power. This plot was frustrated and some of the family migrated to Finland.

Charles Ostman received his early education in his native land, and when seventeen years old came to the United States with his parents, finishing his education with three terms at college at Rushville, Ill. The family settled in Moline, Ill., and in 1869 Charles started out to make his own way in the world, first working in dry goods stores as clerk, which he put to good advantage later, as in 1875 he came to California and for ten years had a merchandise store in San Francisco. In 1885 he came to Sacramento County and purchased fifty-six acres of land in the tules of Sutter Island, on Sutter Slough. Here he has developed a productive ranch, but not without many hardships and discouraging circumstances; three times the floods destroyed the work he had put in on improvements, and only after the high levee had been thrown up by the dredges has his work shown for some account. He now has a fine orchard of shipping pears, using a six-inch pump for irrigation and has installed all modern improvements on the place, such as packing shed and the necessary farm buildings for carrying on his work, and from the bare undeveloped land now has surrounding his home a beautiful orchard of marketable fruit, evidence of his years of industry and good management.

The marriage of Mr. Ostman, which occurred in San Francisco December 22, 1879, united him with Louisa Johnson, born in Smaland, Sweden, and daughter of John Isaacson and Carolina (Peterson) Isaacson. Her father was a farmer in the old country, and in 1869 she came to the United States with her aunt, her father following later, and the family settled in Calhoun County, Iowa, at Manson, for a

time, where the father bought a quarter section of land, which he farmed for a short time and later sold. One son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Ostman, Alvin Charles, who married Hannah H. Hansen, a native of Denmark, and they are the parents of five children: Charles Peter; Louisa Charlotte; Morris Alvin; Erma Marie; and Alvin, Jr., the family making their home on a fourteen-acre fruit ranch on Steamboat Slough, Sutter Island. The son, Alvin Charles, owns a home ranch of fourteen acres of his own, also another ranch of forty-four and one-third acres. Our subject's wife owns fifty-six acres individually, in her own name, and Mr. Ostman owns 124 acres, all on Sutter Island, and has become wealthy, having been unusually prosperous. He gives full credit to his good wife, who has borne up bravely under adverse conditions, such as the floods. They have worked hard, lived frugally and contributed steadily to charitable and religious matters, to Red Cross, Sunday school, missions and benevolences generally.

In national politics Mr. Ostman is a Republican, in local matters giving his decision to the right man for the office. He was raised in the Lutheran Church, but affiliates with the Swedish Mission Church of America; but since this denomination has no church at Courtland he attends the Baptist Church of that place. He is a firm believer in living rightly and in each man doing his share in the world's work.

**WILLIAM EVERTS DOWNING, M. D.**—Walnut Grove is fortunate in the possession of so efficient and conscientious a member of the medical profession as Dr. Downing. Born at Suisun, Solano County, August 19, 1880, he is the son of Dr. William G. and Clara (Perkins) Downing, the father a native of Missouri, who came to California in 1874 and settled at Suisun. William G. Downing was a graduate of St. Louis Medical College, and was a skilled physician; he had an extensive practice in Solano County, and died aged fifty-eight years; the wife and mother, a native of Michigan, is still living, aged sixty-two, and makes her home at Berkeley.

William Everts Downing was the first born in a family of five children, and after finishing his preliminary education attended Stanford University, class of 1902, and Cooper Medical College of San Francisco, graduating in 1903 with his degree of M. D. After serving as interne for two years at the German Hospital and the Waldeck Hospital, San Francisco, he went to Suisun and engaged in practice with his father.

In 1917, Dr. Downing located at Walnut Grove, and has since practiced throughout the Delta country, where he has made many friends and is well-known throughout the valley. December 21, 1917, at San Jose, Dr. Downing was married to Miss Beatrice Kennedy, a native of Philadelphia, Pa., daughter of John and Beatrice Kennedy, the father a banker. She was educated in Philadelphia, Pa., and came to California in 1915. Two sons have blessed their marriage, William Green and John Everts.

Dr. Downing recently owned a 120-acre ranch in the Delta, south of Walnut Grove, which he improved and then sold, having bought the property as an investment. While keeping abreast with his scientific work, he has found time to take part in the fraternal and civic affairs of the valley. He is a member of Rio Vista Lodge of Masons, as well as the chapter of O. E. S., of Vallejo Lodge No. 559

of the Elks, Beta Theta Pi, and Nu Sigma Nu fraternities, and the County, State and American Medical Associations. In politics he is a Republican, reserving his support to the men and measures best calculated to advance his home community.

**ALEXANDER BARQUIST.**—A rancher thoroughly familiar with California conditions, who has attained an enviable success, is Alexander Barquist, who resides about a mile north of Galt, on a ranch of fifteen acres. He was born in Vermland, Sweden, on December 12, 1861, the son of Niels and Keis (Johnson) Larsen, his present name having been given to him when he enlisted in the Swedish Army. There were ten children in the family; and the father, who was a shoemaker, died when our subject was only eleven years of age, honored for his honesty and for his good workmanship. Mrs. Larsen lived to see her seventy-fifth year.

Alexander Barquist went to school in Sweden, but from the date of his father's death, he had to work and neglect further study. When he was eighteen years old he entered the Swedish Army, where he served three years; and after receiving his honorable discharge, he came to the United States and stopped at Chicago, working there for three months. He then worked in a sawmill on the Menominee River, until 1904, and in October of that year he came west to Fresno, and spent a winter, when he went to Sanger, in Fresno County, and secured employment in the Bennett Lumber Yards, where he stayed for fifteen years; and during that time he purchased ten acres of raw land, which he set out to Lovell and Susquehanna peaches; but when the fruit got to bearing, in the first year, peaches were not worth marketing, a bitter disappointment, for our subject had worked many nights by lantern light cultivating and improving this place, and after many years of hard labor had brought it into bearing, only to find that his crop had no market value, there being that year such a glut and surplus of fruit. So he became discouraged, and left Fresno County, and in the winter of 1918 he came to Galt, and bought thirty acres of Tokay vineyard, two and one-half miles east of Galt. He then sold this, and purchased a tract of fifteen acres on the highway, one mile north of Galt, known as the Demonstration Farm, through its use by the large company who were colonizing this district to show the crop possibilities of Galt land. The front part of this ranch was in oranges when Mr. Barquist bought it, but finding that these had no commercial value, he has grubbed them out, and is setting the land out to pears and a vineyard of Mission and Zinfandel grapes. There is a four-inch pump on the ranch driven by a motor of seven and one-half horse-power; and there is a modern dwelling, built in 1911.

On December 7, 1893, Mr. Barquist was married at Marinette, Wis., to Miss Lena Borman, a native of Norland, Sweden, that is, really of Sundsval, and the daughter of August Gustave and Olive (Osland) Borman, the former a carpenter in Sweden. When Lena was five years old, her parents came out to the United States and to Oconto, Wis., where her father bought eighty acres of land, which he farmed until his death, in 1900, at the age of sixty-two. Mrs. Borman made her home in Oakland, Cal., the center of many devoted friends, until her death in 1923, about seventy-nine years of age. They had seven



children, and all were given such educational advantages as could be commanded; and Lena Borman went to the school at Marinette, Wis., there getting a good start in preparation for her life duties. Three children have come to bless this happy union. Ruby is Mrs. Joseph Hall, of Stockton; Ray is with his father; and Lucille is a pupil of the high school at Galt. Mr. Barquist belongs to the Brotherhood of American Yeomen.

**JOHN WESLEY MOSSMAN.**—An enterprising promoter of the legitimate subdivision and transfer of promising, desirable land, whose high standards and consistency in transactions have done much to stabilize the realty market, is John Wesley Mossman, the junior member of the Mossman Land Company. He was born on a farm at Hardin, Iowa, on October 7, 1884, the son of Albert Lee and Julia Murillo (Maxson) Mossman, the former now a partner with our subject in the above-named concern. He attended the excellent common schools in Iowa, and later added to his educational outfit in the higher school of practical experience.

At Postville, Iowa, in the year 1910, Mr. Mossman was married to Miss Estelle M. Welsch, a native of the Hawkeye State, by whom he has had one child, Betty Lucile, an attractive young lady increasing in popularity. He belongs to the Odd Fellows; and when he cannot find diversion and inspiration enough in fraternal circles, he makes off for the out-of-door world, being very fond of both hunting and fishing.

The Mossman Land Company was established in October, 1920, to deal in choice city and country property, and opened its offices at 1009 J Street. Before coming to California, Albert L. Mossman had been in the real estate business, while our subject was conducting a garage; and their past experience has proven valuable to them in the new field and the newer country. They have thus far progressed so steadily that it is evident they are to keep pace with the development of this favored section.

**HENRY KOHNKE.**—Widely known among the most experienced of Sacramento County sheepmen, Henry Kohnke, who lives about eight miles east of Galt, on the Galt Road, is also favorably known as a man who has attained success. Like many another progressive agriculturist in California, Mr. Kohnke was born in Germany, seeing light for the first time at Neuhaus, in the kingdom of Hanover, on May 28, 1862. His father was John Kohnke, a laborer, who lived to be seventy-five years of age; and his mother was Miss Adelheid Krohnke, before her marriage, and she passed away when in her forty-eighth year. She was the devoted mother of seven children, the eldest being John Otto, and after him Jurgen, Katherine, Claus, Henry, the subject of our story, and Peter, who is deceased, and Peter.

Henry attended the grammar schools of Germany, and in 1881 came out to the United States when he was still in his teens, and he worked for wages for a year in Denver. Then he spent two years in helping to build the Oregon Short Line through Idaho and Southern Oregon from Corvallis to Eukrena Bay; and after that, coming into San Joaquin County, California, he joined the Woods Bros., at Roberts Island, and worked for them for ten years.

Then he went to Terminous and leased 200 acres for two years, and next he superintended the Newell

Ranch at the same place for four years. Having concluded that engagement, he returned to the 200 acres, and cultivated the same for another year. Then he made a trip to Iowa, where he worked on a farm for the balance of the year; and upon returning to California he came to Acampo and purchased twenty acres two miles north of Lodi, on Cherokee Lane. He set out vines and otherwise developed the land, and built a comfortable home and the necessary farm buildings, installed a four-inch pump and a ten-horse-power motor on the Acampo place, and was there for about twelve years.

In the autumn of 1917, Mr. Kohnke came to Galt Road, and purchased 560 acres on Dry Creek, about eight miles east of Galt, which he made into a sheep ranch, bringing 300 head of sheep there; the ranch being locally known as the old West place. He has succeeded, not only for himself but in helping others. As a Republican, he has done what he could to elevate the standards of citizenship and to effect such improved laws as conserve trade and protect investments; and at present he is a school trustee of the Brown district, being a warm advocate of the public schools.

At Lodi, on December 28, 1904, Henry Kohnke and Miss Alwine Andresen were married, the bride being a native of Schleswig-Holstein, where she was born at Isle Fohr, the daughter of John and Anna Andresen. In 1901, the family came to the United States and to Lodi, and here the mother died, at the age of seventy-one, while the father returned to his native country, and died there at the age of seventy-six. Alwine was one of five children. The eldest, Lawrence, is deceased, and so is Matilda. The others are Hans and Lena, and Mrs. Kohnke, who was christened Alwine. She was educated in Germany, where she had an excellent training; and now, as enthusiastic an American by adoption as may anywhere be found, she finds happiness in seeing the progress of her five children—Anita, Alwine, Otto, John and Amanda—at the Brown district school. Mr. Kohnke is an Odd Fellow and a Rebekah, of the Lodi lodges, and Mrs. Kohnke also belongs to the last-named fraternal order, in which she shares her husband's popularity.

**GEORGE H. SMITH.**—A successful asparagus-grower, who has been able to point the way to others, while progressing himself, is George H. Smith, widely and well known on Sherman Island. He was born at Lockeford, in San Joaquin County, on April 11, 1886, the son of Hans Christian and Caroline (Jessen) Smith, both of whom were natives of Schleswig-Holstein, Denmark. They came out to California over forty years ago, and here Mr. Smith made a good, if hard, living, as an able and honest blacksmith. They had three children, Amelia C., George H., and Cathalyn D., now Mrs. F. H. Turner, of San Francisco.

George H. Smith attended the Elliott district school of San Joaquin County, and for a year he went to the Salem high school at Lodi, and for a short time to the Oakland Polytechnic School of Engineering. At the age of sixteen, he started out for himself, and he worked as a mechanic in the Gwin mines of Calaveras. He then became chief motorman of the Mokelumne Dredging Company at Wallace, Cal., and next, in rotation, spent a short time in each of the following jobs: round-house mechanic of the South



ern Pacific Railroad in their Oakland shops, Southern Pacific fireman running out of Portland, and in the erecting engineers' department, and as a commercial traveler with the United Iron and Engineering Works at Oakland. After that he was chief engineer of the Venice Island Land Company of San Joaquin County, and he then served the Sampson Iron Works for a short time as a commercial traveler. Returning to the home farm in Elliott district, he was called to be engineer for the Ryer Island Reclamation district and spent seven years in dredging and ditching work for them. Finally, after working a short time for John W. Rush, of Tyler Island, he decided to take up farming for himself, and six years ago secured a long-term lease on 300 acres of land on Sherman Island, where he now lives, and a second parcel of 260 acres, on Sherman Island. This land is devoted to truck garden, and Mr. Smith is developing asparagus beds, and has so far set out eighty-five acres to asparagus. He is a Republican, believing in that party for industrial protection.

At Stockton, on November 3, 1917, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Georgia Jordan, a native of San Joaquin County, where she was born near New Hope, on August 12, 1892. Her father was George A. Jordan, a native of San Joaquin County, and he married Miss Caroline Titherington, from Liverpool, England. Her grandfather was an early settler and farmer in the Taisen section of San Joaquin County, before Thornton was founded. Her father and mother are still living, and reside on Sherman Island, where they enjoy the esteem of all who know them; and Mrs. Smith has one brother, John Rolland Jordan. Mrs. Smith attended the Stockton grammar school, and later pursued the excellent courses of the Normal School in the same city; and the latter experience has assisted her in the problems of her own children, Elizabeth, Ann and James Harrison. Mr. Smith is a member of Rio Vista Lodge No. 208, F. & A. M., and he belongs to Antioch Chapter No. 262, R. A. M. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are both members of Rio Vista Chapter No. 222, Order of Eastern Star. Mr. Smith is a believer in cooperation for the marketing of farm products and is one of the original members of the Asparagus Growers' Association of California. A friend to the cause of education, Mr. Smith has consented to serve as member of the board of trustees of Riverside school district and is clerk of the board. The district has just succeeded in bonding itself for a new schoolhouse, which is in process of erection.

**H. YATES PERRIN.**—Sacramento County is to be congratulated upon having such a man of true worth and unquestionable character as H. Yates Perrin, a first-class automobile mechanic. He was born January 24, 1898, at Crockett, Cal., the son of Irving M. and Julia Margaret (Alberto) Perrin. His father, a successful business man, who for years conducted his affairs in Richmond, was born in San Francisco, and comes from one of the oldest families of California. His mother, also a native daughter, was born in San Pablo. They are now living at Alameda.

H. Yates Perrin was educated in the public schools of Contra Costa, and he graduated from high school in 1916 and then attended business college. During the latter part of his high school term and all through his college course he was employed as a private secretary. Every available moment was used

for a definite purpose, and being apt at mechanics, he studied automobile repairing in all its phases, and is regarded as an expert in this work.

Mr. Perrin was united in marriage to Sybil Florine Herrill, a native daughter of the Golden State, born and bred at Placerville, Cal. They are the parents of one daughter, Marille June. He is greatly interested in all outdoor and indoor sports, being especially fond of basket-ball, inasmuch as he has played professionally. Our subject has acted as deputy sheriff of Contra Costa County and is highly honored and respected for his fair dealings. Fraternally he is a Native Son of the Golden West, Sunset Parlor, and an Eagle, and politically he adheres to the Republican party.

**PAUL LEE BERNARDIS.**—A wide-awake, far-seeing and experienced man of affairs in the Sacramento business world is Paul Lee Bernardis, one of the proprietors of the capital city Planing Mill, widely known as a very reliable establishment for any kind of work, however varied and difficult, it undertakes to do. Associated with him is J. P. Moore and all having dealings with the firm well know that they make a team of the best kind. They formed their partnership in 1914, the year made so memorable by the outbreak of the World War; and few business concerns have done more to meet the changed and ever-changing conditions brought about by the world upheaval than this representative northern California house. In their busy season they employ at least twenty men, and they turn out an immense amount of first-class interior and exterior finishing. They have their own lumber yard, make ice cream cabinets and refrigerators, and their products are called for from all parts of the state.

Mr. Bernardis was born in 1886, in Austria, and there he was educated. He had heard much about the United States and the advantages in the New World, having met a few Austrians who had tried their luck out here and had come back for a visit, and he had also learned something of the far-away California; and hither he undertook to come, in 1903. The great Eastern metropolis interested him not a little, but he stuck to his resolution and hurried West, and stopped in San Francisco until 1906, when he located in Sacramento.

Able easily to impress strangers with both his native ability and his worthiness, Paul Bernardis found employment in the Southern Pacific Railroad shops, and there in time he was fitted for his life-work. When he came to form his partnership and create the Capital City Mills, he moved aggressively in the great work Sacramento city looked to its contractors to do, and the firm did all the interior wood-work and finish for the Physicians Building, Sutter Candy Store, McClatchy residence, Judge O'Brien's residence, the Rideout Hospital and grammar school at Marysville, and also the Post Office Building there, and since 1921, among other notable structures, the public schools of Elmhurst, Eldorado, Newton Booth, Highland Park, now called the Sierra, Bret Harte, and additions to the Fremont and the Leland Stanford, and furnished and installed the work in the Rosemont Grill, at Sacramento. In national politics a Republican, Mr. Bernardis never fails to support, in good non-partisan fashion, the men and the measures he regards as best for the locality in which he lives and

thrives. He is also a live wire in the Chamber of Commerce at Sacramento.

At Sacramento, in 1910, Mr. Bernardis was married to Miss Nellie Lubetich, of Sacramento; and they have a son, born May 17, 1923. Mr. Bernardis enjoys the social life of the Elks and the Druids, to which he belongs, and is fond, as is his good wife, of all out-door life. He is interested in the past history and the future prospects of Sacramento County.

**CHARLES JOHN PETERSON.**—A general contractor who is ever ready to undertake anything feasible within his field, is Charles John Peterson, a native of Michigan now headquartered at the Builders' Exchange in Sacramento. He was born at Ludington, Mason County, on October 22, 1883, the son of Herman Julius and Bertha Peterson, his father being an expert cabinet-worker who is still living, although his devoted wife, our subject's mother, is dead. Both parents have deserved well of their generation.

After attending the public schools of Michigan, Charles John Peterson learned the carpenter trade and followed it since he was fifteen years of age. In 1913, he came out to California and Sacramento, and he secured a good post as foreman with the Liberty Iron Works, and erected their buildings; and then he was in the employ of the U. S. Fibre Products Company, and put up their structures. Since the spring of 1922, he has been established for himself. He accepts the largest contracts, employing regularly eight or more men. The public have long since come to believe that whatever they may commit to the care of Charles Peterson, will be well done. Mr. Peterson is a Republican, but does his own thinking and voting.

In July, 1904, Mr. Peterson and Emma Clara Stockstad, of Minnesota, were made man and wife, the marriage ceremony occurring at Bismarck, N. D.; and now their family includes a daughter, Elvira, two sons, George and Harold, another daughter, Edna, and another son, the youngest born, Charles John Peterson, Jr. Our subject is a member of the Order of Vasa, and of the Master Builders' Association; and is fond of fishing and hunting; and like his fellow Americans, native and adopted, in Sacramento County, he rejoices in the environment in which he luckily finds himself.

**GEORGE H. WOODS.**—Well-known in transportation circles, formerly as manager of the Motor Carrier Terminals, Inc., and at present of the Shasta Transit Company, George H. Woods has developed an executive ability to handle large undertakings. He was born in Springfield, Mass., November 23, 1889, the son of George H. and Catherine (Scott) Woods, both now deceased. Our subject was educated in the public schools of his native state and at an early age entered his father's jewelry store as a clerk and then engaged in newspaper work. In 1912 he came West to California and for three years was connected with the Los Angeles County highway commission, after which he was engaged in various undertakings. He was in Fresno for a time and while there was employed in the auto-stage business; then we find him engaged in the same line at Oakland, continuing until 1921, when he came to Sacramento, the Motor Carrier Terminals, Inc., having been organized in October the previous year.

His ability having been demonstrated while he was with the California Transit Company, it was but natural that he should become the manager of the new company; and the progress the company made showed that he was the right man for the place. In May, 1921, the Shasta Transit Company was formed and on July 1, 1922, Mr. Woods resigned his position with the Motor Carrier Terminals, Inc., and became a partner and manager of the Shasta Transit Company, operating between Sacramento and Redding.

Mr. Woods is a World War veteran, having served with the engineers corps and spent sixteen months in France. After his honorable discharge he took up civilian life once more and is found among the public-spirited and respected men of his community. His recreation is found in fishing and in clean out-of-door sports. He is a member of Sacramento Lodge No. 6, B. P. O. Elks, and the American Legion.

**PETER LEONI.**—The kind of substantial business energy best appreciated in the city of Sacramento finds expression in the life of Peter Leoni, general contractor and builder. He was born in Italy, on May 19, 1877, the son of Joseph and Rosaline Leoni. His father is living in Italy, and his mother is deceased.

Peter Leoni was educated in the schools of Italy. He also took a course in the International Correspondence School. In 1901 he emigrated to the United States and located in Santa Clara, and in 1902 he came to Sacramento, where he has resided ever since. For some time he was employed as a cabinetmaker in Siller Bros. He has been in business for himself for the past twelve years, and has been very successful as a contractor, confining his work mainly to houses and flats.

Mr. Leoni went back to Italy to get married, where he was united with Miss Theodolinda Bigiogni. They are the parents of two children: Rosalie, and Alice. Mr. Leoni prefers the platform of the Republican party, and he has the pleasure of being a founder of the Builders' Exchange. Fraternally, he is a Druid. He is an enthusiastic supporter of any plan for the promotion of the public welfare. He left Sacramento with his family April 1, 1923, for a six months' visit with relatives and friends, and from last reports arrived safely with his entire family after a pleasant ocean voyage.

**ALLYN L. BURR.**—The importance of providing adequately-stocked and well-managed headquarters for builders needing roofing and other supplies is well illustrated by what Allyn L. Burr has done, in organizing a center for the convenience of architects and contractors, and the response of the building trades to his commendable enterprise, on continuous exhibition at Eleventh and R Streets in Sacramento, in which city he was born on October 22, 1885, the son of R. P. and Emma (Lord) Burr. His father was also both a native son of California and of Sacramento, who, as a real pioneer, was long associated with Messrs. Baker & Hamilton. Both Mr. and Mrs. Burr are still living, the center of groups of devoted friends.

Allyn L. Burr was rather fortunate in his schooling and start in life, having not only attended the grammar and high schools, but also the Belmont preparatory school, from which he was graduated; and then he followed civil engineering as a profes-



sion. He was in railroad work for eight years, and then in the real estate business for two years; and after that he was associated with the Johns Manville Company for another eight years, as manager of their northern California territory.

On March 1, 1921, Mr. Burr established himself in business, and since then he has been kept busy doing large roofing jobs, many of them being state contract work. Mr. Burr is careful in the extreme as to the training and experience of the men he employs, and one result is that his work may always be regarded as thoroughly dependable. He is a Republican in politics. Fraternally, he is a Mason, a Knight Templar, and a member of the Shrine.

Allyn Burr was married to Miss Ruth Seadler, a native daughter, by whom he has had a son, Jim, and twin daughters, Emma May and Alice. He is fond of hunting and fishing, and annually pays his respects to Sacramento's great outdoors.

**L. H. CHAPMAN.**—Possessing just the qualities which insure success, L. H. Chapman has spared no effort and, by indefatigable labor and attention to the wishes of the trade, has won the esteem and patronage of the public. Seventeen years ago he entered the firm of Friend & Terry Lumber Company as office boy and has won his way upward until he now occupies the position of manager of the firm. He was born in McHenry County, Ill., December 7, 1883, a son of Edgar and Ann (Heilman) Chapman.

L. H. Chapman received his education in the grammar and high schools of Cedar Falls, Iowa, whither his parents had removed when he was a young lad. He remained in Iowa at the family home until 1905, when he removed to California and located in Sacramento; directly on locating in Sacramento he entered the employ of Friend & Terry Lumber Company serving first as office boy, and then being steadily advanced until he became manager of the firm in 1921. From the first his interest in Sacramento was pronounced, and his faith in the future of the city has been emphatically and practically demonstrated.

The marriage of Mr. Chapman united him with Miss Dorothy Fletcher, a native of Massachusetts, and a graduate of Wellesley College. They are the parents of two children: Fletcher and Laurence, Jr. Mr. Chapman is a thirty-second degree Mason and also a member of the Shrine; locally he is affiliated with the Rotary and Sutter Clubs.

**WILLIAM D. THOMAS.**—A man of high integrity whose experience also counts for much in the Sacramento business world, is William D. Thomas, wholesale dealer in lumber and active in manufacturing, with offices at Sacramento in the Capital National Bank Building. He was born in North Carolina on December 12, 1874, the son of C. W. R. and Samantha (Buie) Thomas, both descendants from old-time stock. His father's forebears were American, but his mother's were of Piedmont Scotch. C. W. R. Thomas was a farmer, and he operated rather extensively and as best he could under the hotter Southern skies.

William D. Thomas attended the public schools of North Carolina, and also went to the high school, and then he engaged in the lumber business in the Carolinas. This opportunity to add to his experience proved of great value later, when he came to Sacramento, in 1910, the same year when he arrived in the state; for from the first he met with success. He sells

only at wholesale, and he has an interest in a sawmill in Plumas County. He supports the Democratic party.

Mr. Thomas was married, in 1909, to Miss Lura B. Brann, from Kansas, and now they have two children, Albert B. and Evelyn I. Thomas. The esteemed companion shares Mr. Thomas' public-spiritedness, and also feels a deep interest in the past, the present and the future of Sacramento County. California owes not a little to such men as William D. Thomas for the development of its resources, including that of lumber; and it is fair to expect that our subject may be heard from more and more as the years go by.

**RICHARD J. MURPHY.**—A well-known and valued citizen of Sacramento is found in Richard J. Murphy, the capable superintendent of the County Hospital located in the capital city, a position he has ably filled for the past eight years. He was born in San Francisco, Cal., September 4, 1854, a son of James and Catherine (O'Connor) Murphy. James Murphy came to California in 1854 via Panama and engaged in mining and farming in Eldorado County and it was in the schools of that county that Richard J., the son, obtained his education. James Murphy passed away in Placer County in 1913, the mother having preceded him. Of their five children, Richard J. is the eldest.

The boyhood days of Richard J. Murphy were spent on his father's farm and there he learned the practical lessons of life; he was educated in the public schools and early left the parental home. Coming to Sacramento in 1878, he went to work in the Southern Pacific Railroad shops in the boiler department and was there for five years. In 1881 he removed to Folsom and for three years was guard at the state penitentiary under Warden Thomas Parkman and for three years was lieutenant of the guard; and then for seventeen years he was captain of the guards, under McComb, Aull, Wilkeson and Yell. He spent one year at San Quentin prison as turnkey; then for eight years and a half Captain Murphy was postmaster at Folsom under Roosevelt, being reappointed by Taft. In 1915 he was appointed steward of the County Hospital at Sacramento and two years later was appointed business superintendent of the hospital.

The marriage of Captain Murphy united him with Miss Mary Farmer and they are the parents of one daughter, Isabel, now Mrs. Rudolph Draesemer and there is one grandchild, Isabelle. Captain Murphy is a staunch Republican and has been a member of the county central committee. Fraternally he is a member of the Modern Woodmen and is a charter member of the Granite Parlor, N. S. G. W., of Folsom.

**ALBERT H. BECKER.**—Another rising member of the California banking world whose privilege it is to work for the leadership of Sacramento County among the most favored sections of the great Golden State, is Albert H. Becker, the genial and ever-accommodating assistant cashier of the Sacramento branch of the United Bank and Trust Company. Sacramento is the scene of his birth, October 16, 1894, and P. F. and Elizabeth Becker are his esteemed parents, a worthy couple proud of their record for usefulness in the world.

Albert Becker attended the grammar and the high schools of Sacramento, and when only fifteen years of age, was accepted by the Fort Sutter National Bank. Since then, he has steadily advanced, and from



January 1, 1921, until the bank was taken over by the United Bank and Trust Company, held the responsible position of assistant cashier. Always having the best interests of the bank at heart, and inspired by the appreciation of patrons who have noted his desire to help and to please, Mr. Becker, by his winning personality, has added to the list of customers dealing with the institution, and has thus further strengthened one of the acknowledged pillars of strength in the capital city.

Mrs. Becker was Miss Helen Flanagan of Sacramento before they were married, in the year 1916, and in her promising daughter, Constance, one may find the reflection of more than one of her own charms. She shares with her husband the social life of the Sutter Club, and his love for tennis and baseball; and she is also a favorite among his brother Elks and their ladies.

**GEORGE B. BLUE.**—A worthy and useful pioneer, widely esteemed by his generation and now revered by posterity, was the late George B. Blue, a native of Union Springs, Cayuga County, N. Y., where he was born on the 1st of April, 1833. He came out to California by way of Cape Horn in the late fifties, and at Sutter Fort, on April 2, 1864, was married to Miss Mary Jane Torney, who was born in Milwaukee, Wis. She crossed the great plains with her parents on their journey to Oregon, when only six weeks old, and came to be the mother of five children, of whom only Myron and Maude Blue, now Mrs. Eugene H. Pitts, both of Sacramento, are still living, Robert, George and Fred having died.

George Blue was in Virginia City in the days of the Comstock Mine excitement, and was personally acquainted with Mark Twain, and the Floods, Fairs and others of those famous days. A carriage-maker by trade, he had a factory in Virginia City, and later, in the early sixties, he engaged in the furniture business at 732 Market Street, San Francisco, having as a partner his brother, Myron H. Blue. His carriage-making shop in Sacramento was first on Seventh Street, later on Third Street, and last on Sixth Street. He also, at one time in early days, had a sawmill at Seattle, Wash. He passed all the chairs in the Odd Fellows and he belonged to the Red Men. He passed away in Sacramento at his old home at 1331 L Street, May 22, 1906; his widow survived him until March 21, 1913. Sacramento, town and county, are proud to claim such a good man and exemplary citizen as George B. Blue.

**WILLIAM H. DAILEY.**—Another experienced carpenter in such demand that he has been led by circumstances to undertake contracting in a more or less extensive manner is William H. Dailey, of Sacramento, a native of Virginia City, Nev., who has more than made good in California. His parents were C. W. and Mary (Sheehy) Dailey, and his father came to California as a pioneer in 1858, and for a while tried his luck at mining. They ranched for five years, and then returned to Nevada, and spent some time in the principal mining camps. In 1887, the family came once more to California, and settled in Sacramento, where Mr. Dailey was a foreman carpenter; and in 1915 he died at the age of seventy-nine years, six months, having well earned

the good name of an able and an honest workman. Mrs. Dailey, who was always a favorite with those who knew her, lived five months longer, and breathed her last at the age of seventy-five.

William Dailey attended the schools of Nevada, in particular those of Virginia City, and then he learned the carpenter trade; and after coming to Sacramento, he joined his father in contracting enterprises. They built the Orphans' Home, the Oak Park skating rink, Mrs. Mason's residence on Twenty-first Street, and the old Consumers' Ice plant; and they erected a large number of residences, mostly of the better class, some as fine as any in town at that time. Their busy shop was where the Stoll Hotel now stands; and he is recalled as about the oldest in his line.

In 1881, Mr. Dailey was married to Miss Emma Klees, a native daughter, and a member of an old-time family, the heads of which had come across the great plains in the usual oxen-train; and two children and four grandchildren have sprung from this fortunate union. Mrs. Dimmick of Alta is the elder child; and Mrs. Evelyn Morse is the younger. Mrs. Dailey's father, John Klees, came across the plains in the spring of 1849. He died in 1902, but Mrs. Klees is still living. Mr. Dailey is a Republican; and for twenty-three years has been a Modern Woodman of America. He is very fond of fishing, and is a loyal booster for the great playground of nature.

**RICHARD DALEY TORNEY.**—A pioneer whose decease is greatly lamented by all who knew him, was the late Richard Daley Torney, who was a native of Wisconsin. He crossed the untracked plains to Oregon, from Wisconsin, in 1846, he and his good wife taking their six-weeks-old baby, Mary Jane Torney, and two years later reached California. He was a building contractor and started the first livery stable in Sacramento, with one big white horse. His wife and child followed him from Oregon to Sacramento in 1849, and the family resided at Sutter's Fort for many years. Mr. Torney started the first levee around the city, following the flood of 1850, and he was assisted in the work by the man known as "Honest John" Bigler, who from 1852 to 1856 was governor of California.

In 1852 an epidemic of cholera struck Sacramento, and Mr. Torney succumbed at the comparatively young age of thirty years, leaving a widow and daughter in care of his brother-in-law, Elihu Cross. In the flood period, 1862, Sutter's Fort (the home of the Torney family) was the haven to which many persons were forced to go, to save their lives, and in a report of the Howard Benevolent Society, which raised funds and in other ways aided the refugees, a paragraph is devoted to a tribute to Mrs. Torney's hospitality and generosity; and a gold watch was also presented to her for her benevolent work in aiding the flood sufferers. Mr. Torney had purchased a part of the Sutter Grant on which the fort was located from General Sutter in 1849; and Mrs. Torney sold a portion of what her husband had bought to Mr. Garland, of Chicago, who paid \$10,000, a large sum in those days for six blocks of land. Mr. Torney used to allow cattle to be driven into the corral of the Fort, and he charged as high as \$100 per night, according to the number, for the privilege.

**D. H. McCULLOCH.**—What electricity, in its manifold applied forms, does every day and hour for the benefit of humankind, and how much it may be worth as one of the ameliorating agencies of life, is suggested by the activities of the Electric Service Company, of Oak Park, Sacramento, so ably represented by D. H. McCulloch, of 2941 Thirty-fifth Street. A native of Des Moines, Iowa, he was born on April 15, 1884, the son of D. R. and Alice (Hoggarth) McCulloch, who came out to California in October, 1890, when it was still possible to perform a good deal of pioneering for the benefit of the state. They worked hard, made progress, and in forging ahead for themselves, they helped many who traveled or labored with them. Mr. McCulloch was greatly missed, when he laid aside his earthly labors; and Mrs. McCulloch is the center of a circle who believe in and are cheered by her.

Having finished with the public schools, our subject had some private technical training, and then took up mechanical engineering. He then entered the Southern Pacific Railroad Company's shops, where he remained for five years, and he next went for a year and one-half to the Phoenix Boiler Works in Sacramento. After that, he returned East to Illinois, and entered the Silvas shops at Rock Island, stopping there a year. From Rock Island he went to the Indian Territory, for nine months, and then he was for four months with the Northern Pacific Railroad. Returning to Sacramento, after working at various shops, Mr. McCulloch engaged with the Electrical Supply Company, for a couple of years; and then for a couple of years he was with W. A. Strand. The next four years he was out in the open, ranching in Yolo County, and after that he was in electrical work for himself for ten months. In January, 1922, Mr. McCulloch embarked on his present business. He very naturally belongs to the Oak Park Merchants Club, where he enjoys the prestige of having the best-equipped and best-stocked electrical supply house for miles around.

Married at Sacramento, in 1907, to Miss Katherine Roguin, of the capital city, Mr. McCulloch is now the proud father of two children, Genevieve and David L. McCulloch. He belongs to the Odd Fellows and the Eagles, and he is also a Republican.

**GERALD R. JOHNSON.**—The well-known firm of Messrs. Devlin & Devlin, lawyers, could not well be better represented than in the person of Gerald R. Johnson, whose knowledge of the law, experience, character and aggressive devotion to the best interests of his clients have made him one of the favorites among popular law practitioners in Sacramento County. He was born at the capital on August 10, 1897, the son of Howard K. Johnson, a county supervisor and the manager of the Sacramento Transportation Company, who had married Miss Minnie Meyers. Both parents have been highly esteemed by those who, for years, have known them and have witnessed their pioneer work, the result of public-spiritedness and a willingness to get behind all movements for local uplift.

Gerald Johnson attended both the grammar and the high schools of his native district, and then matriculated at the University of California, from which he was graduated in 1920 with the A.B. degree. He added to this training one year of post-graduate work, took the necessary bar examinations, and was admitted to practice law in the courts of California in August, 1921.

It was rather natural that his native town should attract Mr. Johnson as a place of permanent residence and as the best field for his professional practice, and considering the relatively brief period since he first made his bow to the public as a full-fledged lawyer, he has done very well indeed. When the World War involved America, he enlisted, and became an ensign in the naval flying corps, seeing nineteen months of service at San Diego and Miami, Florida. In college, he was a member of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity; he belongs to the Y. M. C. A.; and he is a Mason.

**CHARLES W. KING.**—An enterprising merchant, whose successful management of one of the busiest and most prosperous emporiums in Sacramento County well attests to his qualifications as a commercial leader, is Charles W. King, the proprietor of the popular Rio Linda Market, which he established on May 1, 1922, as a strictly up-to-date store, equipped with a modern refrigeration plant. A native son, he was born at 1115 L Street, Sacramento, on January 30, 1869, the only son of Jeremiah B. and Julia A. (Bullock) King, both of whom are deceased. Two daughters, one the wife of the Rev. George R. Bird of Los Angeles, and the other, the wife of H. B. Bird, of Sacramento, survive the parents.

Charles W. King attended the elementary schools of Sacramento, and then worked as a delivery boy at the Empire Market, at Second and K Streets, since which time he has followed the butcher trade, and having inherited certain invaluable incentives from his father, more easily made his way to success. Jeremiah King, who died on January 30, 1884, after a very active career, was born in New York, grew up in the Empire State, studied law and was admitted to the New York bar; but lured by gold, concerning which there was then so much excitement, he came West, and never practiced in his native state. As a young man in California, he had become a millwright, and for a while followed his trade here; and in the meantime, he prospected in the mines of Folsom and vicinity. He returned East, and was married; and then he came a second time, only to stay for a short period, but he finally decided to bring his family west, and in 1856 the wife and a daughter came by way of Panama. He remained in Sacramento, and took up building by contract; and it fell to his lot to assume the responsibility for many of the best residences in the city at that time. He also served, under Captain Cook, as first lieutenant of Field Artillery, in the State Guards.

Charles King left Sacramento for Butte City, Mont., where he spent three years, the summers on the range, the winters in the retail shops as foreman for the Butte City Butchering Company, and while in that city he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Leonard, a native of St. Louis, who had previously arrived at Butte City with her parents. On returning to Sacramento, in 1895, Mr. King was for three years in charge of Captain Cook's City Market. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, Cook sold out, and Charley King entered the employ of Henry Shuelmyer, and he was in charge of their slaughter house for four and one-half years, conducting a wholesale butcher business in Sacramento. From 1904 to 1910, he was foreman at Swanston & Son's Packing Plant, and for four years he also was on the road, as a shipper, and covered Southern Oregon, Nevada and California.



In 1910, Mr. King bettered his position by going into the employ of Gerber Bros., and he remained with them until three years ago. He also purchased ten acres of choice land in Rio Linda, and took up general farming and the raising of poultry. A year ago, he desired to do his share in pioneering in this fast-growing section, and he opened up a first-class market, the first of its kind, and one by which he is able to serve the community and the countryside for a circle of ten miles around, a convenience and a benefit the value of which can only be estimated by those familiar with the lack of service before he opened the shop. Mrs. King has also served the community as a trustee of the Rio Linda school district. Mr. King is a Republican. Mr. and Mrs. King have six children. Laverta is Mrs. John W. Johnston, Jr., and Clara M. is in the employ of the Motor Vehicle Department at Sacramento. The others are Ruth and Julia; Finlay M., who assists his father in the shop, and Marie, who is a student. Their home is attractive, and among a number of priceless heirlooms of early days in the West owned by the Kings is a leather-covered and bound trunk, brought round the Horn by our subject's parents.

**KING H. LEE.**—Widely-known among the popular constables of Sacramento County, King H. Lee wields an enviable influence, enabling him to secure the cooperation of the public in favor of law and order. He is responsible for what transpires and affects the community in American Township, having been constable there for six years until 1922, and on the 7th of November of the last year he was re-elected for a second term. He was born on the Washington side of the Sacramento River, in Yolo County, on June 7, 1870, the second eldest of five sons and a daughter of the late Willard M. and Emma (Vanderbogart) Lee, early pioneer settlers of California. His father was born in Massachusetts in 1833, a descendant of Miles Standish, and he came to California by way of Panama when he was a boy. He started from home with his parents, and also three others of the family, but his parents died of fever on board ship, and were buried at sea off the Chilean Coast, and the children continued on to their destination, arriving at Sacramento safely in April, 1850.

Willard M. Lee engaged in placer mining for only a short time, and was soon back at his trade as a wagon-maker and painter. He was known throughout Central California as "the artist," for he finished the stage-coaches with fancy stripes and lines, the coaches in those days being well-kept; and at one time in Sacramento, when he worked for the Old California Stage Company, he received fifteen dollars per day. He also worked in other places, in Marysville, and Oroville, and his declining years were spent peacefully at his home in Yolo County, across the Sacramento River from the capital city. He died in Sacramento, in 1903, at the age of sixty-eight, preceded to the grave, two years before, by his devoted wife. Mrs. Lee was born in Pennsylvania of Quaker stock, and her grandfather, Lieutenant Vanderbogart, accompanied Colonel Stephenson as government surveyor when he came to California. She was one of three children, and the daughter of the ferryman at the Nicolaus crossing on the Sacramento River. Then Nicolaus was a thriving outfitting post to the mines, a rival city to Marysville.

King Lee was reared in Sacramento and Yolo Counties, learned the blacksmith trade and followed the same. On May 6, 1898, he enlisted in Battery C, California Heavy Artillery, and served in the Philippines as sergeant of the United States Volunteers, and is very proud to have been one of the boys who followed Old Glory across the sea, so that his honorable discharge, dated February 9, 1899, is a highly prized document now. He returned to the Southern Pacific Railroad shops at Sacramento, and took up the work of a blacksmith there, and he continued steadily in the employ of the railway shops for twenty-five years. With the exception of a short time spent at Portland, Ore., and also a few months in Arizona and Mexico (about three months), he has lived in California, Sacramento and Yolo Counties all of his life. He belongs to the North Sacramento Chamber of Commerce, and takes a very live interest in all of its programs. He bought land at Del Paso Heights in 1911, and he has resided there, having built a fine home-place.

He had three months' experience, in 1914, on the Mexican border, when he accompanied the 2nd Infantry, under Capt. Luke Howe, as a mechanic. Since 1916, too, he has served efficiently as the peace officer for this district. American Township embraces North Sacramento, Del Paso Heights, Robla, Rio Linda, and Elverta, and the adjoining country territory. Mr. Lee has given liberally of his time and means to carry out his work and he enjoys the esteem and confidence of everyone.

In 1899, at Portland, Mr. Lee was married to Miss Lillian King, a native of Kansas, who came to Portland with her parents in 1890. Three children have blessed their union: Rollin K. is a machinist of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company, at Sacramento; Flora has become the wife of R. L. Bushey, of the capital city; Clinton is a student. Mr. Lee is a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West, and belongs to Sacramento Parlor No. 3.

**CHARLES G. WHITE.**—A rancher of experience and an enviable record, who well merits his retirement, is Charles G. White, who resides about fifteen miles north of Sacramento, on the Natomas Boulevard, where he owns a trim ranch and small orchard of some eighty acres, which he purchased in 1912. He has cleared off most of the land, and has rendered an invaluable service to the section of country by staying with the development since the infancy of the Natomas Reclamation District No. 1000. He is among the two per cent of ranchers in the district who are owners of their property, clear of any incumbrances.

Charles White was born at Springville, Iowa, the son of the late Hosea White, a native of Vermont and a shoemaker by trade, who in his later years was a pioneer farmer in Iowa, and became very prominent as a public-spirited man there. He was a direct descendant of Peregrine White, the first white child born in New England, who became famous in Colonial history for having been born on the "Mayflower," in Cape Cod Harbor, in 1620. The mother of our subject was Elizabeth Greene, a native of Ohio, who came west to Iowa with her parents. Charles is the second youngest of eleven children, and he was preceded to the Golden State by his brother, the late Lincoln White, and Clinton L. White, of Sacramento.



Our subject came out to California in 1885, and spent a few months at Sacramento and in its environs, as a farmer associated with the late Lincoln White, on the Sacramento River near Jacobs Slough. He left Sacramento to go down to southern California, and for ten years he worked as a fireman and a mechanic on the Southern Pacific Railroad, running out of Los Angeles. In 1895, he went into the Imperial Valley and located near Mecca, where he spent two years in raising turkeys and other poultry. On the opening up of Perris Valley, he purchased forty acres and developed that during the following four years, making of the same a profitable alfalfa ranch. In 1912, Mr. White returned to Sacramento, and he has since made this county his home; and he has done much to further the development of Sacramento County.

At Los Angeles, in 1913, Mr. White was united in marriage with Miss Anna G. Waters, a native of Springville, Iowa, and a gifted, charming woman, who came west to California in 1903, and now enjoys, with Mr. White, a wide circle of devoted friends.

**WILLIAM H. PIMENTEL.**—A progressive operator very familiar with Sacramento County transportation problems is William H. Pimentel, the wide-awake and very accommodating part-proprietor of the Hagginwood-North Sacramento Motor Stage-line. He has a motto known to all patrons: "Best service for the money," and to this he often adds: "and no delays, if possible, in transportation."

He was born in Sonora, Tuolumne County, on June 30, 1891, the son of Frank and Julia (Milton) Pimentel, the former a native of Boston, who came West in 1852 to seek gold. He located mines in Tuolumne County, and remained until six years prior to his death, in April, 1922, as a farmer and pioneer prospector. Previous to his death he had moved to Modesto, where he died. Our subject is the eighth child, in the order of birth, of nine children, of whom five survive the parents, the devoted wife and mother, lamented like her husband, having died in 1900.

William Pimentel was reared in the Mother Lode of Tuolumne County, and at the age of thirteen commenced to support himself by working as a delivery boy for the McCormick wholesale and retail butcher business, working with this company thirteen years. Only once was this engagement interrupted, and that was when, for thirteen months, he served as a clerk in the Wells Fargo Express at Third and Townsend Streets, San Francisco.

Mr. Pimentel has devoted the past eight years to the study of, and the operation of motor stages and the possible business therein, in northern California, being a charter member of the Old Star Line, of Stockton, in the formation of which, in 1915, he was a prime mover, to operate motor-busses throughout the San Joaquin Valley. He came from Stockton to Sacramento in September, 1920, and has since built up a business from the foundation, so that his company now operates a fleet of motor busses running out of Sacramento to Hagginwood and North Sacramento. They own and operate only White truck vehicles, said to be eminently satisfactory in affording continuously superior service. He and his partner, S. C. Houck, were successors to A. M. Fowler, who founded the stage line. Mr. Pimentel is the vice-

president of the Hagginwood farm bureau, and a charter member of the North Sacramento Chamber of Commerce. Ever ready to serve the community, he is a member of the Volunteer Fire Department of North Sacramento; he acts as custodian of the fire engine of his district, and realizing his ability, the fire commissioner of North Sacramento appointed him deputy fire warden. He is public-spirited and ready to give of his time and means to advance the community which he has selected as his home.

The marriage of Mr. Pimentel to Miss Hazel H. Houck, of Sonora, occurred at Stockton in November, 1914. Miss Houck was born at Sonora, the daughter of Mr. Pimentel's partner, a pioneer of Tuolumne County, and now a resident of Sacramento. Two children have been born to this worthy couple, Neva and Wilma Jean. Mr. Pimentel is a Mason of the Blue Lodge.

**PERCY E. BUCHANAN.**—Emphatically a man of energy, Percy E. Buchanan is one of the enterprising and active men of Sacramento County, giving substantial encouragement to every plan for the promotion of the public welfare. He was born May 10, 1889, at Ripon, Cal., the son of H. A. and Ida (Frederick) Buchanan. His mother's parents, John W. and Nancy (Underwood) Frederick, natives of California and Iowa, respectively, were the parents of seven children: Mary Ellen; Flora; Mrs. Birdina Curtis; Ida, our subject's mother; Eliza; John W.; and James W. Mr. John Frederick homesteaded 160 acres and purchased 160 acres of land, all of which he farmed to grain. Both Mr. and Mrs. Frederick are dead, their son, John W., being the administrator of the estate.

P. E. Buchanan attended the old Ripon school when he was six years old. At the age of eighteen years, he started to work as a laborer for Ortman and Melton, contractors on the construction of the French Camp highway to Oakdale. Later, he was in the employ of Cyrus Moreing, Stockton road builders, and in 1914 he moved to Folsom City and became county road superintendent of District No. 4, Sacramento County. There is no section which has better facilities for the building of roads than this outfit. Under the leadership of John A. Russi, county supervisor of District No. 4, Mr. P. E. Buchanan has surrounded himself with a corps of twenty men, all of whom are qualified in the construction and maintenance of highways. Mr. Buchanan and his crew completed the Orangevale highway, a new concrete road, and have also built many new sections of various roads. During the World War, he put every effort into farming and secured very satisfactory results. He has acquired various desirable pieces of property in Folsom City and has a complete outfit including a caterpillar tractor, etc. For some time he was a grain farmer in Wheatland, but at present he leases his farms and machinery on shares.

On October 26, 1912, Mr. Percy E. Buchanan was united in marriage with Miss Alice Fae Farschon, a native of Ripon, Cal., and the daughter of John W. and Blanche Farschon. Her father conducted a blacksmith shop at Ripon for twenty-eight years; and he was one of the five children born to Sebastian and Catherine (Chambers) Farschon, natives of Alsace-Lorraine, France, and County Mayo, Ireland, respec-

tively. Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan are the parents of three children: Stanley, Robert and William. Mr. Buchanan is a member of the B. P. O. E., No. 6, and N. S. G. W., No. 83. Politically, he endorses the platform of the Democratic party and is a staunch supporter of men and measures that, in his best judgment, would be most beneficial to the community's welfare.

**EVAN J. HUGHES.**—California has always enjoyed an exceptional fame on account of the distinguished character of the members of her bar, and no county in the Golden State has been more fortunate than Sacramento, with such representative men as Evan J. Hughes, the attorney. He was born at Oshkosh, Wis., on January 22, 1885, the son of G. W. and Jane (Jones) Hughes. The father was a contractor in Oshkosh; both parents are now deceased.

Evan Hughes attended both the grammar and high schools of Tacoma, and then matriculated at the University of California, where he spent five years, receiving in 1907 the coveted degree of Bachelor of Letters. He next went to Harvard, and in 1910 finished his law course there, when he returned to California. He was with the United States Immigration Commission as special agent, and was also employed by the California Commission on Revenue and Taxation, and then acted as tax expert to the State Comptroller and the Board of Equalization, all of which added much of invaluable experience.

In 1914, Mr. Hughes joined Charles W. Thomas, Jr., for a couple of years in law practice in Sacramento, and since that time he has been practicing law for himself. His exceptional knowledge of the law, particularly with reference to certain fields, his general scholarly preparation, and his high integrity and disinterested loyalty to patrons, have contributed to bring him a very desirable clientele, and to assure him professional and social status. He belongs to the Sacramento Bar Association and to the Ad Club, and is naturally much interested in the right development of Sacramento institutions and resources.

When Mr. Hughes was married, in 1921, at Sacramento, he chose for his helpmate in life Miss Elva Christie, of Sacramento. Mr. Hughes is a Scottish Rite Mason and a Shriner, and he is also a member of the Sutter Club.

**FREDRICK JAMES McGEE.**—Prominent among the most interesting of the younger representative business men of Sacramento County is Fredrick James McGee, widely known through his identification with the firm of McCarthy & McGee of the capital, in which city he was born. He first saw light on July 29, 1895, when he entered the family circle of Daniel J. and Josephine A. (Taylor) McGee. His father is general foreman of the bridge and building department of the Southern Pacific, and it is needless to say that he afforded the ambitious son the best of educational advantages, so that he finished the usual grammar school courses, entered the Sacramento high school, and was graduated therefrom in February, 1915.

Setting out into the world, Fred McGee joined the Earl Fruit Company, commencing at the lower rungs of the ladder; and he climbed until he was assistant sales manager. He mastered the many details of that line of trade, worked hard and prospered, and on January 1, 1922, bought an interest in the Cole-

McCarthy Company, the firm becoming McCarthy & McGee, insurance specialists, with headquarters at 1008 Eighth Street.

When the World War called for the young Americans of the country, Mr. McGee was among the first to respond from this section, and he entered the United States Regular Army, joined the aviation corps, and in April, 1918, sailed for France. He did valiant service until the armistice was signed, and in November, 1919, was honorably discharged, and was the first soldier from this section to get home.

Mr. McGee belongs to Sacramento Parlor, Native Sons of the Golden West; the Knights of Columbus, in which he has reached the third degree, and the B. P. O. Elks; and he was a member, in student days, of the Phi Sigma Chi and the Phi Gamma Pi fraternities. He is fond of hunting in the mountains of northern California.

**BEVERLY GIBSON.**—A Kentuckian who has made good in California is Beverly Gibson, the wide-awake, progressive proprietor of the popular River Auto-Stage, with headquarters at Sacramento. He was born in Corydon, Henderson County, on September 10, 1883, the son of George L. and Locky Ann (Christopher) Gibson, farmer-folk who did their part in developing the resources of the country, thus living useful lives, which are now closed.

Beverly attended both the grammar and the high schools of Corydon, but when eighteen years of age left home. In 1903, he came to California and located at Fresno; and entering the service of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, he remained with them about eight and one-half years, for three years operating out of Berkeley and Oakland. He then went to Isleton, where he was with the Great Western Power Company for three years; and for a year he was in the electrical field.

Using a Ford, in 1916, he then started a stage-route between Isleton and Sacramento, and after two months he was able to put a seven-passenger car on the service. At the end of a year he built the first large stage for twelve passengers, and after that one for sixteen passengers. In 1922 he was able to buy out his partners and has been engaged in the business on his own responsibility ever since. He now has six twenty-passenger and four twelve-passenger busses in the service and employs seven men, and gives the very best of service to a section of country that is rich in agricultural production. He runs six round trips daily to Isleton and Rio Vista, and the efforts Mr. Gibson has put forth have done much to aid in the development of the district he serves, and he takes an active interest in every project that is put forward to benefit the people of those districts he accommodates. He also operates a line from Walnut Grove, and has an extension into Stockton, thus giving him access to the rich delta country and the San Joaquin Valley. He also has a line to Franklin and Thornton, and has an application for an extension from Rio Vista to Antioch into Contra Costa County. He gives his personal attention to the details of his affairs and owns one of the most serviceable and most popular bus lines in central California.

In the year 1905, Mr. Gibson was married to Miss Mary Belle Cochran, a favorite in the social circles of Fresno; and they have four children: Beverly



Clay, Anna Belle, George Thomas, and Curtis Cochran. Mr. Gibson is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a Shriner and a member of the Ben Ali Patrol of Sacramento.

**LOUIS F. HANDLIN.**—A wide-awake representative of a very progressive and well-known business house of Sacramento is Louis F. Handlin, the junior member of the firm of Messrs. Barton & Handlin, of 619 J Street. A native son, and one exceptionally loyal to the state in which he first saw light, he was born at Sacramento on November 10, 1878, the son of Joseph J. and Sarah J. (Harris) Handlin, the former a veteran of the Civil War, in which he fought with Maryland troops. When the great struggle was over, he came west from devastated fields and ruined fortunes to the newer and more inviting California, where he entered the service of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. He also found a place in the navy yard, and proved most valuable there as one of their expert brass-foundry men.

Louis attended the public schools of Sacramento, and then he secured employment with the Sacramento "Bee," rose to become superintendent of circulation, and was in the service of that famous newspaper for twenty years. He next ventured into the real estate field, but at the end of two years he joined Louis G. Barton, and the two formed the firm of Barton & Handlin, and bought out the California Wall Paper Company. Since that time they have been established at the above address, where they have maintained the leading store in the capital city for the supply of wall paper, paper and related articles, building up and holding a superior trade through their policy of leaving nothing undone to accommodate and help a customer.

In the year 1908 Mr. Handlin was married to Miss Ida L. Suter, the daughter of Chris Suter, an old pioneer from Switzerland who came out to California before Ida was born, and eventually became connected with the Suter Planing Mill. Mr. Handlin belongs to Sacramento Lodge No. 6 of the Elks, and is keenly interested in both the city and county of Sacramento, proving his local devotion by an investment in valuable properties.

**CARROLL OGDEN DUDLEY.**—An indefatigable worker, who became a successful contractor and builder through industry and honest toil, is Carroll Ogden Dudley, who was born on November 7, 1882, at Sacramento, Cal., the son of James and Elizabeth Dudley. His father, an expert carpenter, settled in California in 1879. Carroll Ogden Dudley was educated in the public schools, and after completing his school studies he became an apprentice and learned the carpentering trade. He was Mr. L. G. Barton's partner for two and one-half years, dissolving the partnership when he sold out his interest and went into business for himself. Mr. Dudley has handled some of the largest jobs in the state, and is especially interested in the building of fine residences and apartments.

On the 27th day of September, 1909, at Sacramento, Mr. Dudley was united in marriage to Miss Edna Sheets, of Indiana. They have been blessed with a son, Carroll Ogden, Jr. In national politics Mr. Dudley is a Republican. Fraternally, he is a member of the Odd Fellows and the Masons, and is also

a member of the Builders' Exchange. He is a great booster of outdoor sports, and is very fond of hunting and fishing.

**WILLIAM H. COMSTOCK.**—An experienced, efficient and ever-accommodating public official who well deserves his popularity, is William H. Comstock, past nine years postmaster at Folsom City. He was born near Farmington, in Oakland County, Mich., on January 23, 1865, the son of G. Franklin and Emily (Grace) Comstock, worthy natives of Oakland County, Mich., of Scotch and Irish ancestry. All four of our subject's great-grandfathers were soldiers in the Continental Army, and served under Washington.

William H. Comstock was reared as a farmer's son in Michigan, and after attending the local grammar school, pursued the courses of the Pontiac high school. He then entered the Michigan State Normal School at Ypsilanti, although he had already taught school when he was eighteen years of age, at Farmington; and after pursuing courses of study there, for the next four years again engaged in teaching.

In September, 1888, he arrived at Denver, from Michigan, and for some time was head clerk in the Broadway Hotel and for one year was head clerk in the Brunswick Hotel, but in November, 1892, he came out to California and Sacramento on a pleasure trip. He decided, however, to stay, and having entered the Pullman car service of the Southern Pacific, on the run between San Francisco and Los Angeles, worked for two years. Returning to Sacramento, he located at Folsom, where his family had already resided for two years, having bought a home there in 1892, and after a while he bought a ranch at Ashland, on the American River across from Folsom City. In 1894 he sold out and reinvested in 100 acres known as Willow Spring ranch, at that time located on the edge of Folsom City, east on the Placerville Road, and for the next fifteen years he followed dairying and the stock-business, and later sold off the greater part of this ranch to the Natomas Company of California. Ten years ago he built a fine residence on the remaining part of the ranch close to Folsom, and there he resides today.

While at Denver, he was married to Miss Nati Bradner, who was born in Wayne County, Mich., and was a life-long acquaintance; and she journeyed all the way to Colorado to become his bride. One child, a daughter, Grace Fairman, blessed their union, and is now the wife of C. E. Morton, who is instructor in music in the public schools of Berkeley. They have three children, Dorothy, Jack and Carl. Mr. Comstock is a member of Natoma Lodge of Masons, and of the Eastern Star, in which latter organization Mrs. Comstock is also active. He owns desirable real estate in North Sacramento and also in Denver, and has made several trips back to Colorado and Michigan. A staunch Democrat, he formerly served on the county central committee of his party; but he is less partisan in matters of local import, and is always ready to put his shoulder to the wheel and assist in any movement for community uplift. For many years, he has served as trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Folsom.

Mr. Comstock was appointed postmaster at Folsom City by Postmaster-General Burleson, with the endorsement of President Wilson, and entered upon



his official duties on May 1, 1914. He discharged his responsibility most conscientiously, managing both this third-class office and two rural deliveries. No. 1 serves the Orangevale section, and is routed a stretch of twenty-two miles; the Star route serves all the territory out of Folsom to Rescue, returning to Folsom by way of Salmon Falls along a route of thirty-two miles. Folsom City postoffice has grown steadily and has had to enlarge its quarters, and two years ago it was extended to twice its former capacity, the best of evidence, if any were needed, of the gradual development of the surrounding country. During the World War, Postmaster Comstock handled the registration of all aliens, recording their finger-prints for this section of the county, and sending them on to San Francisco. The entire district was served with war saving certificates and thrift stamps, and record sales of each were recorded, largely due to the untiring work of the subject, and his staff of able assistants. He terminated his term, February 1, 1923. Mr. Comstock is an enthusiastic advocate of the civil service, especially as it is exemplified by the United States post office, and he has long enjoyed the confidence, esteem and good will of the public on account of his faithful efforts in the public's behalf.

**WILLIAM E. HATHAWAY.**—One of the well-known mining men in Sacramento County, whose experience and knowledge enable him to discuss with precision many questions involved in the construction and operation of mines, and the development of ranches, is William E. Hathaway, superintendent of the Coast Rock & Gravel Company. He is the son of C. M. and Barbara (Harper) Hathaway and was born on August 11, 1866, at Breckenridge, Colo. His father was a native of Illinois and the mother was a native of Kentucky. The father was a pioneer of 1850 and was a miner in Colorado. While he was making his way westward, he sensed the feeling of opposition between the North and the South grow stronger and stronger. He came as far as Yreka, Cal., and being a loyal citizen, answered the call of his native state and traveled back East. He enlisted in the army of the North and fought through the entire Civil War. When peace reigned once more, he engaged in the stock business in South Dakota, where he remained until his death.

William E. Hathaway was educated in the public schools of the Black Hill country of South Dakota. He worked on his father's stock-ranch, riding the range, until he was twenty years old. In 1888 he was employed by a railroad company on their construction work; then for ten years he was employed in the mines. In 1904 he came to California. He was employed by the E. B. & A. L. Stone Company of Oakland, who had the government contract for the Truckee and the Carson projects. In 1910 he joined the Natomas Company, as superintendent of their rock-crushing plant at Natoma, and in 1913 took charge of the plant at Fair Oaks, and in 1920 became connected with the Coast Rock & Gravel Company, where he has been ever since.

At Grand Island, Nebr., William E. Hathaway was united in marriage to Kate Birdsall, of New York. Her father was a native of England, and her mother a native daughter of Pennsylvania. They are the parents of one child, William E., Jr., who is at-

tending St. John's Military Academy, near Milwaukee. Mr. Hathaway is very fond of all sports, and is especially interested in horse-racing. He has served faithfully as the trustee of the Fair Oaks school district for two terms, and is an Elk of Lodge No. 559, Vallejo. Politically, he adheres to the Democratic party.

**WILLIAM J. MANNIX.**—All the California motor world has heard of the renowned automobile dealers, the Don Lee Company, whose able and popular manager at Sacramento is William J. Mannix, a native son of Sacramento, where he was born on December 12, 1882. His father is the well-known and esteemed custodian of the city hall, D. J. Mannix; and his mother before her marriage was Miss Lillian V. Churchill.

William J. Mannix attended the local grammar and high schools, and then learned the plasterer's trade, which he followed for ten years. After that, having a chance to get into the automobile business, he did so, and on August 12, 1915, was fortunate in joining Don Lee as one of his picked salesmen. On the 8th of April of the year following, Mr. Mannix was made manager, a tribute to his experience in the seven years from 1908 to 1915, when he was in business for himself and sold the Maxwell and the Columbia automobiles. Now, as Mr. Lee's representative, he is interested in pushing the Cadillac in three counties, Sacramento, Placer and Eldorado.

At Sacramento, June 30, 1903, Mr. Mannix was married to Miss Edith L. Heilbron, a member of an old-time family of Sacramento; and their union has been blessed with the birth of a son, William H. Mannix. Our subject is a Republican in national politics, but is an influential booster of the non-partisan type, in all matters of local import. He belongs to the Odd Fellows and Elks, and he is a member of the Lions and the Del Paso Country Club. He is an adept at golf, and fond of outdoor life.

**JOHN N. MEYER.**—Among the financial enterprises in Sacramento, the expansion and development of which have been important elements in general progress, is numbered the Associated Terminals Company, operating the Sacramento dock and warehouse in West Sacramento, of which John N. Meyer is manager. He was born in San Francisco in May, 1874, a son of John N. and Sophie (Stubbs) Meyer; he attended grammar and high school in the bay city, and after finishing his schooling entered the employ of the Santa Fe Railroad Company in the traffic and operating departments; then for six years he was with the Associated Terminals Company in San Francisco and in April, 1918, came to Sacramento as manager of this branch of the company.

The marriage of Mr. Meyer united him with Miss Annie Peterson, of San Jose, Cal., and they are the parents of three children: John G., Doris and Paul. The fraternal relations of Mr. Meyer are confined to the National Union and the Maccabees, and he is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Sutter Club of Sacramento. During the Spanish-American War, Mr. Meyer was in the quartermaster's department of the United States Navy for six months. He is held in high regard by all who know him, for he is honorable and upright in all his dealings with his fellow-men.

**MISS SILVEY-PEARLE TINSLER.**—Prominent among the most interesting women of the twentieth century in California may well be rated Miss Silvey-Pearle Tinsler, the popular attorney of Sacramento, and the daughter of George F. and Mary M. (Livingston) Tinsler, esteemed residents of Des Moines, Iowa. Mr. Tinsler was a pedagogue, teaching in various colleges, and he is now a successful man in the business world. Both parents are still living, and both enjoy a pleasant social life.

Silvey-Pearle Tinsler attended both public and private educational institutions, and then she took a special course in jurisprudence at Berkeley, where she was stimulated by personal contact with leaders in the realm of Blackstone, and with representative public men who had accomplished something worth while in the world. Eventually, on March 17, 1917, having taken the state examination, she was admitted to practice at the bar in California; and she has been in the office of Richard P. Talbot ever since. She enjoys the distinction of being the only woman practicing patent law in Sacramento. Miss Tinsler has entered actively into civic and professional life since establishing herself here, and is an honored member of the Bar Association. She specializes in patents, and has been exceptionally successful in her chosen field.

Miss Tinsler is also a member of the Eastern Star, and of the Woman's and the Tuesday Clubs. She was formerly engaged in theatrical work, and still writes plays. All in all, it is pleasurable to record that Miss Tinsler has held her own in the fairest competition of a wide-awake, progressive local world, and contributes her share toward maintaining the high dignity of the profession in Sacramento County.

**N. TRACY CARPENTER.**—An experienced poultry-raiser, familiar especially with California conditions favorable or unfavorable to that industry here, is N. Tracy Carpenter, who has made his chicken ranch on Fifty-third Street one of the interesting show-places in Sacramento County. He was born in Eldorado County, California, the son of C. G. and Sarah (Payne) Carpenter, a pioneer couple of such early days that his father came out seeking the Golden State, by way of the Isthmus, in 1850, and his mother followed during the next year. He tried regular mining for a while, and then he dug a large ditch for irrigation and mining, in Eldorado County. He farmed, and raised fruit and stock, until he died. Mrs. Carpenter preceded her husband in death.

N. Tracy Carpenter attended the public schools of Eldorado County, and then remained with his father, in agricultural pursuits, until the latter's death. After that, for three years, he took charge of the farm; and in 1887 he removed to Sacramento and here commenced raising chickens, in a modest way, starting with about eight Leghorns, and hatching by hens. Then he installed the incubators and brooders, and now he has 2,000 hens, housed and yarded on ten acres. He is the pioneer poultryman in Sacramento, and has been reasonably successful in hatching and shipping baby chicks to all sections, although the surplus eggs he has are usually disposed of in Sacramento. He also raises pigeons and squabs.

In 1884, Mr. Carpenter was married to Miss Ninta F. Lowe, a native of Illinois, who had been in California since her childhood. Two children have blessed

the union: Bernice, a graduate of the University of California, taught for a while in the Placerville high school, and is now married to George J. Steedman; and Cyril T. has always been at home with his father. Mr. Carpenter is a member of the Chamber of Commerce; and in politics, he has Republican preferences. Two grandchildren give joy to the Carpenter hearth; they are George and Robert Steedman, and they live in Oakland.

**ABRAHAM LINCOLN BOYD.**—A business man whose methods and standards are as interesting and inspiring as the story of his remarkable success is Abraham Lincoln Boyd, the wholesale candy manufacturer with headquarters at 1117 Nineteenth Street, Sacramento. He was born at Jersey City, N. J., on December 8, 1860, the son of Thomas and Susan (Roe) Boyd, both natives of New York City, the former now deceased, having passed away at the age of eighty-seven, the latter having preceded her husband many years. Seven children were born to this worthy couple, among whom three have survived: Abraham L. Boyd is the subject of our review; George T., of Sacramento; and Mrs. J. E. Sauze resides in Walla Walla, Wash. The father, Thomas Boyd, came to California for the first time in 1852, having reached here by way of the Isthmus of Panama; he was at Grass Valley for a short time, and then he established himself as a confectioner in San Francisco. He returned East, and in 1864 brought out his family, and located at Sacramento, where he became the pioneer candy-maker. His first place of business was at the corner of J and Fifth Streets, the present site of the Travelers' Hotel, and his second place was at 824 J Street, on the site of the Elks Building; he owned that property, and sold it to the Elks Lodge. He made "home-made" candy from his own recipes, and so well did he prosper that he came to own valuable real estate in Sacramento, which included the lot on the northeast corner of Ninth and N Streets, a part of the block where the Capitol extension buildings are now being erected. He also bought and sold real estate, and owned a ranch of 320 acres in Sutter County, which was subdivided and then sold, and also a ranch near Florin. He was an expert in the planting, pruning and growing of fruit trees and vines, and he was the inventor of the famous Rock Candy, which was used in mixing the drink of rock and rye, and made the first batch of rock candy in 1868. His son has in his possession a can of the first batch his father made, still in fine condition, and good to eat. It was made from brown sugar, brought from the Hawaiian Islands, wrapped and shipped in grass mats. He sold the rock candy to Captain Seddens, who conducted a parlor drinking place on J Street, on the spot where the original D. O. Mills Bank stands. Seddens' place had no signs on the front, and the store had Brussels carpet on the floor, and was the meeting place of statesmen, bankers and miners. He poured rye whisky over the candy, and sold the drinks for twenty-five cents each. Thomas Boyd was a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, and at his death was the second oldest member of Sacramento Lodge No. 40, F. & A. M., of Sacramento. Al Boyd, as he is familiarly known by his friends, attended his first school in Sacramento, in a building in an alley between Fourth and Fifth Streets, and I and J Streets;



and later he went to the Goethe School, conducted by Rev. Goethe, a German Lutheran preacher and school teacher, at the corner of Ninth and K Streets, where Hale Bros.' store stands today. He finished in the public schools, and at the E. C. Atkinson Business College. He learned how to manufacture candy while working with and under the direction of his father, and as long ago as twenty-five years, started in business for himself. He specialized in horehounds and Irish moss cough drops, made from recipes supplied by his experienced father; and under the copyrighted names, "Blue Shield Horehound" and "Green Star Irish Moss," these have become famous throughout California, and still enjoy a large sale. He sold his first batch of candy from house to house, and in stores, and carried the same in a leather bag. Mr. Boyd has witnessed many changes in Sacramento. He belongs to Sacramento Lodge No. 140 of the United Commercial Travelers' Association.

In the year 1891, and at Sacramento, Mr. Boyd was married to Miss Georgia Shearer, a native of Monrovia, Maryland; and they have one son, Thomas Boyd, the well-known and popular musician. He was born on April 9, 1894, and for eight years studied with Arthur Hept, the famous violinist, who is now a member of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra. Thomas Boyd is thus an accomplished violinist, and at present is the leader of the Orpheum Orchestra in Sacramento. He led the orchestra in both the State Theater and Hippodrome at Stockton, and the Hippodrome in San Jose; and he is a member of the Sacramento Musician's Union, No. 12, the Stockton Union No. 189, and the San Jose Union, No. 153. He is married and has two children, Marie Alice and Thomas Earl; and he belongs to the San Joaquin Lodge of Masons, No. 19, at Stockton, and Pyramid No. 5, Sciots, of the same city.

**ALBERT W. McDONELL.**—A widely-experienced farmer who enjoys the pleasant distinction of having chosen to be an orchardist, and then becoming one of such familiarity with orcharding problems, and such success in his varied products, that other agriculturists look to him for a helpful lead, is Albert W. McDonell, who was born, a native son, on the old home place at Mills Station. His father, George Alexander McDonell, had married Miss Eliza D. Fisher; and they provided such a comfortable, attractive home, that they may be said to have contributed a deal toward our subject's ultimate attainments.

Albert W. McDonell went to the Brighton schools, and finished with an excellent course at the Sacramento Business College; and then, having learned civil engineering through practical experience, he followed that professional line for a year. Returning to the ranch, he worked with his brother, George F. McDonell, for a couple of years; and then he bought, for two years, a half-interest with him. He next purchased eighty acres of the old estate; and two years later, he bought out his brother's interest altogether, and he has been laboring alone ever since. He owns eighty-four acres, and farms 600 acres, which he rents, in addition; and his tracts are as trim and appealing, at the height of the seasons, as any that can be found near here. In national politics a Republican, Mr. McDonell is non-partisan when it comes to endorsing well-approved local propositions. He is also patriotically devoted to Sacramento County, and finds pleas-

ure in belonging to Sunset Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West.

When Mr. McDonell, in 1914, was married, he chose Miss Verna May McIntosh, of Canada, for his wife; and they have three children: Helen Irene, Beth Ellen, and Dorothy Bell. He is fond of fishing and hunting, but particularly enthusiastic about baseball, and he has played semi-professional ball. He manages the Mills Stars, and that alone should be sufficient to accord and assure him all local popularity.

**HARRY L. MURPHY.**—A highly-esteemed native son who has not only succeeded as a farmer, but has become an efficient and popular constable of his district, is Harry L. Murphy, of Perkins. He was born on a farm on Jackson road, near Perkins, on September 19, 1883, the son of P. H. and Carrie R. (Jackman) Murphy; his father having been a pioneer, who came out to California in the early days of '54, crossing the great plains with oxen; and he worked upon, and homesteaded 160 acres of land, receiving a patent signed by President Lincoln. Mr. Murphy also served as a constable; and he was as intrepid and faithful as any law-enforcers that could be found. He farmed for the remainder of his life; and in March, 1913, closed his useful career. Mrs. Murphy, who came from New Hampshire, and was a Yankee school-ma'am, and here married, is still living, being revered by all who know her.

Harry L. Murphy attended the rural schools, and then went to work on his father's ranch, continuing with him until the latter's death; and since his demise, he and his brother, Elmer H., have been operating the farm together. They deal in registered cattle, have exhibited at the state fair since 1880, and have taken many prizes with their stock. Continuing an interesting tradition in the family, Mr. Murphy has recently finished his first term as constable. In national politics he is a Republican. He is fond of hunting and fishing, and he is also very devoted to Sacramento County.

Mr. Murphy married Miss Mattie M. Meisenheimer, a native daughter hailing from Hanford and Florin; and they have three children: Edith Lillian, David Henry, and Cecil Gordon.

**PETER M. ROBINSON.**—A very interesting pioneer, who well merits his comfortable retirement, is Peter M. Robinson, of the attractive town of Perkins, a native of Illinois, where he was born on January 8, 1853. His parents were sturdy pioneers before him, and he thus inherited the best of brain and brawn calculated to assist him as a settler. He was brought to Sacramento as a baby by these early-timers, and so in time attended the public schools of the capital. After a while, his father came out to Mayhews and took up farming; and our subject continued with his father on the farm until 1883, when he was married to Miss Elizabeth Kelly, a native daughter, and a member of an old family.

Mr. Robinson commenced farming for himself soon after, and from the start he did well. He has leased several places, and now he has about seventy trim acres, devoted to fruit culture. It has been his pride and his ambition to follow the progress of agriculture in America, and to be among the first in Sacramento County to apply the latest methods, and to use the most up-to-date apparatus; and he has been rewarded with results far beyond those enjoyed by the average.



He is a Democrat in matters of national political import, but he is a devoted, non-partisan supporter of whatever he believes to be best for the community or locality in which he lives and prospers.

Ethel, a daughter, has become Mrs. McKee; and Margaret is Mrs. George McDonell, of Perkins; while Ann, another daughter, is at home. James is farming for himself; and Lorie is teaching school. There are six grandchildren in the family circle.

**CHRISTIAN BROTHERS COLLEGE.**—As schools go, even American schools, the Christian Brothers College is still a comparatively young institution. But it is a tremendous institution, great, growing, intensely alive, abreast of the times, and striving ever after new growth and new power. In 1876, while Sacramento was still in the archdiocese of San Francisco, the Brothers came to this city. It was due to the active zeal of the Rev. Father Scanlan that the present site was acquired in the vicinity of the Cathedral. The need of an educational establishment, wherein Catholic young men could receive instruction in their religion as well as in the affairs of men, was very noticeable in Sacramento. On July 16, 1876, the new college building was dedicated by the Most Reverend Archbishop Alemany and was considered one of the best buildings in the state at that time; the following day the college was opened to receive students and when the school work began there were 200 pupils enrolled. Steadily the work of the Brothers has advanced and today it is one of the foremost institutions of learning in the capital city. For many years the college bore the name of the Sacramento Institute; later it was changed to Christian Brothers College.

The success of the Christian Brothers College has been greatly due to its capable presidents and faculties. It would have been impossible for any one man to bring this college to the prestige that it deservedly and undoubtedly enjoys. The property on which the college stands has so increased in value that a new and beautiful establishment consisting of three buildings is contemplated; this will accommodate twelve Brothers and fifty boarders and about 300 day students. The physical as well as the intellectual and moral education of the students will receive the best attention, for the school rooms and dormitories will be modern in every respect; the site will include a large campus with all things necessary for the outdoor training of the students; and indoor physical training will not be neglected.

**CHARLES LESLIE HUGHES.**—An energetic, experienced executive is Charles Leslie Hughes, the secretary of the California Breeders' Sales and Pedigree Company, in the Ochsner Building in Sacramento. A native of the Empire State, Mr. Hughes was born on January 6, 1880, the son of L. E. and Anna (McGinniss) Hughes, worthy citizens who did their part to make better the locality in which they lived.

Charles Hughes attended the public schools, and then went to Colgate University. After that, he worked at various undertakings, trying insurance, then the cattle range, and after that real estate, so that when he came out to California in 1905, he was equipped with a varied and valuable experience. He found an excellent engagement with a business house in San Francisco, and for five years traveled as their

salesman, thereby getting better acquainted with California. He then bought the "Livestock and Dairy Journal," of Sacramento, and published it for five years, through that channel doing much to foster certain departments of the greatest importance in California agriculture. In 1916, Mr. Hughes entered upon the varied duties of his present responsible post. In politics, he is independent enough of mere party and partisan influence to be able, especially as an enthusiast for local reforms, to wield thereby a wider influence. He is attached to his home, but he is nevertheless fond of outdoor life, opportunity for the enjoyment of which one finds a-plenty in Sacramento County.

On June 4, 1921, Mr. Hughes was married to Miss Mae Cook, a popular lady of San Francisco, who has shared his work and his pleasures, and who doubtless deserves no little credit for his professional success. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hughes are indeed popular, representing as they do the best spirit of Northern California.

**AUGUST WEGAT.**—For forty years associated with the ranching interests of Sacramento County, August Wegat has done his full share in the development of the section around Galt, which has been his home the greater part of the time. He was born on a farm in East Prussia, July 7, 1854, the son of Ernest and Anna (Mauerichott) Wegat, the mother passing away at the age of forty-four, the mother of three sons: John, William and August. The father, who married again and reared a family, passed away at his home in Germany when seventy-three years old.

August Wegat received a common school education in the schools of his home district and when twenty years old entered the German army, where he served for three years. He then came to the Rhine country and for three years worked at Elberfeld, and in 1881 he made his way to the United States. The first year here he spent on construction work with the Southern Pacific Railroad out of Prescott, Ariz., and in 1882 he came to Sacramento County, Cal., and worked for a while on a ranch near Galt. After spending a summer near Woodland, Yolo County, he returned to Galt and started ranching on his own account, first renting fifty acres of bottom land on the Cosumnes River, where he raised corn and beans. From year to year he added more acreage, and he has farmed all the way from 300 to 1,000 acres of land at different seasons, and is meeting with good success.

At Galt, in October, 1885, Mr. Wegat was married to Miss Mary Corock, born in the province of Posen, Germany, now a part of Poland. Her parents were Rock and Mary Corock, the father a shoemaker who passed away at Posen when seventy years old. They were the parents of eight children: Mrs. Mary Wegat; Stefan; Josephine; Margaret; Hedwig; Lawrence; Mrs. Agnes Oxander of Woodbridge, Cal.; and Mrs. Lucy Shoemaker of Red Bluff, Cal. Mrs. Wegat came to California in 1883, and here she met Mr. Wegat, their marriage occurring two years later. They are the parents of nine children: Anna married Joe Rhoda of Woodland, Cal., and they have five children: George, Gussie, Joe, Anna and Dick; George lives in San Joaquin County, as does William; August has one son, Carl; John lives at Galt; Mrs. Agnes Need of Galt has two sons—George and Lloyd; Henry, Fritz and Otto are at home. The Wegat ranch is on the Thornton road, just west of the city limits of

Galt. Mr. Wegat is a Republican in politics and belongs to the Sons of Herman. Mrs. Wegat died April 26, 1923, and was buried in the Odd Fellows cemetery at Galt.

**GOTTARDO BARSETTI.**—Prominent among the Italian-Swiss-Americans who have made good in Sacramento County may well be mentioned Gottardo Barsetti, who operates a fine dairy ranch about five and one-half miles east of Galt. He was born in Canton Ticino, Switzerland, at picturesque Irolo, on October 3, 1883, the son of Joseph and Sophie Barsetti, his father being a hard-working teamster, who passed away in 1896. Four years later Mrs. Barsetti, who had been a very devoted wife, came out to California to live with her son, the subject of this interesting story. She was the mother of eight children, and among these Gottardo was the third-born. Lena and Leo were the eldest, Teresa was the fourth in the order of birth, and then came Millie and Mary, the latter now deceased, and Dan and Elizabeth the youngest.

Gottardo attended the Swiss schools, and he remained at home with his folks until 1903, when he came out to the United States. He did not stop long in the East, but proceeded almost directly to Healdsburg, in Sonoma County, where he worked in a dairy and on fruit ranches for six years, and then spent three years in San Bruno, San Mateo County, when he came to Galt. He purchased forty-five acres one and one-half miles east of Herald, and there he had a dairy ranch; but in time he leased his ranch to others, and instead took charge of a ranch of 400 acres on Dry Creek belonging to Mrs. Donovan, of Galt. This he now manages, on shares, as a dairy ranch, maintaining a dairy herd of sixty head of cattle.

The marriage of Gottardo Barsetti and Miss Mary Tonella occurred at San Francisco on August 26, 1912, when our subject chose for his life-companion a playmate from the same town in Switzerland, who had come out to California alone in 1909. She is the daughter of Achile and Emily Tonella, the former being a farmer. Three children have blessed their union: Emily, Henry and Lillian. Mr. Barsetti is a member of the Red Men at South San Francisco. He is a Republican; but in local political affairs, he is a good booster for Galt, and the man and the measure most likely to benefit the town where he lives and labors are sure to get his vote.

**ALBERT STEINER.**—After a long and thorough training in his line of work in his native land of Switzerland, Albert Steiner was well equipped on his arrival in this country to establish himself in his present business as proprietor of a meat market and delicatessen at Galt. He was born at Thun, Canton Berne, Switzerland, May 28, 1897, the son of Albert and Rose (Stauffer) Steiner, the father a native of Canton Graubunden and the mother of Canton Berne, the former a butcher by trade.

Albert Steiner attended school in his native district and then was at Lausanne, Switzerland, for two and a half years, attending school and working at his trade. He then went to Geneva and thence to Grenoble, France, spending some time there, and at both places he went to school in order to learn the language. Next he went to Lugano, Canton Ticino, where the Italian language is spoken, and there he continued to work as a butcher and learned Italian

sausage making. After eighteen months there he went to Milan, Italy, and after a short time he came to the United States, arriving in California in 1915, settling first at Sacramento, where he was with the Moore & Yoerk market for eight months, then was with the Columbia market there for a while. He then came to Galt and for a year worked at his trade with Alfred Zehnder, then went into partnership with Mr. Zehnder. After two and a half years he bought out Mr. Zehnder and has since conducted his meat market alone. He also has a wholesale and retail delicatessen and makes all his own sausages.

In 1919 Mr. Steiner's father came to California and later sent for his family and they now make their home at Santa Cruz. There are twelve children in the family, as follows: Rose, Hanna, Emma, Albert, Victor, who was in the bakery business at Galt for two years and now in San Francisco; Fred, Matilda, Felix, Clara, Gertrude, Ferdinand and Martha. All the family are in California except Hanna and Matilda, who are married and have their homes in Switzerland. Since coming to Galt Mr. Steiner has entered into the life of the community and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Knights of Pythias of Galt, of which he is vice chancellor, and of the D. O. K. K. of Sacramento.

**GUSTAVUS A. KINDBLOM.**—One of the successful business men of Sacramento, and for many years a resident of the capital city, Gustavus A. Kindblom is a native of Sweden, born January 20, 1865, and reared on a farm in that country. When a youth of eighteen years he came to the United States, arriving in Chicago, in 1883, with two dollars in his pocket to face the new world with. His first work was with the Peterson Nursery, outside of the windy city, and he stayed with this employer one and one-half years, and his wages were \$150 per year. He took up elm trees and transplanted them in the city, and he helped to plant the large elm trees now in Lincoln Park, and in front of the Palmer House, in Chicago. The young adventurer's next move was to Milwaukee, Wis., and there he worked as a section hand on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, with wages at ninety cents a day; from there to Sibley, Iowa, working on a ranch for twenty dollars a month. A short stay in Omaha, Nebr., found him with a crew cleaning snow from the railway tracks; then to Kansas on a ranch, at first working for his board and later receiving in addition fifty cents per day. In Kansas City he found evening work cleaning cars for the Chicago & Alton Railway, and during the day worked for a stone mason. Here he decided that the far West might prove more advantageous, and 1887 found him in Los Angeles with the Santa Fe Railway, for which company he put in one year doing construction work; then he journeyed to Seattle, Wash., and worked as cook in the lumber woods, wages fifty dollars per month; then a waiter in a restaurant in Portland, Ore., after which for a time he worked on the sand barges on the Columbia River, and later in a sawmill on Snake River.

All these ventures were of short duration, seeing the country and learning its ways being the main object. On his first visit to Sacramento the young man stayed but a short time, when he worked on the Cummings ranch for twenty-five dollars per month; he still had the traveling fever, however, and next went to Salt Lake City and there worked in a smelter, and



later as store room boy in the Morgan Hotel in that city, finally becoming steward in charge. Cripple Creek, Colo., and Butte City, Mont., were next visited in turn. Of all cities he visited, however, Sacramento impressed Mr. Kindblom as most promising, and in 1894 he returned here to take up his permanent residence, and for the next fifteen years he was employed driving a laundry wagon, first for the Mason Laundry and later for the Cascade Laundry. For the past twelve years he has been engaged in the rooming house business, owning and managing the Shasta, Davidson, Coulson, Singleton, and the Golden West, and found himself particularly adapted to this line of endeavor, as it has proved very successful, so much so, in fact, that he is soon to retire from active business.

It would be hard to find a more striking example of a self-made man than in the life here recorded; if the hardest kind of hard work, and self-denial, count for anything, assuredly the final success rewarding his efforts has been fully earned by Mr. Kindblom. He has found time, too, to take part in church and social affairs and has been a member of the English Lutheran Church for many years, formerly serving as trustee of that body. Mr. Kindblom has one daughter, by his first marriage, Mrs. Florence M. Richardson, the mother of a son, Winnick Kindblom, five years old.

**EDWIN NICHOLAS.**—Born and reared in Sacramento County, it seems especially fitting that Edwin Nicholas should hold public office in his home environment, and particularly one in which a thorough knowledge of the locality is necessary. He is the son of John and Louisa (Sorenson) Nicholas, both natives of Norway, where the father was born, in Arendal, November 27, 1828; John Nicholas received his education in the district schools of his native land and when fourteen years old was confirmed in the parish church. Choosing the sea for his vocation, he went out as cabin boy, and later became able seaman, and for ten years he followed the sea, making port in many parts of the world, including Europe, Algeria, Africa and part of North America.

In 1850 he located in Mobile, Ala., and in 1854 went to New York and embarked for California, via Panama. On reaching the state, he mined in Eldorado and Nevada Counties; later he teamed to the mines. In 1857 this sturdy pioneer bought from the government 160 acres of land six miles south of Sacramento, near the present town of Florin, in the Pacific district, and engaged in ranching, stockraising and dairying, and he became a successful and prominent rancher of the district. Twice married, his first wife was Eliza Ourkirk, a native of Holland, their marriage occurring in 1852, and in 1879 she passed on.

On February 24, 1883, occurred the marriage of John Nicholas to Louisa Sorenson, who was also a native of Norway, born November 19, 1851, and 1881 marks the time of her arrival in California; four children were born of this union, the two now living being Edwin and Dora, wife of C. B. Wire. The father died in 1910, and the mother died May 16, 1923.

Edwin Nicholas attended the schools of the Pacific district, and at an early age worked on his father's ranch, and he has followed agricultural pursuits since that early beginning; in 1908 he took charge of the home ranch and still carries on its operation. It is one of the few old places in the county still in the possession of the descendants of the original owners. Al-

ways active in community affairs, he is trustee of the Pacific school district; and for eight years he served as deputy constable of that district. When Hon. J. J. Henderson, the recently elected district attorney of Sacramento County, took office, in January, 1923, he appointed Edwin Nicholas a detective on his staff of deputies, selecting him from a list of applicants as being especially fitted to fill the office, owing to his years of experience in criminal investigation as deputy constable, as well as his familiarity with every inch of the ground in this part of the state.

The marriage of Mr. Nicholas united him with Eva F. Spence, also a native of Sacramento County, and one daughter has been born to them, Irma Jeanette. Fraternally Mr. Nicholas is a member of the Florin Lodge of Odd Fellows No. 364, and he is popular throughout his district as a man of fine integrity and one who believes in advancing the best interests of his home community.

**ISAAC ARNOLD.**—A pioneer widely and highly esteemed among California fruit-men is Isaac Arnold, now living at Elverta. He is popularly spoken of as the "father of good roads in American Township," and he has attained local fame as champion of the rights of many. He is resident engineer and inspector of county highways, and has been a member of the highway committee that has accomplished so much, since 1912.

He was born in Chicago in January, 1848, the second of three surviving sons of Lawrence Arnold, a native of Alsace-Lorraine, who was born there in 1828. Lawrence Arnold became a prominent figure in the wholesale mercantile field, and conducted a large business at 80 and 82 West Randolph Street, Chicago, thus affording a good home for his family. Isaac Arnold, when the Civil War broke out, was in his early teens; and in 1864, on the 7th day of October, when only seventeen years of age, he enlisted as a member of Company H, 51st Illinois Volunteer Infantry, as a substitute for his father, and he served under General Thomas until September 25, 1865, when the end of the war found his company on the Texas frontier, and him thrice wounded.

On returning to Chicago, Mr. Arnold worked as a butcher; and in that line he kept busy until 1871, when he decided to come to California, and at length arrived at Sacramento on March 13, 1871. The next year, he went to Fort Vancouver, in Washington, and remained there until 1878, and when he returned to California, he entered the employ of A. T. Hatch, as foreman in the fruit-packing department of Suisun, in Solano County. Two years later, he went to Auburn, in Placer County, and for twenty-eight years he followed the fruit business, and as an individual shipper became one of the pioneers and largest growers and shippers of pears, having one hundred acres in one orchard, and shipping to the Eastern markets through the Pioneer Fruit Company.

At Auburn, Cal., on April 23, 1886, Mr. Arnold married Miss Mattie Atkins, the daughter of John and Sarah (Eveninger) Atkins. They have no children. Twelve years ago, Mr. Arnold moved to Sacramento County, and he has been a resident of Elverta ever since; and it is safe to say that he has done more for the development of this community in recent years than any one man; and for twelve years, he has served well as deputy sheriff of American Township. Having the welfare of the entire community at heart, he has



given liberally of his time and means to help others. He is an honored member of the G. A. R. of Sacramento.

**CHARLES L. PUGH.**—An expert well-driller is Charles L. Pugh, a native of Sacramento, where he was born on September 24, 1868, the son of S. H. and Mary Ann (Greer) Pugh. His father was a pioneer of '62, and came to California from Kentucky, crossing the plains while driving two teams of cows; he was a blacksmith, and soon found demand for his services; and while he worked at the forge, he also attempted farming. Later, he came to Perkins, and here had a blacksmith shop and a hotel, for twenty-five years; and he died in Sacramento, in 1914. Three years later, Mrs. Pugh, a native of Missouri, breathed her last. The worthy couple were married before they came to Perkins, and they had six children.

Charles Pugh attended the public schools, and then worked at various jobs until he established himself in business, planting, and doing carpenter work, and operating as a general mechanic. For the past quarter of a century, however, he has been well and favorably known as a well-driller, and has put in more wells than any other man in the county of Sacramento; so that today he is considered an authority upon the subject, and often appealed to for advice by others. Especially is he called upon by private individuals and government authorities to help locate water. He has installed the outfit of the Capital Dairy, the Oak Park Water Company, and the Haggin Bottom Land Company, as well as many other plants; and in this great work of developing water, has helped immensely to develop the county. He is a Democrat, and for twelve years he was a very acceptable justice of the peace of Brighton Township.

In the year 1890, Mr. Pugh married Miss Minnie Morton, by whom he had five children, who in turn had seven children of their own. Through a second marriage, Mr. Pugh became the husband of Eloise Rhodes. He is a Mason, of the third degree. He is fond of fishing, and of the great outdoor world generally, his professional work bringing him more and more into touch with Nature.

**MRS. IDA M. C. SMITH.**—One of the well-known and successful educators of the state, who has practically devoted her life to this phase of humanitarian work, Mrs. Smith may almost be called a native daughter, for, while her birth took place in Iowa, she was brought to California by her parents when a babe in arms, and received her rearing and education in the Golden State. She was raised to girlhood in Napa, attending the old Napa Seminary, and later Napa public schools. From there she went to San Jose and finished with a course at the state normal, and after her graduation, taught in the country schools of San Diego and Napa counties, and later in the Napa city schools. A desire to see and study life in a foreign country prompted her to spend several years in Japan, as governess in a wealthy Japanese family.

Returning to California, Mrs. Smith for a time taught in the schools of San Joaquin County. In 1909 she came to Sacramento to take charge of the Palmetto high school; this was a county school, just outside the city, and a county orphanage school at that time; some four years ago the district was annexed to the city and the school was named the John Muir School; in the month of February, 1923, it was merged

with the Bret Harte School. With primary, grammar, and also a kindergarten class, the school teaches to the eighth grade, and it is here that Mrs. Smith has accomplished wonderful work in bringing the school up to its present high grade of efficiency. When she took charge there were about one hundred pupils, with three teachers; there are now 215 pupils and eleven teachers, all working in harmony and with results that repay its head for working inside and outside of hours, in her efforts to bring about the successful and harmonious working of her school. The broadening influence of a woman of her calibre can hardly be estimated when development of growing intellects is in question; and the state can justly be proud of her schools as long as we have such educators to bring them to perfection.

Prominent in club circles, for naturally her work has been in the public eye, Mrs. Smith is a member and past secretary of the California Federation of School Women's Clubs, past president of the Sacramento School Women's Club, and also a member of the Business Woman's Club of Sacramento.

**ABRAM KEITHLY.**—A sturdy, successful and influential pioneer, whose memory is held in highest esteem by all who knew him, was the late Abram Keithly, the rancher, who passed away at Antelope, in Sacramento County, on November 29, 1918, at the age of eighty-seven. He was born in the charming old Missouri town of Wentzville, in St. Charles County, far back in 1831, was reared on a farm and accompanied his parents, and brothers, John M., Hiram and Wilshire, across the great plains with ox teams to California, arriving in Placerville in 1850; there they engaged in placer mining, on Mormon Island and in the vicinity of Folsom, experiencing varied luck. At the end of the second year, the parents and brothers returned to the East, but another brother, Harrison K., came West in 1854, by way of Panama, and joined Abram. He was then conducting a feed and fuel yard at the corner of Seventh and K Streets, in Sacramento, where the Capital Hotel now stands, and during the cholera epidemic, both brothers worked over-time, even in digging graves for those so swiftly carried off by the awful plague.

In 1860, Abram Keithly bought 233 acres on the Sacramento River, at Elkhorn Ferry, in order to cut the timber for fuel, and he sold many hundred cords in his yards at Sacramento. Only cow-trails existed there then in what is now Natomas District No. 1000, and the wood had to be transported by river boat. The flood-waters eddying in the region of this ranch made more and more of a menace, and being anxious to sell out, Mr. Keithly traded his ranch for a city block in Carson City, Nev., and moved to that place in 1864, and there engaged in stock-raising. The following year, he returned to Sacramento County and settled on a homestead of 160 acres in the Del Paso grant, near Antelope. He served for thirty-nine consecutive years as assessor of American, Center, and Mississippi Townships, and gave up this office only on account of impaired health, a short while before his death. He was also road overseer for twenty years in this district, and he made his efforts in behalf of better highways count. He adhered to the principles of the Democratic party, and was a Mason, affiliated with Sacramento lodge.

Mr. Keithly married Gertrude Chatterton, who was born in New Jersey in 1843, daughter of the late John

Chatterton, who located in Sacramento County, in 1855, coming out here with his family by way of the Isthmus of Panama. There are many descendants of this famous pioneer family, but the only survivor of the immediate family is James Chatterton, the retired rancher of Sacramento. Four children made up the Keithly family. Mary E., born in 1862, resides at Keithly rancho, and owns a part of it. Louise, born in 1864, is the wife of James Denham, and resides in Kings County, a rancher near Hanford, having nine children. William U., who was born on April 2, 1867, is a rancher at home. James D. was born on July 25, 1879, and is also at home, on the ranch, where the four children have been reared. They attended the Center Union school, and their father served as a trustee for forty-five consecutive years. The sons have successfully carried on general farming operations for years, and formerly were extensive grain-raisers in the Grant, leasing hundreds of acres. They are also owners of desirable oil property in Kern County.

**MRS. ANNA A. BOGLE.**—The daughter of California pioneers, Mrs. Anna A. Bogle was born and reared in Sacramento County, and has spent most of her life on Grand Island, becoming one of the well-known residents of the district and an advocate of all measures having for their object the further development and advancement of her home community. Born on Grand Island, she is the daughter of Frederick and Catherine (Verbar) Meyer, both natives of Hanover, Germany; the father, after receiving his education in his native land, emigrated to the United States in 1857, desirous of taking advantage of the greater opportunities to be found in the new world. Loyal to his adopted country from the very beginning, he served one year in the 4th Ohio Cavalry during the Civil War. After working for a time in Cincinnati, Ohio, he came to Sacramento, in 1866, coming to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and worked one year for his brother, Henry, who had preceded him. In 1869 he purchased a seventy-two-acre ranch on Grand Island, situated on Steamboat Slough, from his brother, and started ranching on his own account, and prospered as the years went by; he started out in life empty-handed and overcoming the obstacles in the path of the pioneer ranchers of the state, he accumulated a competence and a property which is today a visible evidence of his life of thrift and business acumen. Mr. Meyer was married while in Ohio, July 30, 1859, to Miss Catherine Verbar, also a native of Hanover, Germany, born October 21, 1841, a daughter of Diedrich and Margaret Verbar, Hanoverians likewise, and in 1858, in company with a brother, she came to America and was a resident of Cincinnati, Ohio, up to the time of her marriage and until their removal to the Pacific Coast. Frederick Meyer passed away April 30, 1890, of pneumonia, his widow surviving him until October 1, 1910.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Meyer became the parents of four children: Caroline, now deceased; Minnie, deceased; Henry, residing on Ryer Island, and Anna A., now Mrs. Samuel M. Bogle, and the subject of our interesting review.

Anna A. Meyer received her education at the public schools in her home vicinity and at Mount St. Gertrude Academy of Rio Vista. Her marriage to Samuel Morris Bogle occurred at her home October 30, 1889; Mr Bogle was a native of Circleville, Pick-

away County, Ohio, born March 10, 1863, a son of James and Mary M. (Clayton) Bogle, the father a native of Virginia and the mother of Ohio. In 1876 Samuel M. Bogle came to California with his uncle and aunt, Andrew and Hannah V. Bogle, who settled on Merritt Island in Yolo County. He was only thirteen years of age at the time and attended the public school here and in Oakland, after which he became interested in ranching on Grand Island. After his marriage he began farming the old Meyer place, which his wife had inherited. He was also the owner of eighty acres on Sutter Island. A public-spirited man, he served fourteen years as clerk of the board of the Grand Island district school. Fraternally he was a member of Pythian Castle No. 105, K. of P., at Courtland.

Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bogle: Vernon F., and Muriel O. Vernon F. was born on Grand Island March 12, 1891, and was educated there, finishing with a business course at the Sacramento high school; he married at San Jose, Cal., November 1, 1916, Francis Shambaugh, a native of Chicago and daughter of William and Sophie Shambaugh, the father a Presbyterian minister who later came to California and engaged in ranching near San Jose, where he still resides. Four children came to Vernon and Francis Bogle, Muriel, Warren, Lois and Samuel. Since his marriage, Vernon F. has made his home on his parents' eighty-acre ranch on Sutter Island, where he raises hogs, fruit and vegetables. Muriel married, December 15, 1920, Ichabod C. Elder, born at Sacramento, a son of Joseph and Malinda Elder, who were of a pioneer California family. Mr. Elder has been identified of recent years with Weinstock, Lubin and Company, as an outside salesman.

After her father's death, which occurred April 30, 1890, Mrs. Bogle acquired title to the Frederick Meyer place on Grand Island, and there she has maintained the family home since that time, rearing her children in her old childhood home. They also purchased an eighty-acre ranch on Sutter Island, devoted principally to orchard. Her husband's death occurred on the homestead, September 19, 1921. The seventy-two-acre ranch is devoted entirely to fruit culture; and its beauty and prosperity are a fitting tribute to the foresight of the founder of the family in California, Frederick Meyer.

**LOUIS TERKELSON.**—A very experienced orchardist is Louis Terkelson, who has a fine orchard of sixty acres at Rio Linda, purchased about ten years ago. He came from Whittier, to claim the virgin soil found in this section as his heritage, and he has made the most of his opportunity.

Mr. Terkelson was born near Harrington, Morris County, Kans., on April 18, 1862, the son of Jacob and Anna Marie (Bunder) Terkelson, who immigrated to America from Denmark, in 1856, and in 1861 moved on to Kansas. Jacob Terkelson was a farmer, and also a successful veterinary; and his services were always in demand. It thus happened that while Louis was reared on the home farm, and attended the grammar schools, he early took up the veterinary studies, and owned and operated a model stock farm near Harrington, until 1893. In that year, he sold out and moved with his family to California, and he located on a ranch at Los Nietos, near Whittier, and there developed a valuable alfalfa hay ranch. In 1913, he made a successful exchange of his property for seventy



acres at Rio Linda, of which he owns today all but ten acres.

In Kansas, Mr. Terkelson was married to Miss Mary Vine, a native of Rockingham, Va., who accompanied her parents, worthy farmer-folk, to Kansas in 1870. Four children have blessed this union. Ralph served as an aviator in the World War, and is now a rancher at Waterford; he has a wife and a daughter. Warren is an expert tractor engineer; Leona is the wife of Earl Tracy, of Modesto; and Vera is still with her school-books. Mr. and Mrs. Terkelson are among the most highly esteemed citizens of Rio Linda; for they have made success come their way through the practice of thrift, and the Terkelson orchard home is a show-place in blossom time. His home was completed on the tract in 1914, and was the first house to be erected in the fast growing Rio Linda district. He has developed his ranch into orchard of almonds, peaches, pears and a field of alfalfa, and irrigation water is supplied at a very nominal cost. In a sense, he may be said to be the founder of this colony, for he brought the first twelve families, from Whittier, who settled in the then thinly inhabited region.

**WALTON E. HOLMES.**—Prominent among the esteemed representatives of important financial interests in Sacramento may well be mentioned Walton E. Holmes, the assistant cashier of the Capital National Bank. A native son, he was born on a farm at Florin, near Sacramento, on June 12, 1890, the son of James W. and Flora (Camfield) Holmes, the former a pioneer who came here when he was fourteen years of age, with his parents, who came by steamboat to Davis, Cal., to the Schwingle ranch, where the family were employed by the Schwingles at farm work. Later the family removed to a ranch about five miles south of Sacramento and there the grandfather, Henry Holmes, passed away in 1900. J. W. Holmes worked for the Schwingles and then removed to a ranch he purchased about six miles east of Florin where he farmed until 1908; then he sold out and moved to a part of the Henry Holmes ranch, where he now lives. Mrs. Holmes, the mother of our subject, died in January, 1916, closing a beautiful and useful life.

Walton Holmes attended school in the Excelsior School district, and then the Sacramento high school for a year and a half; but at the end of that time he was offered a position in the California National Bank, which he accepted, and entered upon a four years' service. He left the bank to sell real estate for O. H. Cope for four months; but in January, 1911, he joined the staff of the Capital National Bank, as bookkeeper, and through various successive grades he advanced to his present position. His fidelity, natural ability and developed experience were duly recognized in his promotion, in 1915, to the post of assistant cashier, and he is the manager and vice-president of the Sacramento Clearing Association. A Republican with respect to national political affairs, Mr. Holmes is broad-minded and non-partisan when it comes to local movements, platforms and candidates. He served as deputy city treasurer under F. W. Biewener, Jr., for eight and one half years, then for sixteen months was city treasurer, or until the city adopted the manager form of government.

In the year 1911, at Sacramento, Mr. Holmes and Miss Hazel Greenlaw were married, the latter a native daughter of Sacramento. Their union has proven

a happy one, and resulted in the birth of two children, Eleanor and Marjorie. Mr. Holmes is a past president of Sunset Parlor, N. S. G. W.; and he belongs to the Elks, and the Hermitage, and is a member of the Del Paso Country Club. He is a member and ex-treasurer of the Lions Club and a director of the Chamber of Commerce. He is fond of baseball and golf, and all outdoor life.

**LEWIS Y. LEONARD.**—An eminently proficient representative of Sacramento County is Lewis Y. Leonard, the Agricultural Extension agent at Sacramento. He was born at Bronson, Mich., on July 25, 1887, the son of A. B. and Virginia Elizabeth (Butts) Leonard; the latter, who died in 1897, was a native of Illinois, and a most estimable woman. Lewis came out to the Northwest when the family removed from Michigan to Washington, in 1896, and his father is still a resident of Spokane.

Lewis Leonard thus came to attend the public schools of Spokane, and the Washington State College at Pullman, from which he was graduated with the class of '06 in the elementary department, four years later receiving from the same college the B. S. degree, and in 1918, also from that higher educational institution, the degree of M. S. He then matriculated at the University of California, doing advanced work on his degree of Doctor of Philosophy. On May 17, 1920, Mr. Leonard came to Sacramento, having been appointed; on the first of that month, to this University of California cooperative post in the service of the Government. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce, and is the secretary of the Fruit and Agricultural Bureau; and he is also a member of the Rotary Club, at the head of the boys' work division.

At Spokane, in the year 1914, Mr. Leonard was married to Miss Tacoma Belle Forbes, of Tacoma, and their fortunate union has been blessed with three children, Bennie Lewis, Virginia Elizabeth, and Jane Ardella. Mr. Leonard is a Knight of Pythias, and first, last and all the time, a good fellow.

**EDWARD LYMAN EDDY.**—A wide-awake, experienced and thoroughly progressive dealer in real estate and insurance, specializing in hotel properties throughout the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys, is Edward Lyman Eddy, the popular broker, who is justly credited with being one of the best-informed men as to Sacramento County affairs in northern California. He was born in Cowley County, Kansas, on September 21, 1880, the son of Edward and Harriet (Rathburn) Eddy, who have since passed on to the reward of their long and unselfish labors.

Lyman attended the public schools and thoroughly imbibed the patriotic spirit of the true young American; and later, he enjoyed an exceptionally fine law course. When he decided to come to the Coast, he took up newspaper work in San Francisco; and in 1902 he went south to Los Angeles and continued his journalistic career until, in 1906, he removed to Sacramento. Since then, he has been active in his present field, safeguarding the interests of those already established here, and encouraging others to invest. Conditions in respect to real estate in California have for years been so peculiar that the happy combination of experience and honor has been of the greatest importance to all concerned when possessed by the operator; while conditions in the insurance world at



large demand the qualities for which Mr. Eddy is so widely known. Now Mr. Eddy, as the result of his idealistic efforts and common sense conservatism, enjoys a dependable patronage by those well-acquainted with his principles and service, and he is undoubtedly one of the most successful men in his field.

A Republican in matters of national political import, Mr. Eddy is a live wire in the Chamber of Commerce of Sacramento, in which he has served as a director; he is also a member of the Ad Club, and is a Knight Templar Mason and a Shriner. He is fond of all outdoor life, and is unceasing in his efforts to promote the best interests of Sacramento City and County.

**HON. J. M. INMAN.**—A California statesman who has won distinction of an enduring kind rather early in his career, is the Hon. J. M. Inman, the well-known attorney who has become the popular state senator responsible for so much sane and important legislation of the past few years. He was born at Bishop, in Inyo County, Cal., in 1875, first seeing light on the last day of the year, the son of Joseph W. Inman, who had come to California in 1852, and who the next year at Hangtown married Miss Minerva Gunter. Mr. Inman followed the occupations of other early settlers. Both parents now rest from their labors, their long and useful lives having been closed with becoming honor.

J. M. Inman attended the public schools, and later studied law privately; and having been admitted to the bar in 1907, he opened an office in Sacramento in the same building in which he is still headquartered. For a couple of years, from 1913, Mr. Inman served in the California state assembly, and in 1916 he was elected to the state senate, and in 1920 reelected. From 1913 to 1919, he was particularly active in the legislature, and introduced bills to do away with leasing lands to persons ineligible to citizenship. He organized the California Oriental Exclusion League, and became, as he is today, its president, and he was instrumental in drawing the anti-alien land bill passed this last election. Mr. Inman was chairman of the committee on commerce and navigation, and in the session of 1923 he was chairman of the committee on public utilities. In this session, among other important bills he succeeded in passing, was the foreign language school bill, which prohibits schools in California to teach a school wholly in a foreign language. In 1917 he secured the passage of the indeterminate sentence bill. During the World War he served in the 6th U. S. Battery, Field Artillery, being stationed at Camp Taylor, Ky., until after the armistice, when he was discharged. Aside from his profession, Mr. Inman is also interested in ranching, owning two fruit ranches in Sutter County, which he has improved from raw land.

Senator Inman was married, in 1906, and at Sacramento, to Miss Edith Trainor, the daughter of Frank and Katherine Trainor, and they have two children, Edith Minerva and Dorothy Frances. The senator is a Knight Templar Mason and a charter member of Ben Ali Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Sacramento. He is also a member of the Sciots, and with his wife is a member of the Eastern Star. He is also a popular member of Sacramento Lodge No. 6 of the Elks, the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World, and Native Sons of the Golden West, and he belongs to the Del Paso Country Club, and is a popu-

lar member of Sacramento Post of the American Legion. He is fond of hunting and fishing, and was the first president of the Wild Goose Country Club.

**CHARLES A. DRIVER.**—For the man who realizes early in life the necessity of choosing a specific vocation, success lies in the near future, and such an individual is Charles A. Driver, who was born on November 25, 1874, on the old Driver homestead, near his present home place. He is the son of Elisha Sample Driver, one of the early pioneers of 1850, who crossed the plains in search of gold. His mother, Mary E. (Forsyth) Driver, is deceased. Charles A. Driver has resided on the surrounding ranches of his native city all his life. For many years he assisted his father on their extensive grain and stock ranch. Nineteen years ago, he bought 160 acres of land, then known as the Keys ranch, and with the 320 acres, which his father bestowed upon him as his share of the property, he has become the owner of a choice strip of land along Dry Creek. He planted almond trees and grape vines on a forty-acre ranch which he cultivated fourteen years ago, but at the present time he intends to plant a part of this ground to pear, cherry and prune trees. The irrigation on one part of his ranch is operated by the pumping process; the water is obtained from a nearby creek, which passes through one end of the ranch; the rest of the land is sub-irrigated.

In 1904, at Sacramento, Charles A. Driver married Lorena Johnston, born at Pleasant Grove in 1884, the daughter of the late Thomas Johnston, a native of Sacramento. Her father, now deceased, was born on December 25, 1855; her mother, now Mrs. Jones, of Grass Valley, formerly Miss Mary J. Strauch, was born on October 29, 1862, the daughter of David Strauch, a pioneer. Charles A. Driver and his wife are the parents of the following children: Melville A., born November 25, 1904; Charlotte L., born January 9, 1907; C. Alfred, born March 19, 1909; Gertrude K., born December 9, 1911; Dorothy E., born September 13, 1915; Florence M., born October 3, 1918; and Willis T., born March 10, 1921. All of these children were born in Sacramento County. Mr. Driver has closely followed in his father's footsteps, both in public spirit and in the community welfare work. He has served as trustee of the Center Union school for fifteen years.

**JAMES G. SMITH.**—Among the leading citizens, and also a pioneer of Del Paso Heights of Sacramento County, is James G. Smith, who settled in the Johnson Heights subdivision in 1911. Later, in 1915, he removed his family to Del Paso Heights, where he has developed a fine ranch of fifteen acres to cherries, peaches, almonds and apricots; recently he has become interested in hog-raising, which has become a highly lucrative industry. He was born in Glasgow, Ky., January 7, 1880, a son of George W. and Julia A. (Harrison) Smith. In 1899, Mr. Smith was graduated from the Temple Hill normal school and for two years followed the profession of teaching, when he entered the Georgetown College; but his health failing, he was forced to leave college. In 1901 he removed to California and the first two years were spent in ranch work at Winters; then he removed to Sacramento and engaged in the marketing of fruit and has been the representative of many of the largest fruit houses in the city.

In 1907, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Ada R. Brown, a native of Kendallville, Ind., and four children have been born to them: James R., Marion Rose, Howard Claire, and Virginia Ruth, all born in Sacramento. Mr. Smith was instrumental in organizing the Del Paso-Robla farm bureau, center and has served as its president. Mrs. Smith is an active member of the Parent-Teachers Association, as well as a member of the home department of the farm bureau. Mr. Smith is a Republican in politics and is a booster for the advancement of Del Paso Heights.

**FREDERICK R. DATHE.**—Like many of the sons of other lands who have come to settle in the midst of the promise and prosperity of the Sacramento Valley, Frederick R. Dathe came to America in 1876 and to California via Panama on July 4 of the same year, and has since been engaged as a successful orchardist. He was born in Saxony, Germany, January 15, 1836.

The marriage of Mr. Dathe united him with Miss Anna Po'lam, a native of Sacramento County, and daughter of a pioneer family who were large manufacturers of chickory, owning extensive holdings on the Sacramento River near Sutterville. Mrs. Dathe passed away in 1895, survived by her husband and six children. Subsequently, Mr. Dathe was married to Mrs. Rosa Lutz, who had one son, Frank Lutz; and they have two children: George resides in Los Angeles; and Bertha, now Mrs. Elwood Kuhn, resides in Fruitridge. There are three grandchildren. Mr. Dathe received his United States citizenship in Judge Ramage's court and for many years voted the Democratic ticket, but of recent years has been independent in his political choice. Mr. Dathe formerly owned ten acres at the corner of the Fruitridge and lower Stockton roads, but recently has disposed of five acres, retaining five acres which he has developed to an orchard.

**DR. FRANK B. WHIDDEN.**—Prominent among the distinguished exponents of health science according to the chiropractic school who have contributed much to advance its theories and to legalize its practice in California, is numbered Dr. Frank B. Whidden of 1139 Thirty-third Street, Sacramento. He was born at Calais, Maine, on September 16, 1872, youngest of ten children of Charles R. and Mila Frances Whidden, by whom he was christened Frank Bou-telle. His father was an attorney, and became collector of customs at Eastport, Maine, a prosecuting attorney, and a member of the state of Maine legislature; and our subject thus came to enjoy the best of educational advantages, at Worcester Academy (from which he was graduated in 1889), and Brown University (where he was a member of the class of '93), while growing up in a stimulating home atmosphere.

Dr. Whidden early embarked in newspaper work, engaging himself with the Worcester, Mass., Telegram, later doing work as a reporter for the Boston Herald; and then he became Sunday editor of Hearst's Boston American. He joined the editorial staff of the New York Herald, and later was on the editorial staff of the New York World. Coming out to the Northwest, he was news editor of the Seattle Times from 1910 to 1920. About that time his health failed, and he was restored by a chiropractor. As a result, he resigned his newspaper position to study

chiropractic. He went to Davenport, Iowa, and was graduated from the Palmer School of Chiropractic there. On July 18, 1905, at Boston, he had married Mrs. E. Elinor Stansfield, and she has also become a graduate of the Palmer School of Chiropractic.

Dr. Whidden is now president of the Northern California Chiropractors' Association, and is vice-president and a member of the executive committee of the State Chiropractic Society. For two years he has been editor and publisher of The California Chiropractor, a monthly publication with large, state-wide circulation. He is highly progressive and eminently practical, wields a ready, convincing pen, and is the author of numerous essays on chiropractic themes. Fraternally, Dr. Whidden is a member of the B. P. O. Elks.

**MRS. ROSE SARMENT.**—This rancher of Sacramento County was born on Grand Island, Sacramento County, a daughter of John and Mary Smith. Miss Rose Smith received her education at the Georgiana district school in the vicinity of her father's ranch. In March, 1896, at San Francisco, Miss Smith was first married to John Bettencourt, a native of the Azores Islands, a son of Antone and Antonette Bettencourt. John Bettencourt was a young man of twenty-one years when he left his native land and came to California, first settling in Butte County, where he engaged in farm work. Removing to Sacramento County, he worked on farms in the delta region; then leased fifty acres, where he raised beans and asparagus, remaining there for twelve years.

In November, 1908, Mr. and Mrs. Bettencourt located on a portion of the John Smith ranch on Andrus Island where Mr. Smith had built a house for them. Upon the death of her father, Mrs. Bettencourt received as her share of the estate, seventy-seven acres of the home place where she has since made her home. Mr. and Mrs. Bettencourt were the parents of four children: Rose married John Bisista, a native of Hungary, and they have three children, Winona, Dariel, and Winston; they reside on a portion of the home ranch; Mary; Elsie married Peter Lausten, a native of California and they have two children, Iris and Dorothy; and this family also lives on the home place; John is the fourth child. Mr. Bettencourt passed away March 22, 1909. The second marriage of Mrs. Bettencourt occurred May 7, 1910, which united her with Joseph G. Sarment.

**GEORGE J. CALDER.**—A liberal-minded, large-hearted citizen of Sacramento who has been instrumental in helping to build up his community, is George J. Calder, who was born at Sonora, Cal., on August 5, 1884, the son of George B. and Louise (Klein) Calder. In 1856, his father, an expert mining man and miller of ores, came to California via Panama and located at Sonora. Mrs. Calder passed away at Oakland in 1911, while her husband died in 1917 in Sacramento.

Geo. J. Calder attended and graduated from the Stockton high school and received his B. S. degree at the University of California in 1909 in civil engineering. For five years after graduation, he was in the employ of the Ransome Concrete Company at San Francisco and Sacramento as structural and designing engineer, coming to Sacramento in 1910. During this period, he prepared the structural design for the Farmers & Mechanics Bank Building, Cali-



ifornia Fruit Building, Merrium Apartments and other structures and buildings in Sacramento. In 1914 he was one of the organizers and became the secretary of the George D. Hudnutt, Inc. Construction Company. During the same year, he was also retained by the city of Sacramento as construction engineer on the Sacramento By-Pass, the William Land School, Washington School, Hall of Justice, City Library Building and the extension of the sewer systems for the city of Sacramento. After this work, he constructed the Natomas Boulevard on the Sacramento River, after which he was again employed by the city of Sacramento as structural engineer and finally as the resident engineer at the Sacramento Filtration Plant.

On June 18, 1910, he married Mabel A. Adams of San Francisco, the daughter of Fred and Anna Reid Adams. He is deeply interested in trout fishing and hunting, and, in fact, all outdoor sports. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a member of Ben Ali Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Sutter Club, the Architects and Engineers' Club, and also the Tau Beta Phi and Phi Kappa Psi college fraternities.

**LEONARD F. STARKS.**—Art and life are one in their relation to the creative impulse, and it was this desire for self-expression that impelled Leonard F. Starks to take up the study of architecture. He has made rapid progress in his chosen vocation and ranks with the leading representatives of his profession in Sacramento and this section of the state. He represents the third generation of the family in California and was born in San Francisco, December 8, 1890, a son of Abner and Ella (Ackerman) Starks. The father was a native of Healdsburg, Cal., and his life was devoted to agricultural pursuits. The paternal grandfather came to the Golden State in 1849 and was one of its earliest pioneers.

The grammar and high schools of San Francisco afforded Leonard F. Starks his early educational privileges, and his first knowledge of architecture was gained in the Landsburg office. Later he attended the Beaux Arts School and afterward studied for seven years under Arthur Brown. During 1911-1912 he worked under J. J. Donovan, school architect for Oakland, and he then became architectural designer for the Panama-Pacific Exposition, being thus employed from 1913 until 1915. In the latter part of 1915 he entered the office of John Reed, Jr., city architect of San Francisco, with whom he remained until 1917, and during 1918-1919 was with the construction division of the United States Army, being stationed at Washington, D. C. After the armistice was declared he went to New York to take charge of the office of Thomas W. Lamb, a leading architect of that city, and in June, 1921, was made Mr. Lamb's representative on the Pacific Coast, with headquarters in Sacramento. He also practices his profession independently and his success has been founded upon thorough preparatory study and later practical experience. He designed the Fresno Bee Building in Fresno for the owners of the Sacramento Bee, the Paramount Theater Building, the new home for W. I. Elliott, and many other examples of his skill are to be found in the city.

Mr. Starks was united in marriage to Miss Eleanor Whalen, of Boston, Mass., and they are well-known

in social circles of Sacramento. Mr. Starks is a member of Golden Gate Lodge No. 30, of San Francisco, and exemplifies in his life the beneficent teachings of the order. He enjoys tennis and is also fond of walking, spending much of his leisure in the open. He is a young man of marked ability and enterprise, and the progressive spirit of the West finds embodiment in his career. His work represents a high standard of excellence and is a most important feature in Sacramento's upbuilding and improvement.

**THOMAS E. CAIN.**—A native son of California, Thomas E. Cain was born in San Francisco, October 20, 1877, the son of J. J. and Bridget (Hynes) Cain, who were married in New Jersey and came to California in 1870. The father was a marble cutter and was employed on the old Palace Hotel in San Francisco; both parents are now deceased.

Thomas E. Cain received his education in the public schools of the bay city, after which he served as an apprentice learning the trade of glazier with the California Door Company, later entering the employ of the W. P. Fuller Company in Oakland as manager of the glass department and remaining with the latter firm sixteen years. With his years of experience in working for others, Mr. Cain decided to engage in business for himself. Coming to Sacramento in 1911, he opened a shop of his own, and in the years that have passed he has built up a successful business, now employing six men to fill his contracts, with an establishment located at 707 Twelfth Street. His work is so well executed that one job brings another; and he is well-known all over the county as a man who can handle any contract in his line, large or small, each receiving his personal supervision.

Mr. Cain married Miss Ameida Stroehlke, a native of Michigan, and two children have been born to them, John Edward and Percy. Deeply interested in the future development of Sacramento County, Mr. Cain is interested in all progressive legislation and gives his support to all measures for the betterment of conditions throughout the county, as well as projects more closely affecting his own section, and ranks as one of the public-spirited men of the county. He is active in fraternal organizations, as a member of the Elks, Native Sons, and the Knights of Columbus. He is fond of outdoor sports as recreation, is a baseball enthusiast and boxing fan, in fact, a typical Californian.

**JACK SCHWAB.**—How important is the excellent service of the market-merchants in Sacramento, and the role that service plays in the comfortable and delightful social life of the California capital, may be seen from the activity of such a leader as Jack Schwab, the popular dealer in poultry—in which he specializes—and fine groceries, with his busy headquarters at the corner of Seventh and M Streets. He was born in Alsace-Lorraine, France, on January 6, 1871, the son of Emanuel and Sarah Schwab, worthy, hard-working folks, who made the world better for their having lived and labored in it. They are now both deceased, and lie buried in the soil of France.

Jack Schwab attended the excellent schools of his native locality, going also to the high school there, and at the age of sixteen, came out to the United States and settled in Madison, Yolo County. From 1886 until 1889, he was in the general merchandise



trade, and then he went to Rocklin, in Placer County, worked for others for ten years, and then, for another ten years, was in the general merchandise business for himself. In 1911, he came to Sacramento and established the grocery and poultry business through which, especially on account of the high-grade poultry handled by him and always guaranteed, he has become locally famous. The patron dealing with Mr. Schwab finds there the choicest of groceries, domestic and imported, and many delicacies not ordinarily obtainable.

In Sacramento, Mr. Schwab was married to Miss Rosa Schwab, a native of Switzerland; and they have three children, Emanuel, Samuel, and Jeannette. He is a member of the I. O. B. B.

**EMERSON WORRELL READ.**—A very interesting representative of the California bar in Sacramento County, whose life-companion is also gifted and shares the esteem and popularity of her husband, is Emerson Worrell Read, by profession an attorney-at-law, of Sacramento, likewise vice-president of the substantial Farmers & Mechanics Bank. He was born on the Round Valley Indian Reservation, in Round Valley, Mendocino County, Cal., on March 12, 1883, the son of Major William Edwards Read, who had married Miss Joanna Stephens Davis. He graduated from the Mission high school, San Francisco, in 1901, later matriculating at the University of California. In 1906, he was granted the Bachelor of Letters degree; and two years later, having taken up the study of jurisprudence at the Hastings College of Law, he had conferred upon him the coveted degree of Bachelor of Laws.

From 1908 until 1921, Mr. Read actively practiced law, being associated with Messrs. Campbell & Baldwin, attorneys for the San Francisco Savings Union, from 1907 to 1910, and privately practicing law with Hon. Chas. H. Wilson in San Francisco until 1915, and with Messrs. Devlin and Devlin, of Sacramento, from 1915 until 1920. He became a stockholder in the Farmers & Mechanics Bank, and in 1920 was made vice-president, secretary and treasurer. He is a director of the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce, is a faculty member of the Sacramento Law School, and is now law instructor for the Sacramento Chapter of the American Institute of Banking. He is a director of Sacramento Community Chest, and being a lawyer, incorporated that corporation. He was director of the Mining Camp of the "'49 Celebration." He is now president of the Sacramento Lions Club.

At Ukiah, Mendocino County, in June, 1909, Mr. Read and Miss Alice Mary Gorham were made man and wife, the wedding proving one of the delightful social events of the season. The bride was the daughter of M. J. Gorham, president of the United Undertakers, Inc., and Delia Gorham, of San Francisco, and a graduate of the State Normal School in that city, and she also had finished successfully the thorough courses of the Girls' high school of Sacramento. Three children have been born of this union: Emerson Williams Read, now eleven years old, and his sister, Alice Mary, two years his junior, and Constance Patricia Read, thirteen months old. Mr. Read belongs to Occidental Lodge No. 22, F. & A. M.; to Sacramento Parlor, Native Sons of the Golden West; and to the Lions Club of Sacramento; and is a past president of the Dolphin Boating Club, of the same city, and a past president of the Sons of Veterans. He is valued as a counselor in the Republican leaders' ranks.

**CHARLES LEE GILMORE.**—Another Sacramento attorney who has shed distinction upon the California bar, is Charles Lee Gilmore, whose law offices are located at 301 Capital National Bank Building, in Sacramento. A native son, he was born in Calaveras County, of Mark Twain fame, amid the comfortable environments of a well-kept farm, on June 14, 1883, the son of George W. and Minnie (Deeble) Gilmore, worthy pioneers. The father came from Kentucky, arriving in California, along with other Argonauts, in October, 1850, and at once hurried into the mines; and later he engaged in the raising of stock. He died on November 12, 1901, having rounded out a useful and very honorable career. Mrs. Gilmore is still living, an esteemed lady, enjoying the devotion of a wide circle of friends.

Having only the advantages of the near-by public schools, Charles went early into the logging camps, and then took up mining. Meanwhile, he began to study privately, taking up civil engineering and lumber cruising, which he followed, and for five years he was in the government service in the general land office, and in the field service of the Federal Forest Reserve, as a timber cruiser. Then he started to practice before the land office, Department of the Interior; and later he went to work for the state of California, as a civil engineer. He continued, very sensibly, to study law privately, and in time took the necessary bar examinations; and on March 25, 1918, was admitted to practice. Since then, Mr. Gilmore has become better and better known not only as a general lawyer, but particularly as one having a special knowledge, due to his practical forester and engineering experience, of the greatest value to anyone seeking his professional services.

In 1912, Mr. Gilmore was married, at Visalia, to Miss Helen Swain, a native daughter from Kern County, whose brilliant career as a student led her to become a successful land attorney. In politics she is a Republican, and she is president of the Woman's Council of Sacramento. Mr. Gilmore votes with the Democratic party. Mr. and Mrs. Gilmore are fond of outdoor life, and do what they can toward the great work of conserving the resources of the state and the protecting of natural life. Mr. Gilmore is a Scottish Rite Mason, and a member of the Sacramento County and California state bar associations.

**WILLIAM A. RAPP.**—A busy, capable and energetic business man of Sacramento is William A. Rapp, the owner and proprietor of William A. Rapp & Company, manufacturers of fine window shades; he first established his business in 1917, and during the six years that he has operated his business he has been obliged to move three times in order to get sufficient space for his rapidly increasing business. He is one of California's native sons, born in Los Angeles, December 5, 1890, a son of William and Sarah (Preisner) Rapp. William Rapp came around the Horn to California in 1870 and located in southern California; the mother, in maidenhood Sarah Preisner, was born in Placer County. Grandfather Preisner was a pioneer and hauled the first load of granite for the Folsom state prison. William A. Rapp was educated in the public schools of Los Angeles and after his graduation from high school engaged in the window shade business, being with Talbert-Whitmore Company, manufacturers of shade cloth, for fourteen years. In August, 1917, he first established his

business in Sacramento on Sixth Street. Undoubtedly a large share of his success is due to his faith in the future of the city of Sacramento, which is at all times apparent, and substantiated by his ownership of a home in the capital city. The products of the William A. Rapp Company are sent as far East as Montana and also shipped to Honolulu and far north in Oregon and Washington. Mr. Rapp is a director and vice-president of the Fred L. Meneley Company, Inc., manufacturers of shade cloth and window shades in Los Angeles.

The marriage of Mr. Rapp united him with Miss Ida Fredrickson, of Idaho, and they are the parents of three children: Wayne and Thayer, twins, and Audra. Mr. Rapp is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a member of Ben Ali Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Sacramento. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Lions Club.

**CHESTER F. GANNON.**—Sacramento County is justly proud of her rising attorneys, as well she may be, considering the careers of such prospective bench timber as Chester F. Gannon, whose suite of offices, in the Capital National Bank Building, are among the busiest centers in Sacramento. He was born at Truckee, which may account for his natural attitude toward all things Californian, seeing the light for the first time there on April 19, 1887, the son of George and Mary (Best) Gannon. The former came to the Golden State in 1880, while the mother was a native daughter. Both are still living, enjoying the fruits of their former years of honest labor, and able to see the great strides marking California's movement along the path of progress.

Chester F. Gannon attended the public schools of Sacramento, to which city the family had removed when he was young, enjoying also the high school courses. Having secured a post in the county recorder's office, he studied law and was admitted to practice in the courts of California in 1915. He was ready to do the best of service in the walks of peace and prosperity, but when the Great War broke out, he enlisted in the United States Army, to spend fifteen months in the Infantry. He was in the officers' training camp when the armistice was signed. He then returned to Sacramento to resume the practice of his profession. Mr. Gannon is the attorney for the California state board of pharmacy, in prosecuting all narcotic drug cases tried in Sacramento County. He is also assistant city prosecutor. He belongs to the Native Sons of the Golden West and to the American Legion, of which he is a past commander, the Elks and K. of P.'s; and in national political affairs, he seeks to improve good citizenship under the banners of the Republican party.

In 1921, and at Sacramento, Mr. Gannon was married to Miss Ruth Oakley, of Sacramento, the daughter of Paul Oakley, the well-known hardware merchant of that city, and both Mr. and Mrs. Gannon are among the popular frequenters of the circles of the Elks, in which he is a member, and both are alive to every opportunity to show their devotion to Sacramento.

Mr. Gannon was at one time rather famous as an amateur athlete, and now boasts of many medals showing his prowess in track and field events. One of these is for a national championship, won at Chicago in 1913; while another trophy such as anyone might prize was won at the National Track and Field Cham-

pionships held in conjunction with the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco in 1915. He won medals, in fact, whenever he contested in either state or national contests, and he is very naturally interested in promoting athletics.

**EDWARD FLEMING.**—A real estate and insurance broker of wide experience, to whom many citizens of Sacramento are glad to apply both for service and advice, is Edward Fleming, of Messrs. Griffith & Company, whose busy offices are at 920 Eighth Street, in the capital city. He was born in County Lenox, Ontario, Canada, on December 21, 1870, the son of James and Mary (Cronin) Fleming, substantial and worthy folk who, having rounded out practical useful lives, now rest from their labors.

Edward Fleming attended the excellent Canadian schools, and then learned the trade of the carriage blacksmith and wood-worker, which he followed until he came to California, in 1917. Prior to coming out to the Golden State, he passed some years in Detroit, and on July 1 he reached the Coast. Being a man of experience and much resource, Mr. Fleming was not long in getting his bearings; and he has been identified with the Griffith Company for the past five or six years. Sacramento, city and county, have welcomed him and patronized his service; and it is natural that he should be enthusiastically devoted to both, interested in the historic past, and confident as to the promising future of this portion of the state. He is a Democrat, which means that he heartily supports the nation, and the best interests of the Golden State.

In 1900, Mr. Fleming was married to Miss Jane Rankin, born in Canada, who is thankful that she has come to reside in California. Mr. Fleming is a member of the Woodmen of the World. He is ever ready to extend a helpful hand to all who need the proper kind of guidance when they settle here to enjoy a bit of earth's paradise.

**HYMAN W. ZAGOREN.**—A successful attorney whose knowledge of the law, together with his invaluable experience, has enabled him to add lustre to the history of the California bar in Sacramento County, is Hyman W. Zagoren, located in the Farmers & Mechanics Bank Building, Sacramento. He is a native of the Empire State, where he was born, in New York City, on May 21, 1891, the son of Charles and Sarah Zagoren, his father being a business man who came West to San Francisco, and settled in the bay city. As a consequence, Hyman attended the San Francisco public schools, until his father and mother removed to Sacramento, where he availed himself of the business college courses in the evening school.

Our subject meanwhile worked for J. Stoll, and as a boy entered the law office of Devlin & Devlin, getting the sum of \$2.50 per week for his services.

He was next with White & Miller, and then with George & Hinsdale, seven years in all, and during all this time he was studying law, and with such success that he was admitted to the bar, on February 25, 1915. Since 1916, Mr. Zagoren has been practicing law for himself, in which he has enjoyed a reasonable measure of success. He is a loyal Republican; but his intelligence and patriotism prevent him from withholding generous support to any non-partisan, well-directed effort to endorse good men and good meas-



ures, especially such as have to do with local issues and local conditions.

In 1913, when at San Francisco, Mr. Zagoren was married to Miss Alice Miller, a daughter of Henry Miller, of San Francisco, and their union has resulted in the birth of two sons, Walter H. and Todd Charles Zagoren. Mr. Zagoren is a member of the Order of Elks.

**ANDREW CRUIKSHANKS.**—An efficient executive whose wide experience has proven of inestimable value both to the corporate interests he represents and also to the many persons, often in sorrow and perplexity, with whom he has to deal, is Andrew Cruikshanks, the affable, accommodating and popular superintendent of the East Lawn Cemetery at Sacramento. He was born in the city of Belfast, province of Ulster, Ireland, on October 30, 1874, the son of Hugh and Helen (Davis) Cruikshanks, of Scotch descent, both of whom, after lives exceptionally useful and honorable, are now deceased.

Our subject attended the excellent schools of Belfast, enjoying the advantages of the national system, and when old enough to do so, he took up bookkeeping. In 1911, however, he found the prospects of life and work in America more attractive than ledgers, and he came out to the United States and California, and located in the city of supreme attraction, Sacramento. For six months he was a special correspondent for the *Weinstock-Lubin Company*, and then in 1912 he became bookkeeper for the *East Lawn Cemetery Association*. He was also made assistant secretary, and in that capacity rounded out his three years with the company.

In 1915, Mr. Cruikshanks was appointed superintendent of the cemetery and its nursery, with the most greenhouses in northern California, and he has rendered great service to all interested. In his care of this resting place of the dead, he is ever mindful of the future of Sacramento County as well as the past. He is a Royal Arch Mason, but his sympathies and interests, as befits one in his responsible station, are universal.

In Larne, Ulster, in the year 1900, Mr. Cruikshanks was married to Miss Agnes Whiteside, also a native of Ireland; and their union has been made happier by the birth of three children, Hester, Andrew N., and Vivian Eileen.

**JAMES JOSEPH O'CONNOR.**—Among the native sons of California, a worthy representative of the O'Connor family is James Joseph O'Connor, the son of John and Rose (Dolan) O'Connor. He was born September 4, 1896, at San Francisco. John O'Connor came to California in 1881 and engaged in the grocery business, and at the present time is connected with the police department.

James Joseph O'Connor was educated in the public and high schools of San Francisco, and studied law for one year. He was employed as a clerk in the *W. B. Allen Company*, and the *Pacific Hardware & Steel Company*, until he became connected with the *Dolan Wrecking Company*. He enlisted in the *United States Auxiliary Naval Reserve* on May 29, 1918, and saw eight months' service during the World War, and received his release from active service in March, 1919. On his return, he obtained his former position with the *Dolan Wrecking Company*. Early in 1920, he joined with Dan P. Dolan, located on Mission Street,

in San Francisco; and he bought Mr. Dolan's Sacramento business in 1922. He specializes in new building materials, and under his efficient management, the business is proving a decided success. He has recently moved into his new building, which he himself built in 1923, on the Twelfth Street Road in Sacramento.

At San Francisco, on September 3, 1919, James Joseph O'Connor was united in marriage with Miss Ellen Fuller, of San Francisco, a native daughter of the Golden State. They are the parents of one child, Elenore. Mr. O'Connor prefers the platform of the Republican party, and is a member of the *Native Sons of the Golden West*, and the *B. P. O. Elks of Sacramento Lodge No. 6*. While Mr. O'Connor established a good business, it was not his success alone that won for him the respect and friendship of his fellow-men, but his high character and his exemplification of honorable principles. He is deeply interested in Sacramento County, and is an enthusiastic supporter of all the endeavors of his community.

**JOY F. WANAMAKER.**—Among Sacramento County's progressive young business men is numbered Joy F. Wanamaker, who as secretary of the *North Sacramento Chamber of Commerce* has done much to aid in the development of this new and thriving town. Mr. Wanamaker was born near Fort Scott, Kans., on April 28, 1896, the son of Newton P. and Alice E. (Finnicum) Wanamaker. The father passed away in 1898, and in 1909 Joy Wanamaker and his mother came to California, arriving in Sacramento in November of that year. Mrs. Wanamaker purchased a home, and continued to live there until 1918, when she bought a residence in North Sacramento, which she occupied until her death on March 30, 1920.

After his graduation from the grammar schools of Sacramento, in 1912, Joy F. Wanamaker entered the employ of the *Natomas Company* as junior clerk in the auditing department and was with them until 1914, when he accepted a position with the *Wells Fargo Express Company* at the *Southern Pacific station* at Sacramento, continuing there for two and a half years. During the World War he was in training at Reno, Nev., with the *S. A. T. C.* Previous to going to Reno he had taken the civil service examination, and he entered the employ of the post-office at Sacramento, where he remained until 1921. Seeing the opportunity presented in the newly subdivided tract of land, now North Sacramento, Mr. Wanamaker decided to locate there, and disposing of the residence which he and his mother had purchased there, he bought a lot in a splendid location on the main business thoroughfare. Here he has built a new home and erected and equipped a modern service station, opening his place of business on September 21, 1921, it being the first in this line of business in the new town.

On April 28, 1917, Mr. Wanamaker was married to Miss Janet M. Gibson, the daughter of William H. Gibson of Sacramento, who is an old settler of the county and a prominent business man, being the proprietor of *Gibson's Sheet Metal Works*. Mr. Wanamaker is a Mason, and a member in the *Westminster Presbyterian Church* at Sacramento, where he attended while a resident there, being a leader in the young people's societies. A young man of exemplary principles, Mr. Wanamaker was a staunch worker for prohibition and is ever found working for every constructive movement that will be of benefit to the community.



**MAURICE K. SMITH.**—A distinguished musical leader, who is famous for his success in imparting instruction in music to others, is Maurice K. Smith, the popular director of the Sacramento Pipe Organ School, at 1609 K Street. He was born at Newport, Ohio, on March 31, 1884, the son of John T. and Sarah C. (Saddler) Smith, the latter a musician, and prominent in Ohio and Kansas musical circles. Both are now deceased, and the memory of their interesting and helpful lives is a heritage to all who knew them.

Maurice started out in life with the advantage of the excellent Kansas schools, and then, beginning with his thirteenth year, played the cornet for two seasons in a circus. After that, he joined a dramatic stock company, and for five years assisted in giving road shows; and during that time, he traveled most of the country. He played and directed vaudeville, and was in moving pictures, and was for some time a musical director in Los Angeles.

In 1917, at San Francisco, he took up the study of the organ under C. Sharpe Minor, one of America's foremost masters of the organ in movie work. In 1918 the city of Sacramento, which as the capital city had begun to draw the most representative talent, naturally attracted Mr. Smith, who was thereupon given a two years' engagement as organist at the T and D Theater. In 1920 he played an engagement at the Royal Theater in San Francisco. Returning to Sacramento, he was engaged as organist at the State Theater for the next two years, and he continued to fill engagements as organist in the leading theaters in Sacramento. On August 15, 1922, he established his studio, where he specializes with students ambitious of playing accompaniments to moving pictures, and of rendering other artistic performances in the kinematograph theaters. He uses the Robert Morton organ, and always has a good class undergoing development. When he breaks away from the confining and too absorbing work of the studio, he likes to get out into the open, and generally finds that a turn at the wheel of a car for several hours is a splendid relaxation.

In 1907, Professor Smith was married to Miss Lillian Middleton, of Illinois; she is an indispensable helpmeet, assisting our subject in his music school.

**HARVEY RASMUSSEN.**—A thoroughly experienced hotel keeper familiar with California conditions, who conducts his establishment as a modern, up-to-date hostelry, affording strictly first-class service, is Harvey Rasmussen, the wide-awake proprietor of the popular Anchor Hotel. He was born in Denmark, on March 1, 1882, the son of Jens and Annie Rasmussen, and enjoyed the educational advantages of the excellent Danish schools. Crossing the Atlantic to the United States in 1899, when he was seventeen years of age, he came West as far as Iowa, and there spent three years in agricultural pursuits. Moving on to San Francisco, he entered the employ of the United States government, and for some years was in the transport service. In 1906, he came to Sacramento, which so well satisfied him as both a place of residence and activity, that he was in business here for thirteen years.

In 1919, Mr. Rasmussen built the Anchor Hotel, a modern, fire-proof building with 147 rooms, and a large store-room beneath the structure, at 308 J Street, becoming proprietor of one of the most attractive edifices of its kind at the California capital. His aim has always been to render an unexcelled service, and having attained this ambition, it is natural that the

highly-progressive community of Sacramento should show its appreciation, and pay him the highest respect. Mr. Rasmussen is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and he never foregoes an opportunity to do what he can to "boost" Sacramento City and County. He is a Republican in national politics.

Mr Rasmussen was married at Sacramento, in 1907, to Miss Ellen Gold, a native daughter, and they have one daughter, Lucile. He belongs to the Eagles, and the Dania Society, and liberally supports the Y. M. C. A. and its excellent programs; and like most of his fellow-countrymen, he is fond of fishing and out-of-door life.

**WALTER OGLESBY FILES.**—A business man of enterprise and qualifications that place him among the leading citizens of Sacramento is Walter Oglesby Files, who is one of the more recent accessions to the business circles of his community. He was born on August 7, 1888, at Bone Gap, Ill., the son of Chesterfield and Emaline (Wilson) Files. His father, who was a well-known physician and surgeon of Illinois, is deceased. He and his widowed mother came to California in 1908. She passed away at Stockton.

Walter Oglesby Files was educated in the public schools and for two years he was employed in a drug store in Detroit, Mich. When he came to California he was employed by the government at Mare Island, as a progress man, where he worked for four years. In 1919 he went to South America on a pleasure trip and on his return he obtained a position with the Western Loan and Building Company, whose head office is located in Salt Lake City, Utah. This progressive concern has eight branch offices, one of which is operated by Mr. Files, at 411 J Street, in Sacramento.

At San Francisco, in 1922, Walter Oglesby Files married Ida Yarnold, a native daughter of the Golden State. Mr. Files is the father of one son, Edward W., by a former union, and one son, Walter C., by his present wife. Mr. Files is very fond of outdoor sports and fraternally he is a Mason.

**JOHN M. BIRD.**—In the prime of life and general usefulness, John M. Bird is one of the highly respected employes of the Central California Traction Company, where he has served since 1911 as a motorman. He was born in Kenton County, Ky., March 27, 1868, a son of F. P. and Elizabeth (Williams) Bird, of Scotch descent, born in Kentucky. Both parents are living and reside in their native state. John M. Bird began his education in the grammar school; then entered high school, where he remained until seventeen years of age, when he went to work in the harvest field; later he worked in his father's saw and grist mill where he remained several years. At twenty-one years of age he became a fireman on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, where he remained until 1892, when he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and for seventeen years was a motorman with the C. M. & L. Traction Company. In 1908 Mr. Bird removed to California and located at Fresno, where he remained for three years, when he removed to Sacramento and purchased a home in Colonial Heights.

Mr. Bird was married to Miss Rose Armstrong, a daughter of John L. and Sallie (Gray) Armstrong, both parents of Scotch descent. Mrs. Bird has three brothers in California. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bird. Ralph Lee enlisted in the Na-

tional Guard in 1912 and served in the ranks for three years; in 1914 he went to the Mexican border in Company E, 2nd Army Corps. He was discharged at Camp Lewis, August 8, 1916, and reenlisted and was again discharged October 22, 1917. He was married in San Francisco to Miss Beryl L. Hooper; they reside in Colonial Heights, and he is engaged as a dealer in used automobiles at 1206 I Street. He belongs to the B. P. O. Elks, Lodge No. 6. Arnold Bird enlisted in June, 1917, as a member of the A. E. F. 160th Ambulance Corps and saw active service in France; he was discharged August 2, 1919. Alfred Bird also served in the army during the World War. Mr. Bird is a Democrat in politics and a member of the Odd Fellows of Cincinnati since 1894.

**WILLIAM D. BESSEY.**—For many years William D. Bessey was recognized as a progressive and successful business man of Sacramento, but since 1908 he has been engaged in fruit-raising on his ranch of thirty acres located in the Fair Oaks colony of Sacramento County. He was born near Bloomfield, Sonoma County, Cal., July 7, 1867, a son of William R. and Caroline (Coote) Bessey, both natives of England. The maternal ancestors were British naval officers of high rank, one receiving the honor of being laid to rest in Westminster Abbey. William R. Bessey was twelve years of age when he left England and came to the United States, and his early life was spent in the East and South. In 1850 he crossed the plains with an ox team to California and after his arrival lived for a time near San Leandro, where he engaged in vegetable gardening and fruit-raising, marketing his produce in San Francisco. Returning East, he was married in New Orleans, and in 1861 the young couple came via Panama, to California. Early in 1861 they arrived in Sacramento and located on a ranch near Courtland. In 1862 occurred the memorable flood that wrecked so many homes, and it was with difficulty that Mr. and Mrs. Bessey escaped. Leaving Courtland, they then removed to Sonoma County. William R. Bessey was a butcher by trade, but preferred ranching, and while residing in Sonoma County he became a prosperous fruit-grower; but later he removed to Salinas and there worked at his trade as butcher for the Buel Range Company, residing there for ten years. On account of failing health, Mr. Bessey removed to Sacramento, and in 1891 he passed away, aged seventy years. He was survived by his widow and two children: William D., of this sketch; and Mrs. Nola N. Peck, who resides in Sacramento. Mrs. Bessey continued to reside on the ranch in Fair Oaks colony until her death on February 23, 1913.

William D. Bessey received a good education in the public schools of California. In 1881 he became a clerk in the country order department of Weinstein, Lubin & Company in Sacramento, and was later promoted to an important position with this company. Not being satisfied, however, to spend his life working for others, he learned the trades of the plumber and tinner, being associated with the firm of Guthrie Brothers. In April, 1898, he enlisted in Company F, 6th Infantry of California, as sergeant, having had ten years' service in the National Guard of California. Company F did important work, and while associated with the company Mr. Bessey was promoted to second lieutenant. On December 15,

1898, he was honorably discharged from the service. Returning to Sacramento, Mr. Bessey became the partner of J. J. Sinclair and for twelve years was a successful business man. In 1910 he sold his interest in the business and retired to his ranch in the Fair Oaks colony, where he has made a decided success of fruit-raising. On February 21, 1921, the beautiful residence on the ranch was destroyed by fire, but the following year it was replaced by a new one, equally as fine. Fraternally, Mr. Bessey is affiliated with the Odd Fellows Lodge. He owns stock in the Wyandotte-South Feather River Land & Water Company, whose holding will be later colonized.

**JOHN HOLLENBECK.**—The ever interesting story of the toil, sacrifice and accomplishments of the builders of the Golden State is recalled in the life of John Hollenbeck, who was born August 21, 1834, near Cairo, Greene County, N. Y., the son of John and Elizabeth (Bennett) Hollenbeck. John Hollenbeck, Sr., was a native of New York. In 1843 he moved to Walworth County, Wis., locating near East Troy, and engaged in farming until he retired, residing on his ranch until he passed away in 1895, at the ripe old age of 105 years. Mrs. Hollenbeck died in Wisconsin when she was fifty-five years old. They were the parents of three children: Justice, who died in Grundy County, Ill.; Daniel, who died in Wisconsin; and John, of this review. The grandfather, David Bennett, served in the Revolutionary War.

When John Hollenbeck was ten years old, he moved with his parents to the locality of East Troy, Walworth County, Wis. He lived in a bur-oak log cabin that stood for many years on their place, and there he became familiar with farming and was educated in the school of experience, having very little opportunity to go to school. In those days the only pen used was a quill pen. On April 10, 1854, he set out for the Pacific Coast. The journey by ox team from Wisconsin to California took six months and was very interesting, though dangerous. They had several narrow escapes from the Indians, and were saved each time by a second train which usually pulled up in sight just as the Indians were about to attack. These two trains moved pretty close to each other all the way across the plains. A halt was made at Council Bluffs, then only a small trading post. They arrived in Salt Lake City, July 23, 1854. After leaving there they ran out of provisions, and were obliged to subsist on boiled wheat, which they ate three times a day until they finally arrived at the present site of Courtland, in California, on October 6, 1854. Mr. Hollenbeck located in the Delta country and worked for four months for A. J. Peck on Sutter Island. He then worked for wages for the Barbers, of Courtland, for a year and a half, after which he returned to the A. J. Peck place and worked from 1857 to 1859. All the land where Courtland now stands was sold for \$1,400; the land on which Paintersville is located, for \$1,000; and the Smith ranch, just north of Paintersville, for \$3,000. 1858, Mr. Hollenbeck purchased ten colonies of bees and paid \$100 a swarm for them. Three weeks later he was offered \$135 a swarm, but he preferred to keep them for the honey, which sold for one dollar per pound in the comb. He soon became an experienced beekeeper, and in two years' time increased his number of colonies to fifty. In 1862, at the time of the great



flood, the apiary, which was on the Sacramento River, was swept away, with great loss to its owner. For two years thereafter Mr. Hollenbeck worked at Rio Vista, and in 1864 he settled on Steamboat Slough and acquired some state land. He has resided on his ranch for about sixty years. It is located on Ryer Island, which comprises about 11,000 acres of land. His farm consists of approximately 180 acres, with a frontage of two miles on Steamboat Slough opposite Howard's landing. In the early days only a narrow strip along the levee was in shape to farm; the rest was all swamp and tule land. It is one of the original tracts in Reclamation District No. 501, and has been leveed by dredge. After years of hard labor, the land was cleared and improved, and today it is one of the most fertile ranches in the Delta region. His first crop was a yield of onions from two acres that netted him \$2,000, and to this start he gives credit for his splendid success. He still raises onions, vegetables, fruits, alfalfa, grain and hay. There is also a fine section of land reserved as range for the horses and cattle. In 1872 John Hollenbeck helped to organize the Ryer Island Reclamation District No. 501. Dr. Ryer had previously started clearing the banks of the slough to prepare for the levee-building, but it is only since recently that they have had the strong dredger levee.

Mr. Hollenbeck's first marriage occurred on November 20, 1864, at Sacramento, and united him with Miss Mary Meehan, a native of Ireland. She was reared in Boston, Mass., and came to Sacramento, where she stayed with her relatives until her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Hollenbeck were the parents of seven children: John and Daniel, both deceased; William, farming in the Holland district; Mary Elizabeth, the wife of Calvin Hampton, of Ryer Island; George J., of Sacramento; John, and Daniel F., both farmers on the island. Mrs. Mary Hollenbeck died on September 17, 1878. On July 20, 1880, Mr. Hollenbeck was married a second time in San Francisco, being united with Miss Mary Bird, a native of Boston, Mass. They were the parents of four children: Lizzie K., wife of Frank Kelley, of Ryer Island; and Gertrude, Albert H., and Ethel. Albert H. married Marie Gwerder and assists on the home place. Gertrude and Ethel are also with their mother, whom they aid in presiding over the home. Mr. Hollenbeck is hale and hearty at the age of eighty-nine, and is alert both physically and mentally, doing the active work of an average man thirty years his junior. Politically, Mr. Hollenbeck is a Republican. For thirty years he has held the position of clerk of the school board of Ryer district, his long retention in office proving his efficiency as a business man and his sympathetic attitude toward things educational.

**GIOVANNI SQUAGLIA.**—Possessing the qualities which insure success, Giovanni Squaglia has become independent through hard work and careful planning and today owns one of the most productive orchards in the fruit section of Sacramento County. He was born in Lucca, Italy, April 14, 1866, and there grew to young manhood on his father's farm. In 1884 he left the parental roof and came to the United States. Arriving in New York, he immediately left for the West and began work clearing timber and setting out vineyard for an uncle at Newcastle, Cal. He only worked for three months, when

he removed to Sacramento, where he engaged in marketing garden produce; he saved his money and in 1905 purchased ten acres of land at Brighton, which he has developed into a productive orchard of peaches, cherries, plums and grapes.

In 1890, Mr. Squaglia was married to Miss Amelia Parenti, also a native of Lucca, Italy, and they are the parents of three children. Amerigo is a graduate of the public schools of Sacramento and is a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West and is a stockholder in the Native Sons of the Golden West Building, Inc., in Sacramento; he is also a director of the Fruitridge Berry Growers' Association, recently organized; he is married and has one daughter. Elvira Squaglia is the wife of John E. Velardi and they have one daughter and reside in Sacramento. Linda is the wife of Amato Parenti and resides in Sacramento. Mr. Squaglia received his United States citizenship in Sacramento in 1890 and is a Republican in politics. For twenty years he has been an active member of the Lodge of Bersaglieri in Sacramento.

**JOHN E. WESTOBY.**—The life of John E. Westoby has been largely associated with the West, which has benefited by contact with his broad and progressive ideas and unflinching devotion to the best good of the community. He was born in Leeds, England, July 6, 1879, a son of Thomas and Martha Westoby, who were also natives of England. Uncle Richard W. Westoby left England for California via Cape Horn and arrived at Benicia, Cal., in 1849, and became the owner of much of the land where the townsite of Benicia is now located. Thomas Westoby was a carpenter and contractor by trade and spent five years in Benicia working at his trade; then he removed to Sydney, Australia, where the family spent eleven years.

John E. Westoby is the third of five children and he received his education in the public schools of Sydney. In 1897 the family returned to San Francisco and Thomas Westoby became superintendent of construction of the dry docks in San Francisco. He passed away in Oakland at an advanced age. The mother of our subject now resides in Napa Valley, Cal. In December, 1899, John E. Westoby enlisted in the 2nd Mounted Volunteer Infantry, New South Wales, and in March, 1900, was sent to South Africa and saw active service in the Boer War. After his honorable discharge, he returned to the United States and located in San Francisco in 1902; after the fire of 1906, in which he lost everything, he removed to Oakland, where he followed his trade until 1909. In the fall of 1909 he located in Sacramento and has since devoted his time and attention to contracting and building, in Sacramento and throughout the county. He superintended the building of the Physicians Building, and Hotel Land, the warehouse at Twenty-first and R Streets, and many garages and residences throughout the city and county.

The marriage of Mr. Westoby united him with Mrs. Abbie McClendon and they are the parents of two children, John E., Jr., and Verna. Mr. Westoby located on his five-acre orchard home in 1914 and has spent much time in the development of the community; he is a member of the Del Paso and Robla Center farm bureau. Fraternally, he is associated with the Knights of Pythias. Mrs. Westoby is active in school and club work in Del Paso.



**WESLEY E. MARTEN.**—A well-trained attorney enviably known for his exceptional knowledge of certain branches of law, is Wesley E. Marten, the efficient and popular assistant inheritance tax attorney, who was born at Kingsburg, in Fresno County, on January 15, 1891, the son of John and Augusta (Peterson) Marten, both of whom are living comfortably at Kingsburg. Mr. Marten was a rancher, of good old Swedish-French stock, operating for years extensively in and around Los Angeles, where he settled in 1882; while Mrs. Marten came of excellent Swedish ancestry.

Wesley E. Marten went to school at Kingsburg, taking first the usual grammar school courses, and afterward going into the high school; and then he pursued law-course studies, first at the University of California, and then coming south again to the University of Southern California where he was graduated with the class of 1916. For two years he was resident counsel for the "Examiner," and then he was in partnership with A. P. M. Narlian, of Los Angeles.

Mr. Marten's next move brought him into the inheritance tax department, in Los Angeles, where he remained a year; and in March, 1919, he was transferred to Sacramento. Since coming here, he has done much to straighten out the kinks in the new legal chain, and to make the public better acquainted and more satisfied with the inheritance tax and related laws; for he likes his work, and is never better satisfied than when confronting plenty to do. He is a Republican, and a broad-minded and liberal citizen as well.

In the year 1917 Mr. Marten was married, at Los Angeles, to Miss Lucile Miles, a gifted native daughter of Pasadena; and she shares his love of outdoor life, and also of golf. Mr. Marten has already done well in his profession, and it is fair to assume that he will rise much higher.

**GUGLIELMO G. CARMASSI.**—A resident of Sacramento County since 1901, Guglielmo G. Carmassi was born in Tuscano, Italy, August 20, 1884, where he spent his early life on the farm and attended the excellent school in his locality. In 1901, when sixteen years of age, he emigrated to California. For a short time he worked on the farm at Colfax, but the same year he came to Sacramento and found employment in the Phoenix Hotel and Cafe where he continued for a period of twelve years. He then leased Riverside Inn and for five years made a success as proprietor of that hostelry. Removing to Placer County he became proprietor of the Allen Cafe near Auburn until 1919, when he purchased a ranch at Loomis, where he is raising fruits. His orchard and vineyard of twenty acres, which he still owns, is a model and in splendid bearing condition. In 1921 he came to Hood, leasing Hotel Netherlands, where he is making a specialty of Italian and French dinners, the cuisine being excellent. It is a popular place and well patronized.

In Sacramento, December 1, 1910, Mr. Carmassi was married to Nellie McLaughlin, who was born in Nevada County, Cal., a daughter of Frederick McLaughlin, a mining man. She was reared and educated in Sacramento and is ably assisting her husband in his business enterprise. Their union has been blessed by the birth of two children: Dolores and Frank. Fraternally Mr. Carmassi is a member of the Eagles in Sacramento.

**GEORGE E. KING.**—The death of George E. King, which occurred at Kingswold on November 20, 1917, after a short illness, removed from Sacramento County one of its pioneer settlers and upright, progressive citizens, and deprived horticultural interests in the Fair Oaks section of a leading representative. Mr. King was born in Denmark, Ashtabula County, Ohio, May 1, 1843, and lived in Springfield, Mass., until his seventh birthday, when he accompanied his parents on their removal to St. Louis, Mo. There the father established an iron foundry, which afterward became known as the St. Louis Car Foundry Company, of which his son, George E. King, became general manager when but seventeen years of age, thus early in his career displaying notable business ability.

In 1861, at the outbreak of the Civil War, Mr. King enlisted in Company C, 130th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he served for three years, being attached to the quartermaster's department. At the close of the war he worked for the government at Louisville, Ky., and at St. Louis, Mo., for several months, and in 1867 entered the employ of a railroad at Albany, N. Y. Soon afterward he established a foundry at Worcester, Mass., but ten years later again took up railroading, which he successfully followed for an extended period. Going to the City of the Straits, he secured work with the Detroit & Bay City Railroad Company, with which he was connected until 1878, when he went to Chicago as assistant general ticket agent of the Michigan Central Railroad Company. In 1889 he was made assistant general passenger and ticket agent, and he continued to fill that important office until 1905, discharging his duties with marked efficiency and fidelity.

While in the service of the Michigan Central Railroad, Mr. King came to Fair Oaks, where he established his home, being one of the first to purchase property here. Seeing great possibilities in this section for the development of the citrus-fruit industry, he directed his energies to that end, becoming one of the organizers and a director of the Fair Oaks Fruit Company, which from its inception has proved a most profitable venture, with a business that has now assumed large proportions. Mr. King acted as vice-president of this company, and also as president of the Almond Exchange of Fair Oaks, and the success of these two organizations is largely attributable to his sound judgment, keen discernment and executive powers. His operations as a horticulturist were based upon a scientific knowledge of the subject, and in the season of 1915 over ninety tons of choice oranges were harvested from his orchard.

The family residence, Kingswold, with its fine gardens and large orchard, is considered one of the most beautiful and attractive places in the county, and Mr. King took justifiable pride in his home, finding his greatest happiness therein. His was an optimistic, genial, kindly nature, and to know him was to be his friend. He considered life well worth the living, and the character of the work which he did and the importance of the place which he filled in his community were evidenced by the widespread regret which followed his death. His honor and integrity were beyond question, and his life in its various phases stood the test of intimate knowledge and close association.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Jessie W. King, who has resided in the Fair Oaks colony continuously since 1898 and has made her influence felt as a strong force for good in her community. She is a capable business woman and is ably conducting the extensive business built up by her husband's constructive efforts. She has worked earnestly, effectively and untiringly to promote the welfare of her district along material, moral and educational lines, and has been particularly active in club affairs. She is a leading member of the Woman's Thursday Club and served as its president in 1904, 1906, 1908, 1909, 1912 and 1914. When the club was first organized it had a membership of twelve; it can now boast a membership of some three hundred. While Mrs. King works toward high ideals, her methods are practical, and in every instance the results achieved have given an impetus toward the attainment of that higher civilization for which the world is striving. Her life has been a most useful and active one, and no resident of Fair Oaks is better known or more highly esteemed.

**ARTHUR GEORGE.**—Well-known as an industrious and worthy citizen and as a successful orchardist, Arthur George has been located since 1914 on a tract of thirty acres in Del Paso Heights, known as the Oak Knoll section, where, in partnership with a brother and four sisters, he has developed a fine orchard. He was born in Dawson, W. Va., December 18, 1873, the sixth of eleven children born to John A. and Elizabeth George, also natives of West Virginia, of Scottish descent.

Arthur George received his early education in the public schools of West Virginia and at the age of twenty left home and went to Richmond, Va., where he entered business college, and after completing the course, took up duties as a stenographer for a wholesale company, where he worked for a year; then he took a better position with another wholesale company, where he remained for twelve years. During this time he visited his brother and sisters in California.

Later he became assistant manager of the wholesale grocery company, a position he occupied until 1920, when he again returned to California to remain permanently, and he now acts as manager of the orchard property and is joint owner with his brother Clarence T. and his sisters, Maude V., Norma C., Clarice E. and Helen. Mr. George is a member of the farm bureau of his locality and Clarence T. is a member of the Del Paso Improvement Club. For the past fifteen years, Mr. George has been a member of the B. P. O. Elks of Hinton, W. Va., and in politics he is a Democrat.

**ELBERT S. McNEIL.**—Emphatically a man of energy, Elbert S. McNeil is one of the enterprising and active men of Sacramento County, giving substantial encouragement to every plan for the promotion of the public welfare. He was born on October 19, 1880, at Rockville, Colo., and was educated in the public schools of Denver. While he was in North Denver high school, and when eighteen years of age, he enlisted with the United States army and went to the Philippine Islands, serving in Company G, 34th United States Volunteers, taking in the Filipino insurrection. For twenty-two months he served in the Spanish-American War, and upon returning he

worked in the mines of Colorado for a short time. He came to Sonora, Mexico, and was employed by Charles Butters Company, where he learned the cyanide business and afterwards was foreman of the first large cyanide plant built in Nevada, in Six-mile Cañon, below Virginia City, to handle the Comstock tailings, which closed down for the winter after sixteen months. He mined at Goldfield, Nev., in 1907, where he was employed for two years. In Carson City he served for two years as a member of the state police. He also served in the United States Indian service for two years, and in 1911 became deputy sheriff of Humboldt County, Nev. In 1912 he was appointed as a special officer in Joyland Park, Sacramento, Cal. Then for two years he served on the Sacramento police force. In 1915 he bought a half-interest in the Walker Taxi Company, of Sacramento. When they started out they had only three machines. In 1917 he purchased his partner's interest and entered in business alone. He then purchased the City Taxi Company and in 1919 gave his concern the name "McNeil Taxi Service." He enlarged his business and during the war ran twelve machines and did not raise the rate, but continued the twenty-five-cent rate until gasoline rose to twenty-eight cents in February, 1919, when he was forced to raise the rate. He has improved the service, from cars costing \$700 to cars costing over \$3,000. He also runs taxicabs and touring cars for sight-seeing trips and tourists' country trips. This fleet of taxis and automobiles renders the best of service at the cheapest rates.

Elbert S. McNeil was united in marriage to Miss Gertrude Fischer of Nevada; and they are the parents of one child, Gertrude Ethel. In national politics Mr. McNeil is a Republican; but in local matters he is a man above party, interested in lending his services to the man who will benefit the community. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and a member of the Spanish-American War Veterans and the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

**JAMES P. JONES.**—Public affairs occupy the attention and profit by the well-directed efforts of James P. Jones, the efficient constable of Center Township, whom for more than two decades Fair Oaks has numbered among its useful and desirable citizens. He was born on one of the Norfolk Isles, in the St. Lawrence River, on July 23, 1875. His parents, Horace O. and Elvira (Soulé) Jones, were also born in that locality, being natives of Grand Isle. The father devoted his life to agricultural pursuits, and he and his wife celebrated their golden wedding on the farm where they established their home immediately after their marriage. Five children were born to them, of whom James P. Jones is the youngest. His brother and two sisters preceded him to California. The former, F. S. Jones, is now living in Piedmont; while his sisters, Mrs. Stephen E. Keefer and Mrs. F. A. Story, are both residents of Berkeley.

James P. Jones received a common-school education. When sixteen years of age he became a wage-earner, securing a position as clerk in a general store. Subsequently he followed the occupation of farming for a time, and in 1900 he responded to the call of the West, locating in Fair Oaks soon afterward. Recognition of his worth and ability on the part of his fellow-citizens led to his selection for public office, and he is now serving as constable of Center Town-



ship, which covers the entire territory of District No. 3, with a population of 6,000. He is prompt, fearless and efficient in the discharge of the responsible duties which devolve upon him, and his course has won the approval of all law-abiding citizens. During his leisure he busies himself with farm work, for idleness and indolence are utterly foreign to his nature.

In 1907 Mr. Jones married Miss Maude Kale, a daughter of T. J. Kale, who was one of the pioneer orchardists of Fair Oaks, but now resides in Sacramento. Two children have been born of this union, Mildred S. and Howard O. Mrs. Jones is prominent in the social life of Fair Oaks, and is a member of the Thursday Club. Mr. Jones takes an active part in the affairs of the Fair Oaks Civic Club. He has always been loyal to every trust reposed in him, and puts forth every possible effort for the upbuilding and advancement of his community, county and state.

**HENRY HARRISON McCLAIN.**—Among the agriculturists who are helping to build up a permanent prosperity for Sacramento County, none is held in higher esteem, nor have any brighter prospects than Henry Harrison McClain, well-known as an orchardist and asparagus grower on Andrus Island. He is one of Sacramento County's native sons, his birth having occurred near Franklin July 18, 1883, a son of Frank A. and Eliza (Bloom) McClain, both natives of Sacramento County. Grandfather McClain was a native of Scotland and was a pioneer trader in Sacramento. He made various trips via Cape Horn between New York and San Francisco and on one trip he died aboard and was buried at sea. Grandfather Bloom came to California in 1849 across the plains by ox team, and at first conducted a hotel at Diamond Spring, near Placerville; later he removed to Sacramento County and purchased land which later proved to be a grant and became involved in a suit, and he lost all he had invested. He then located in the vicinity of Franklin and bought a half section of land, where he passed away at the age of sixty-seven years. Frank A. McClain learned the blacksmith trade and for many years conducted a shop in Sacramento at Tenth Street, between K and L, the site of the Sacramento Hotel; later he engaged in farming in the vicinity of Franklin. In 1888 the mother passed away at the age of thirty-one years, leaving three children: Henry Harrison, the subject of this sketch; Donald, who was accidentally killed on his ranch on Andrus Island; and Andrew, who is a business man in Fresno.

Harry McClain, as he is familiarly known by his friends, attended the grammar school of the Richland district; then he spent two years in the Elk Grove high school and finished with a business course at the Atkinson Business College in Sacramento. From 1902 to 1916, Mr. McClain was in various cities in the employ of Wells Fargo Express Company; he then became a partner with his brother Donald and his aunt, Mrs. Sol Runyon, in farming the 440-acre ranch, known as the Point Ranch, on Andrus Island. One hundred sixty acres of this ranch is devoted to orchard and 100 acres to asparagus-growing, the balance being devoted to general farming.

In Sacramento, on October 5, 1913, Mr. McClain was married to Miss Myrtle Ross, born in Oakland, Cal., a daughter of Frank A. and Mollie T. (Camp-

bell) Ross, both natives of Nevada County, California. Frank A. Ross, who passed away at the age of forty-five years, was manager of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company, and was later claim agent for the Northern Electric line. Mrs. McClain graduated from the Sacramento high school. The mother is living with our subject and his wife. In 1916 Mr. McClain built a fine residence on his Andrus Island ranch, where he and his wife make their home. In 1914 Mr. McClain was master of Tehama Lodge No. 3, F. & A. M., in Sacramento. He is a member of Sacramento Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and is also a thirty-second-degree Scottish Rite Mason and a charter member of Ben Ali Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of that city. Mr. and Mrs. McClain are members of Onisbo Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star. Mr. McClain is a member of the Rotary Club of Sacramento. In politics he is a Republican.

**JOSEPH RADKE.**—Unqualified commendation is ever deserved by the man who, through his own efforts, rises from an impecunious position to one of comparative affluence. Such a one is Joseph Radke, a prominent orchardist of Fair Oaks, who has fought life's battles unaided, and whose career is proof of the fact that merit and ability will always come to the front. A native of Germany, Mr. Radke was born on September 3, 1864, and his life from early boyhood has been one of unremitting industry. He was denied the educational privileges which most youths enjoy; but he had the desire to know more and to grow more, and in the school of experience he has learned many valuable lessons, constantly adding to his store of knowledge, so that he is today an exceptionally well-informed man.

Like many of his fellow-countrymen, Mr. Radke sought the opportunities of the New World. For a time he was a resident of Marshalltown, Iowa, whence he journeyed to California, settling in Sacramento County. He is an expert cabinet-maker and formerly followed that trade, also becoming connected with milling operations, but is now devoting his attention to horticultural pursuits. He is the owner of a valuable orchard ranch of thirty acres in Fair Oaks, and specializes in the growing of almonds, prunes, walnuts and persimmons, in which he has been very successful. He carries on his labors scientifically and keeps well-informed on all modern developments relating to his line of work. He has become well-known throughout California, owing to his having signed over to the State Exchange his rights in the Radke Almond Bleacher, which greatly facilitates the handling of large quantities of nuts in the bleaching process. For the past eleven years he has served as a director of the Almond Growers' Association of Fair Oaks and Orangevale, and has been largely instrumental in promoting the success of this organization. He is also a director of Fair Oaks Irrigation District No. 4, and reelection has continued him in that office for three terms.

Mr. Radke is married and has a daughter, Mrs. Winnifred Cadman, who resides at Fair Oaks and is the mother of a son, Richard. While a resident of Iowa, Mr. Radke received his citizenship papers. He is in thorough sympathy with American ideals and principles, and exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Democratic party, but is not a politician in the commonly accepted sense of the term. He is firm in his convictions, and is a



man of strong and forceful personality, inspiring respect and confidence. He has ever placed the general welfare before personal aggrandizement, and in the larger life of his community he fills an important place.

**CARLO GADDI.**—For the past thirty-two years Carlo Gaddi has conducted large fruit interests in the vicinity of Sacramento; his orchard property consists of 105 acres located five miles from Sacramento on the Fruitridge Road. His birth occurred in Lucca, Italy, September 1, 1858, a son of David and Angelino Pasqueni Gaddi, both natives of the same province of Tuscany, where they were well-to-do farmers. Carlo Gaddi is the third of eight children and by the time he was old enough to work on the home farm, he was taken out of school and put to work in the fields. In 1879, accompanied by his brother, Santino, he came to America and directly to California. Santino Gaddi remained only eighteen days, but Carlo Gaddi worked for eight years in market gardening for Fiori Gabrialli.

Mr. Gaddi was united in marriage with Miss Vine-randi Perrinni, also born in Lucca, Italy, a daughter of C. Perrinni, who came to California in 1860. Mr. and Mrs. Gaddi are the parents of four children: David is a member of Sunset Parlor, N. S. G. W., and is a rancher on the home place; Edith is Mrs. John Apostee and they have one son, Carlo Gaddi; Ernest saw service in France during the World War, is now a rancher at home, and is a director of the Fruitridge Berry Growers' Association; Venna is deceased. In 1886 Mr. Gaddi became an American citizen and has since voted the Republican ticket.

**JOHN GARIBALDI.**—Among the successful orchardists in the vicinity of Sacramento is John Garibaldi, whose fine home place is located about five miles from the capital city on the Fruitridge Road, consisting of twenty-one acres adjoining the homestead of his mother. He was born on his father's ranch, November 19, 1889, a son of Antone and Maria (Garibaldi) Garibaldi, both natives of Genoa, Italy. Antone Garibaldi was born in 1858 and when twenty years of age came to California, where he first worked as a laborer; then conducted the market gardens at the ranch across from East Lawn Cemetery for several years. In 1887, Antone Garibaldi was married to Miss Maria Garibaldi, who came to California at the age of twenty-two. Four children were born to this worthy couple; Hazel is now Mrs. George Lagomarsino; John is the subject of this sketch; Amelia is the wife of Frank Marton-ovich; and Victor married Miss Clara Schenk. Antone Garibaldi purchased the home place in 1895, consisting of thirty-eight acres, which he developed into a fine, productive orchard; he passed away in 1899 and his widow still resides on the home ranch, which is operated by her two sons, our subject and his brother Victor. Antone Garibaldi was a Republican in politics and was liberal in giving to benevolences.

John Garibaldi was reared to work on the ranch, and obtained his education in the district school. He has always been deeply interested in fruit culture and has been successful. For eight years he occupied the office of constable of Sutter Township, and his service was appreciated by the general public.

On November 4, 1915, Mr. Garibaldi was married to Miss Catherine Silva, a daughter of Manuel Silva,

a prominent stockman of Brown's Valley, Yuba County. Grandfather Silva was a pioneer of '49 and mined at Nevada City, Cal. Mr. Garibaldi has recently completed a handsome residence on his ranch, which is jointly owned by himself and brother and which adjoins the old home place. In politics he is a Republican, and fraternally he belongs to the Sunset Parlor, N. S. G. W., and is a charter member of the Oak Park Lodge of Eagles; he is also a member of the local farm bureau.

**CHARLES A. GUM.**—Industry, perseverance and thrift are recognized the world over as the foundations of material prosperity. These three qualities are possessed by Charles A. Gum, who ranks with the substantial business men and most successful ranchers of Fair Oaks. A native of Highland County, Va., he was born at Monterey, the county seat, on January 12, 1850, and there resided until after the close of the Civil War. He then made his way westward, reaching Nebraska in the spring of 1869. On leaving that state he went first to Rochelle, Ogle County, Ill., and from there to Chatsworth, in Livingston County, that state, where he acquired a farm on which he raised grain and stock.

For six years Mr. Gum followed agricultural pursuits in Illinois; and then, in 1895, he sold his property there, having decided to make his future home in California. He purchased from the firm of Howard & Wilson of Chicago, Ill., a ten-acre tract on Sunset Avenue, in Fair Oaks, and was one of the first settlers in this district. The land was covered with heavy timber and the country was wild and undeveloped; but undeterred by the almost unsurmountable obstacles which confronted him, Mr. Gum resolutely set to work to improve his property. There was neither water nor roads, and six months before water was piped into this section of the valley he had cleared off all of his timber, selling the live-oak for a dollar and a quarter a cord and receiving a dollar per cord for the white oak. The Shelton store was the first constructed in Fair Oaks, and Mr. Gum hauled the material for the building from Sacramento. He bore with fortitude all of the hardships and privations of pioneer times and thoroughly appreciates the improvements of modern civilization. Through systematic, untiring labor he has transformed his land into a rich and arable tract. Everything about the place indicates that he follows progressive methods, and well-deserved success has attended his operations. In addition to caring for his own ranch he also supervises the development of other farms.

On November 26, 1889, while residing at Chatsworth, Ill., Mr. Gum was married to Miss Isabella Foreman, who was born near Columbus, Ohio, May 13, 1862, and was but three years of age at the time her parents made the journey from that state to Illinois with team and wagon. They were numbered among the early settlers of Livingston County, experiencing the hardships incident to frontier life, and Chatsworth was their nearest trading point. Mr. and Mrs. Gum have had two children, but one of these, named Goldy, died at Fair Oaks when twelve years of age. Their son Perry is now a prosperous rancher of this section, owning fifty-five acres of land. He is married and has two children, Robert Irving and Wilma Charlene. Mr. Gum is ever ready to give his support to measures for the promotion of the public welfare, and is enthusiastic in exploiting the resources

and attractions of his community. Diligence and determination have shaped his career, and in winning success he has also held the respect and good-will of his fellow-citizens.

**OROZIO CECCHETTINI.**—As his surname indicates, Orozio Cecchettini is of Italian birth and his parents were natives of the same country. Twenty-three years ago, he came to Sacramento and purchased five acres in the Fruitridge section of the county; later he bought eleven acres. This was unimproved property in 1900 and Mr. Cecchettini has developed it to a productive property, growing vegetables, fruit, berries and grapes. He was born in Lucca, Italy, December 6, 1867, the youngest of three children born to Thomas and Maria Bartolani Cecchettini, natives of Italy and farmers in the vicinity of Lucca. Both parents are deceased. The sister of our subject, Mrs. Maria Morelli, resides on the old home place in Lucca, Italy. Orozio Cecchettini left his home in 1887, and was nine days in reaching New York. He left immediately for California, arriving in Sacramento May 11, 1887. He soon found steady work on a ranch near Sacramento, where he worked for ten years; then with seven partners he conducted a large vegetable ranch on the Davis tract, marketing their produce in San Francisco and Sacramento. In 1898, Mr. Cecchettini sold his interest and returned to Italy for an extended visit to his parents.

On June 24, 1894, Mr. Cecchettini was married to Miss Flora Caselli, youngest daughter of Vincenzo Caselli, who is represented in this work. Three sons have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Cecchettini. Thomas married Miss Marguerite Mussachia, a native of Sacramento, a daughter of Frank and Virginia Mussachia and the youngest of eight children; and now they are the parents of one son, Thomas, Jr. Thomas Cecchettini served with the 363rd Field Artillery of the 91st Division and left home September 21, 1917; later he was transferred to the 7th Army Corps Field Artillery and saw active service in France; he left France for America in February, 1919, and received his honorable discharge at the Presidio, San Francisco, June 19, 1919. Ernest served with the 8th Division, Regular Army, and trained at Camp Fremont. At the time the armistice was signed he was en route to France, but returned to the United States and received his discharge at the Presidio, San Francisco, February 15, 1919. Victorio is the third son. Mr. Cecchettini became a United States citizen in 1895 and has since voted the Republican ticket. He is a charter member of the Bersaglieri Lodge of Sacramento and his son Thomas is a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge No. 5 at Oak Park.

**ALVIN L. HEIM.**—The standing of any community largely depends upon the character of those who represent it in official capacities, and as assessor and collector of the Fair Oaks Irrigation District Alvin L. Heim is making a highly commendable record, proving a most capable incumbent of the office. He was born in Warrick County, Ind., March 4, 1864, a son of Adolph W. and Letitia (Lockyear) Heim, and was reared upon the home farm. He attended the country schools of that vicinity and completed his education in the high school at Evansville.

In 1909 Mr. Heim started for the West, and two years later located in Fair Oaks, where he has since resided. In 1912 he bought ten acres of the Lami-

man estate. He now has a fine mixed orchard upon his land, utilizing the most modern and progressive methods in the operation of his ranch, which is a well-developed property. In 1917 his fellow-citizens honored him with election to the office of assessor and collector of the Fair Oaks Irrigation District for a term of two years, and indorsement of his first term's service came in his re-election in February, 1919, and again in 1923. He is systematic, efficient and trustworthy, and his services are thoroughly appreciated.

By his first marriage Mr. Heim has five daughters, all of whom are residing in Indiana. For his second wife he chose Miss Vena Bishop, whom he married in 1915. She is a daughter of E. W. and M. M. Bishop, of State Center, Iowa, and was formerly an instructor in the public schools of Iowa and of Montrose, Colo.; she holds a life certificate as a teacher in Iowa. She is now the mother of three children: Adolph, Alvin and Thalia.

Mr. Heim is well-informed on questions of public moment, and has made numerous contributions to the press of Indiana. He is probably the best-read Socialist worker in this state, and his views of life are similar to those entertained by Upton Sinclair, the well-known author. Mr. Heim has twice been a candidate for the state legislatures of California and Indiana on the platform of the Socialist party. He has also been a candidate for the position of state superintendent of public instruction, and was once the nominee of his party for Congress. He has never been an idle sentimentalist, but rather a worker; and while he holds to high ideals, he utilizes practical methods in their adoption. Thoroughness and devotion to duty are his outstanding characteristics, and Fair Oaks numbers him among its foremost citizens.

**JOHN O. MURPHY.**—Few understand both their line of business and all the related conditions in local commercial and social life, as well as John O. Murphy, the far-seeing and enterprising proprietor of the well-equipped store on Del Paso Boulevard, North Sacramento, where he is engaged in the sale of electric supplies and gas appliances. He was born at Molino, Fla., on July 30, 1882, but was reared in Mobile, Ala., where he attended the public school, and at the age of seventeen he started out to make his own way in the world, serving his apprenticeship as a mill-worker in a sash and door factory at Mobile, and in time becoming a full-fledged journeyman. Then, in July, 1905, he came West, but just in time to be a loser by the great earthquake and fire at San Francisco, in April, 1906. He was able, however, to return to Mobile, and in that city was married, in 1906, to Miss Cornelia F. Byrne, a native of Mobile and a lady of accomplishments, whose sister and brother later came to North Sacramento, where they now reside. Two children blessed this fortunate union: John B., a member of the class of 1924 of the Sacramento High School, and Lucile, who is a member of the class of 1927 at the same institution.

In 1909, Mr. Murphy and his family came to California and located at Los Altos, in Santa Clara County, where he was occupied for the following four years as a contractor in plumbing, having had previous experience in that line from 1906 to 1908 at Mobile. In May, 1913, he came to Sacramento County, to take charge of the installation work of the North Sacramento Water Company, in what was



then a new subdivision, and he did so well here that he continued to remain. Having seen the water company's plant in successful operation, he turned to the development of his own business, in which from the beginning he has prospered. In connection with his work for the water company, Mr. Murphy was instrumental in making a map of the entire North Sacramento system; and this map, accepted as official and authentic, is the one in use today. He has become one of the men best-posted regarding North Sacramento and its wonderful development from a few scattered homes and a couple of stores, to the thriving industrial and trading center that it is today. He is an active member of the Chamber of Commerce, and also of the Builders' Exchange of Sacramento and the Northern California Electrical Association; and he evidences by his own investments his faith in the section these organizations are endeavoring to serve and develop, personally owning desirable business and residential property, including his own store-building.

**VINCENZO CASELLI.**—Among the prominent and interesting pioneers of California is Vincenzo Caselli, who came to California in 1854 when San Francisco was a city of tents. He was born in Lucca, Italy, August 16, 1835, the eldest of five children born of Pasquale and Marguerite (Giovannoni) Caselli, both natives of Lucca and both now deceased, the former in 1888, aged eighty-seven years, and the latter in 1887, aged seventy-eight. The opportunities for an education were limited to a few months, but Vincenzo Caselli improved his time as best he could, and he was obliged to make what he could by tying bundles of twigs together and selling them for two cents a bundle. Leaving his home, he went to France, where he sold plaster of Paris images for eight months, when he started for America with a party of his countrymen. They were en route from Liverpool forty-six days, arriving in New York in the fall of 1853. He began making and selling the images and did very well in the business. The first five dollars he made he sent to his mother in Italy. In July, 1854, Mr. Caselli started with five of his countrymen for California, the journey taking twenty-four days and they arrived in San Francisco, August 14, 1854. After a year spent in Tuolumne County, he returned to San Francisco and worked as a market gardener for some time. In 1856, Mr. Caselli removed to Sacramento and was in the same business; and after a year was able to rent twenty acres of land on which he raised garden truck; five years later he had saved sufficient money to purchase land of his own.

In 1861, Mr. Caselli was married to Miss Mary Nevis, a native of Portugal, and eight children were born to them: Alfred and Idelle died in infancy; Alfred is married and has two children; Margarita is the widow of F. Guisti and has three children; Albert is married and has two children and is a watchman at the courthouse in Sacramento; Manuel is manager of the home place and on November 21, 1894, married Miss Kate Calligori and they have one son, Vincent; Isabelle died in 1905, survived by two children; Flora is Mrs. O. Cecchettini and has three sons. In 1862 Mr. Caselli purchased a ranch of seventy-two acres where he farmed for ten years when he sold his property. In 1873, accompanied by his family of four children, he made an extended trip to Italy, returning to California the following year. He farmed on a

ranch below Sutterville for two years; then purchased his present ranch of sixty acres in 1876. The house built on the ranch in early days is still standing, but Mr. Caselli has built a modern house in which he resides. Mrs. Caselli passed away September 20, 1877. On July 21, 1871, Mr. Caselli received his final U. S. citizenship papers and has since been a staunch Republican. Mr. Caselli has made four trips to Italy, the last being taken in 1911, when he visited the old Caselli home place of his boyhood. Mr. Caselli has four grandsons who served during the World War, and he did his part in subscribing to Red Cross, Liberty Loans and other war activities.

**MANUEL JOSEPH MACHADO.**—Manuel Joseph Machado is a native son born at Freeport, Sacramento County, January 14, 1882. His father, Frank Joseph Machado, was an early settler of this county, having come hither from his native Island of Pico in the Azores group, and in California he was married to Marian Azevedo, also a native of Pico. They resided here until 1888 when they returned to Pico with their four children, Frank, Manuel, Marie and Joseph, and in his native land he followed farming. While there the son Joseph died. They continued to reside in Pico until 1901, during which time five more children were born: Marian, Rosie, John, Anthony and Joseph. In 1901 the elder Machado brought his family, the wife and seven children back to Sacramento County, the subject of this review, Manuel J., having preceded him in 1898. Here the parents followed farming until they returned to Sacramento, the wife and mother passing away in 1918, while the father is still living.

Manuel J. spent the first six years of his life at Freeport and during the last year attended public school, when he went with his parents to Pico Island where he grew up on the farm and attended the local school until he was sixteen years of age. He always had a longing to return to his native place, so in 1898 he came back to Sacramento and immediately went to work to paddle his own canoe, his parents not joining him until later. For two years he followed fishing, saving his money, and as soon as he had earned enough he returned the money he had borrowed to pay his way back to the land of sunshine and flowers, after which he continued to save more money to send back to his parents so they could join him. Next he went to work on mail boats running between San Francisco and Sacramento, continuing for a period of four years. When he had accumulated sufficient capital, he leased a ranch in Yolo County, across the river from Freeport, and engaged in the raising of grain. Starting, also, with a small dairy, he prospered and in time purchased the ranch of 287 acres and began the improvements that have brought it to a high state of cultivation. With others, he started to build levees which were finally finished with power dredges in Reclamation District No. 900. Building up his dairy and sowing the whole ranch to alfalfa, he has been very successful. About 1908 Mr. Machado rented the ranch and located in Sacramento, when he built a commodious residence on X Street and since then he has also built eight flats on the corner of X and Twelfth Streets and in 1920 he completed the large, beautiful residence on X Street where he now resides with his family. Mr. Machado also owns a 200-acre ranch on Natomas No. 1000, five miles from Sacramento, which is devoted to raising beans and alfalfa,



besides leasing 700 acres adjoining, where he is engaged in raising grain.

Mr. Machado was married in Sacramento to Miss Marie Cory, who was born in Pico, and who came to California with her mother when she was eighteen years of age, her father having passed away in their native land. The mother is now also deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Machado have six children: Manuel and Hilda are graduates of Sacramento high school; and there are Mildred, Martha, Marling and Beatrice. Fraternally Mr. Machado is a member of the U. P. E. C., and politically he is a Republican.

**ADOLPH SKOOG.**—An industrious and enterprising farmer is Adolph Skoog, who was born in Arvik, Sweden, September 26, 1873. He was reared on his father's farm and educated in the excellent schools of that country. In the spring of 1898 he emigrated to the United States, coming direct to Sacramento, Cal. For two years he was busily employed on a ranch on Staten Island, after which with a partner he leased a ranch in the Lisbon district where he raised alfalfa and grain for a period of eight years, when the partnership was dissolved. Meanwhile, he was married in Sacramento in 1899, being united with Miss Bessie Nelson, also a native of Sweden. For some years Mr. Skoog operated a farm and vineyard at Franklin with industry and success. In 1911 he leased the McKuen ranch on the Cosumnes, and there on the 1,150 acres he has since made his home, engaging in dairying and general farming and making a specialty of raising alfalfa and beans. His dairy comprises a herd of one hundred Holstein milk cows. He is being assisted by his son Arthur, and they are applying themselves closely and industriously and are meeting with deserved success.

Mr. and Mrs. Skoog's union has been blessed with four children: Annie, Arthur, Walter and Davida. Mr. Skoog appreciates the favorable conditions of climate and soil in the Sacramento Valley and is content that he had the good fortune to cast in his lot with the great and growing Golden State. A firm believer in protection as the fundamental principle for the success of America and American institutions, he is a staunch Republican in his political preference.

**ARNOLD SANER.**—A man who, by energy and industry, has made a decided success of the dairy business is Arnold Saner, a native of Canton Solothurn, Switzerland, born August 16, 1861. His father, Jacob Saner, was a farmer and stockman and married Maria Strahl and both are now deceased. Of the eight children born to this worthy couple two are living, Arnold being the only one in America. He had two brothers that came to California before him. Joseph came in 1883 and Robert came in 1885 and both are now dead.

Arnold Saner, who was the fifth child in the order of birth, was educated in the national schools of Switzerland and from a boy learned dairying. He remained at home, assisting his parents, until 1887, when he spent one year in Canton Basel and then came to California. He made his way to his brother Joseph Saner's ranch near Galt and began working for him both as milker and cheese maker, continuing for a period of nine years. His wages were thirty-five dollars a month and out of this he managed to save some money, so that he was able to purchase an outfit and he leased 750 acres of land from Mrs. Dalton at

Slough House and made improvements on the place for dairying. He put in a pumping plant and raised alfalfa and cows. He began with fifty head of cows and has increased his herd to 250 head. After operating the place for eighteen years he gave it up and purchased the old Moore place of 918 acres, where he made substantial improvements by building horse barns, grainery, and cheese house, and enlarging the cow barn. He raises large quantities of alfalfa and his place is irrigated with a pumping plant driven by a twenty-horse-power engine. He also purchased the Wilcox ranch of 400 acres adjoining his place, making it a very valuable stock farm. He has been manufacturing the Poppy Brand of California cheese up till 1920, but now he has a separator and sells the cream.

Mr. Saner's marriage occurred in Sacramento on November 3, 1902, when he was united with Miss Mary Mitchell, who was born in Canton Oberwalden, Switzerland, and their union has been blessed with the birth of nine children: Marie, Arnold, Jr., Clara, Matilda, Godfrey, Agnes, Herman, Carl, and John. Mr. Saner fraternally is a member of the Sweitzer Verein in Sacramento.

**JAMES W. COX.**—Prominent among the energetic men of affairs whose past record for usefulness to their day and generation invariably entitles them to the good will of their fellows, in later years, and the best wishes of everybody for their ultimate prosperity and comfort, may well be placed James W. Cox, now retired and residing at 1810 E. Street, Sacramento, in which city he was born, on November 9, 1857. His father, J. C. Cox, came from Ohio in 1848, settled at Sacramento, and was among the first who made for the mines when gold was discovered. Later, he ran a pack train from Sacramento to Virginia City; and after that he had an auctioneering stable on Seventh Street. Then he went to Lake Valley, and built a saw-mill; and the frame of the mill is still standing there. There Mrs. Cox, who was Miss Lurinda Crumb before her marriage, breathed her last, mourned by those who had been privileged to know her; and then Mr. Cox went to Idaho for a number of years, but returned to California, and settled in Mendocino, where he died in 1889, also highly esteemed.

James W. Cox received his education in the public schools, and then lived with his grandparents, while his father was in Idaho; and he went north to Oregon, and to Spokane, Wash., when there were only three houses there. He then went to Colfax and took up some land; but after twelve years on it, he came back to California and Sacramento, and tried teaming, which he continued for forty years; and at one time he did all the teaming for the buildings going up in Sacramento. He employed a large force of help, worked hard, did well by others, and made some money; and he was able, in 1920, to retire.

Mr. Cox married first Miss Lydia C. Decl, of Oregon, and they have had several children to gladden their domestic life. Maud is Mrs. H. Bishop; Myrtle has become Mrs. Elmer Cox; and Maggie is Mrs. A. W. Norris. There are also six grandchildren. Mr. Cox has lived in the same location since 1888. The second Mrs. Cox was also born here, and in the same year as her husband, in 1857. Her parents came over the plains; and her mother was a sturdy pioneer who had ridden a horse across the prairies, and carried her baby at the same time. Her father, William

B. Denison, who had married Miss Cynthia Bruener in Illinois, and who had the first pottery in Sacramento, left the Prairie State with his wife, four children, and oxen, and she was given a horse by the family she had worked for, and this was the steed she rode over the plains. They settled on Thirtieth Street, in Sacramento, and there he built the first pottery shop. Then, in 1859, he moved to Sonoma, and died there, in 1896, at the age of seventy-six. Her brother, E. H. Denison, who came with his parents, passed away in Stockton in 1921. Mr. Cox has been an Odd Fellow for twenty-seven years, and belongs to the El Dorado Lodge and the Occidental Encampment and Canton No. 1.

**NORBERT G. MOSHER.**—A progressive rancher, vitally interested in his county, is Norbert G. Mosher, born June 21, 1888, on Andrus Island, Sacramento County, Cal. His father, William Mosher, was born in 1859 in Minnesota, and came to California in 1877. Here he married Catherine Glenn, a native of Iowa, and they settled down on a ranch at Andrus by the Sacramento River. Here he put in many years of hard labor, acquiring 280 acres and following the life of a farmer until his death. He passed away when he was but forty-eight years of age. His faithful wife is now residing at her ranch north of Hood, Cal. They were the parents of seven children: Norbert G., Frances, Gretta, William, Myrtle, Carmel, and a child Vernie, who died at four years.

Norbert G. Mosher attended the Jefferson grammar school in Yolo County and the Brothers' College at Sacramento, where he was graduated in 1905. On December 9, 1914, in Sacramento, he married Matilda Fisher, born at Walsh Station, Sacramento County, the daughter of H. S. and Charlotte Fisher. Her father was a farmer, owning a thirty-acre ranch in District No. 744. Matilda Fisher received her education in the Sacramento High School. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Mosher moved to their Tyler Island ranch of eighty-four acres, owned by his mother, which is devoted to the raising of fruit and asparagus, and the responsibility for the management of this ranch rests upon Mr. Mosher. He and his wife are the parents of one daughter, Carmel Rose. Politically, Norbert G. Mosher is a Republican. Fraternally, he is a member of Sacramento Lodge No. 6, B. P. O. E., and the Modern Woodmen of America, at Franklin.

**CHARLES HENRY FASSETT.**—A contracting p'umber whose ability to undertake extensive work, and to finish what he may undertake, to the letter, has added very much to his wide reputation for quality of workmanship and dependability of materials employed, is Charles Henry Fassett, who was born in Florin, Cal., on March 18, 1867, the son of L. H. and Helen (Alzada) Fassett. They will long be remembered by those who knew them as worthy pioneers who made straighter and easier the paths they were traveling for all those who were destined to come after.

Charles Henry Fassett went to the public schools, and then topped off his studies with the fine commercial courses at Howe's Business College; and after that, he took up farming and for three years raised fruit in Florin. Attracted to Sacramento by a chance to enter the Southern Pacific shops, he came

here in 1893, and for fourteen years gave himself to railroad work. He then took up plumbing, bought out a firm already established, and studied sanitary engineering; and since that time he has been more than busy, installing the finest of plants in flats and other dwellings. His thorough acquaintance with the latest and most approved methods, and his ambition to render only the most reliable service, together with his desire to please, putting himself in the place of the customer, and realizing that, after all, the patron is entitled to what he wants and is willing to pay for, all these qualities have contributed toward his success. His reward has been, in addition to the steady growth of trade, the consciousness that he has helped materially the growth of one of the fairest and most promising cities in all California. In politics, he is a Republican.

In July, 1890, Mr. Fassett was married to Miss Ida Longabaugh, a favorite native daughter of Sacramento, who died in 1906, the mother of one child, Fay V., now Mrs. Alden J. Nugent; and on August 12, 1911, he married Miss Rose Geraldine Grubbs, a gifted and charming lady, now the mother of three children, Lawrence Keith, Nina Ann, and Jess. Mr. Fassett belongs to the Maccabees; and he is fond of outdoor sports, and is well-known as a successful duck-hunter.

**EDWIN McEWEN.**—Another fearless, efficient and popular justice of the peace is the Hon. Edwin McEwen, of Granite Township, Sacramento County, and residing at 5002 Fourteenth Avenue. He was born on an Indiana farm, on February 25, 1871, the son of Archie and Sally Ann (Stewart) McEwen, who were substantial farmer folk, and did all that they could in their time to better the agricultural conditions of the country, and while working for better crops, to improve the status of the farmer.

Edwin McEwen set out on life's journey with a pretty fair schooling, obtained in Indiana and Missouri, to which state his folks moved when he was twelve; enjoying not only public but private school instruction, and keeping up his studies at night, after a hard day's work on the farm, so that he may be entitled to some of the credit of a self-made man. This credit is particularly deserved, for he even had to borrow school books where he could. When he reached manhood, he married Miss Allie Albright, in Arkansas, to which state he had gone, and then, for fifteen years, he farmed.

On March 7, 1903, Judge McEwen came to California and Sacramento; a cripple, for while mining, in August, 1901, he was injured in a mine, and since that time he has been unable to walk. He has never lost courage, however, and with real bravery, and entire self-respect, he has always made his own way. At first, he had a little store at Oak Park, and had concessions at different places; and for the past twelve years, or for three consecutive terms, he has been the favorite justice of the peace of Granite Township, and he is just commencing his fourth term in that responsible office. He is a Democrat in politics. He is very fond of baseball and spends leisure hours with the fans in this sport.

Albert Roger and Annie Lucretia Harrison are the two children conferring honor on the Judge; and they are enthusiastic about the open-world in Sacramento County, and the many attractions that make this the home-place and the natural garden spot of California.



**OSCAR J. HENLEY.**—An experienced contractor in brick-work who has been able to advance building conditions in and around Sacramento, is Oscar J. Henley, of the well-known firm of O. A. Henley & Son, of 1408 V Street, Sacramento, in which city he was born, on November 29, of the Centennial Year of 1876. His father, Oscar A. Henley, crossed the great plains as an Argonaut in 1849, and located at Sacramento, coming all the way from St. Louis, where he was born. He was only three years old when accompanying his parents, who were among the real early pioneers of the capital; and Oscar A. Henley attended the local schools, and then learned brick-laying, which he followed until of late; for he is still active at the age of seventy-six. Mrs. Henley, however, who was Mary Ellen Foley before her marriage, and shared with her husband the devotion of a large circle of admiring friends, is deceased. Grandfather Arch was a judge.

Oscar J. Henley had something of the popular schooling, and then learned the brick-laying trade from his father, now the oldest brick contractor in Sacramento, with whom, since 1910, he has been a partner, in brick-contracting, helping to build the D. O. Mills Bank building, the Skelton undertaking parlors, and much residential work, and they built a large number of the old business houses in Sacramento. He belongs to the Builders' Exchange, and to the Owls; and in politics, he is a Republican.

On June 26, 1904, Oscar Henley was united in marriage with Miss Nora Belle Partlow, of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Henley enjoy an enviable popularity.

**HERBERT SIMPSON.**—Prominent among the leading contractors in building with brick, Messrs. Simpson Brothers, who are well represented by Herbert Simpson, have exerted an enviable influence in favor of better architecture and more substantial and permanent construction, not only in the capital city, but throughout Sacramento County. Their office and headquarters are at 3980 H Street, Sacramento; and there more than one undertaking of real importance to the locality has been planned.

Herbert Simpson was born at Leicester, England, on June 28, 1881, the son of James H. and Clara (Benson) Simpson, the former a bricklayer, as his father before him had been a builder with brick. He attended the excellent English schools, and then served an apprenticeship with his father; and as a bricklayer he worked among journeymen in that country for five years. While methods and some of the results there are different from those observable here, this great advantage he enjoyed in his native country, that he learned to be painstaking and thorough, and to produce only dependable work.

In 1906, Mr. Simpson came to the United States, and after nine months in Philadelphia, he moved on westward to Sacramento, and in the autumn of that year, began work at the capital as a journeyman. Fourteen years later, when he had become possessed of ample experience, including a valuable knowledge of American and Californian conditions, he formed a partnership with his brother, Harry, who had already been contracting, and knew a deal about that side of the enterprise. They have done the brick work in the State Maintenance Building, for the State Highway Commission, the Crystal Ice plant, the Roseville and the Lincoln schools, and many

fine residences. The quality of the work delivered has brought the firm more and more patronage, and they render a superior type of service.

In 1902, Mr. Simpson married Miss Nellie Littlejohn, an attractive English girl, and they have had one child, Elsie. Mr. Simpson belongs to the Sons of St. George, and to the ranks of the Republicans; and when needing restful diversion he is fond of soccer.

**BERTRAM G. RUGG.**—Prominent among the experienced and capable carpenters of the capital, and wider known, through his fraternal associations, throughout the county, Bertram G. Rugg has exerted an enviable influence, and always in favor of industrial progress. He was born at Alton, Kansas, on June 25, 1880, and came out to the Golden State about fifteen years ago. His parents were Edward L. and Dora (Pierce) Rugg, the latter a lovable woman whose untimely demise in 1903 was mourned by many. The father was a carpenter and a contractor, and came to California in 1909. He is still living, and is esteemed for his ability and his integrity. Under their favoring oversight, Bertram got such educational advantages as were locally available; and what he did not learn in school, he tried to acquire in the wider school of experience.

Mr. Rugg worked at railroading, printing and on newspapers, and found employment in such cities as Denver, Salt Lake and Reno; and in 1908 he came to Sacramento, after having learned the carpenter trade in Colorado; and for some time he worked as a journeyman. He was with the Ransom Concrete Company for four and one-half years as a carpenter, and for a year, from July, 1922, he was business agent for the District Council of Carpenters at Sacramento, and he is again serving as business agent for the District Council of Carpenters. He resides at 4870 Q Street, Sacramento, was a freeholder on the new charter for the county, does his own thinking on political questions, and maintains a live interest in civic affairs.

Mr. Rugg married Miss Bertha C. Shane, of Illinois, on June 8, 1913, and they have two sons, Edward Bertram and Thomas Shane. He belongs to the Maccabees, the Woodmen of the World and the Eagles.

**ROY MILTON STEVENSON.**—Probably one of the best-known men in the motor world of Sacramento County today, and quite as popularly thought of as he is widely famed, is Roy Milton Stevenson, of the Quality Automobile Service, and an automotive engineer, at 228 P Street, Sacramento. A native son, who has always been proud of his association with the Golden State, he was born at San Jose, on October 16, 1892, the son of James Milton and Melissa (Price) Stevenson, the former also a native son, from an old family and still living in San Jose.

Roy Stevenson attended the San Jose schools, and then entered the automobile trade by commencing to learn each detail of the business, commencing on the lowest round of the ladder. Whatever he did, he did well; and now that he has this habit well formed, he finds half of the day's routine already put behind him, and his customers find that they can always depend upon him for anything committed to his care. In 1910, he came to Sacramento, and for the past five and one-half years, he has been in busi-



ness for himself, for the last three and one-half years being located at the above address. He employs two men, each of whom is an expert. In politics, he prefers the standards of the Republican party, but he is too broad-minded to be party-bound, and as a good booster for Sacramento and vicinity, he treats local issues in a non-partisan fashion. He belongs to the Native Sons of the Golden West and is also an Elk, a member of Sacramento Lodge No. 6.

In 1912, Mr. Stevenson was married to Miss Irene Soule, a native daughter, now the mother of three children, Milton, Earl and Marian.

**MANUEL A. FRATES.**—California has been particularly fortunate in her exceptional staff of contractors and builders who have done their utmost in laying the foundation that has drawn the countless number of tourists to the Golden State. Prominent among those who have contributed their great aims and results is Manuel A. Frates, who was born in 1874, at Cohasset, Mass., the son of Manuel and Rose Frates. His father, who came to Monterey with the first fishing crew, remained here for a short time and then went to the Azores Islands where he was married. He came back to Massachusetts, but later returned to the Azores, where he passed away.

Manuel A. Frates was educated in the public schools of Massachusetts and the Azores Islands, and also in the practical school of experience. He worked as a carpenter in the Azores and in 1900 came to California and was employed for seven years as a journeyman, with Mr. Charles Vanina. He then went into business for himself and built some of the public schools and the finest residences in Sacramento, Newcastle, and Auburn.

Manuel A. Frates was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Agnes Marshall, a native daughter of Newcastle, Cal., and they are the parents of three children: Arthur, Viola, and Marvin. Mr. Frates is a staunch Republican, and a member of the U. P. E. C., and the S. P. R. S., the A. A. D. E. S., and the Builders' Exchange. His leisure moments are spent in the open, and he is particularly fond of fishing and hunting.

**JOSEPH BEEBE.**—A long-popular musician who is now enjoying, in a well-earned retirement, both the leisure most men long for, and the good-will of his fellows, is Joseph Beebe, of 1521 P Street, Sacramento. He was born at Columbus, N. Y., on March 5, 1836, the son of Ezra and Betsy (Wilcox) Beebe, good old-timers of the Empire State, who did their duty by the society of their day, and then passed to their eternal reward.

Joe Beebe remained on the home farm where he was born until he was twenty-one years of age, the while he attended the local school; and in odd moments between farm chores and work, he learned to play the violin. He attained to such proficiency that he was able to take a position with a circus, with which he traveled for four years; and in 1862 he came out to San Francisco. Here he made a second circus engagement, and traveled for another four years, playing this time the cornet.

In the autumn of 1867, Mr. Beebe accepted an engagement to play in a theater in Sacramento, and then, for twenty-five years, he was with the Church & Jones orchestra; and for the past fifteen years he has been retired. For twenty years he has served as

treasurer of the Musicians' Union, and he has just enjoyed the distinction of again being reelected. He is one of the oldest musicians in Sacramento, and never fails to receive, when in public or in private cultured circles, the honors due him. He has long been deeply interested in Sacramento, town and county, and finds here the fulfillment of that which is desirable in both climate and scenery.

Mr. Beebe was married to Mrs. Julia Moody, in 1864, and she died in 1915. He has been an Odd Fellow since 1869, and he belongs to the Musicians' Union.

**ARTHUR WALTER SWEET.**—Now well-established as a contractor for up-to-date plumbing and heating, Arthur Walter Sweet of North Sacramento is able to exert an enviable influence in favor of those better things in installation and appointment that mark the degree of civilization in any community, and that have so much to do with the comfort, health and the happiness of people. The capital city may well be congratulated, therefore, on the acquisition of this progressive and far-sighted Rhode Island Yankee, for he was born at Pawtucket, on September 24, 1883, when he entered the family of Joseph and Mary (La Due) Sweet, substantial weaver folks connected with the woolen mills there, where they are still residing.

Arthur Walter Sweet attended the public schools of the home town, and then learned the machinist trade, which he followed for two years; and in 1903 he came West, and soon luckily located at Sacramento. He entered the water service department of the Southern Pacific, and after four years, he was in business at Roseville for a couple of years. Coming back to Sacramento, he worked for the Pacific Gas & Electric Company for three and one-half years; and in 1914 he established himself in business at North Sacramento. He is doing all the work, and the business has grown, until today he is consuming \$7,000 of material a month. During the year 1922 he continuously employed six journeymen plumbers. He belongs to the Builders' Exchange and the Master Plumbers' Association, and favors the Republican platforms, because he believes that they favor American industry.

In the year 1908, on January 26, Mr. Sweet and Miss Myrtle Alice White, a native daughter of Tehama County, were married, and they have a family of four children. Reginald Arthur is the eldest; Hazel Estelle and Wilma May the second- and third-born; and Victor, the youngest. Mr. Sweet is also an Elk, and belongs to Sacramento Lodge No. 6.

**JAMES W. LARRICK.**—A native of the Old Dominion, since 1905 James W. Larrick has been identified with the business life of Galt. He was born on February 2, 1856, near Winchester, Frederick County, Va., about forty-four miles from historic Harper's Ferry. His parents were Jacob F. and Susan Adeline Larrick, descended from old families in that part of Virginia, and both lived to reach the ripe old age of eighty. The father spent most of his life in that vicinity, where he was well known as a hotel-keeper and also engaged in farming.

One of a family of four children, James W. Larrick was educated in the schools of Frederick County, remaining at home until he was of age. Starting as

a clerk in a mercantile business, after he had learned it thoroughly he went into business for himself at Middletown, Va., remaining there until 1905, when he disposed of all his interests and came to California, settling at Galt. After arriving here he established himself in the well-boring business, sinking wells for domestic use, and building up a good patronage in this line, in which he continued until 1917, when he became the agent for the American Express Company at Galt, a position he still occupies.

At Lexington, Va., October 28, 1886, Mr. Larrick was married to Miss Anna V. Kirkpatrick, a native of that place and a daughter of James and Elizabeth Ann Kirkpatrick, members of well-established Southern families, her father being for many years a tanner at Middletown, Va. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Larrick: Elizabeth Florence and Susan May, residing in San Francisco; Frank Clinton of Galt; William Kirkpatrick of San Francisco; Nellie Louise of Galt; Paul Andrew of Sacramento; Grace Rosalie of Excelsior, Minn.; and James Payne of San Francisco. It was on account of Mrs. Larrick's failing health that the family removed to California, but she lived only a year after coming here, passing away in June, 1906, deeply mourned by her husband and children for her many lovable qualities. Mr. Larrick owns his home in Galt, but has disposed of his ranch of sixty-six acres which he bought a number of years ago. A Republican in politics, he is prominent in I. O. O. F. and church circles, being a past grand of the Galt lodge.

**MARTIN KOFOD.**—An enterprising, industrious and thrifty rancher, whose success reflects creditably upon the community in which he lives, as well as upon himself, is Martin Kofod, a native of Bornholm, Denmark, where he was born on April 19, 1867, the son of Hans Kofod Hansen, a farmer and a miller, who is still living at the ripe old age of eighty-six. He married Miss Petrea Larsen, who died when our subject was a lad. The other children in the family are Maria, Hans Peter, and Christian, all older, and Petrea, the youngest. Mr. Larsen married a second time, taking Miss Krak for his bride; and they had four children, Janus, Hansina, Carl and Anna.

Martin Kofod attended the district schools in Denmark, and when fifteen years old, he started to learn the machinist trade. After following that awhile, he learned milling, and followed that, also. In 1888, he came out to San Francisco, and worked for nine or ten years in the grist mills there; and then went into the baking business for himself, and was nicely established when the great fire of 1906, following the earthquake, burned him out. He then came inland to Sherman Island, and bought fifty-three and one-half acres there, devoted to the growing of beans, in part, but mostly to alfalfa, and also to a dairy. He also has ten acres of asparagus. He attends properly to his business, but he takes a real keen interest in public affairs and all that pertains to the community in which he lives and prospers. Having taken out his citizenship papers at San Francisco in 1895, Mr. Kofod marches with the Republicans, and thus works for better and more stable government.

At San Francisco, on the 25th of February, 1900, Mr. Kofod was married to Miss Elianna Brondberg, a native of Sterling, Ill., and the daughter of Peter and Genevieve (Hansen) Brondberg. Her father came to California when Elianna was five years

old, and here followed his trade, that of a cooper, and he in time settled at Napa, where he had a cooper shop. He is still living on his ranch, and spends his time developing his flocks of choice squabs. His good wife died when she was fifty-six, but it has been his privilege to see his seventy-fifth year. There were three daughters in this interesting family, Hilda and Frances, both of Burlingame, being the younger sisters of Mrs. Kofod, who attended the San Francisco and Napa schools. Three children have blessed Mr. and Mrs. Kofod, and they bear the attractive names of Thor Elias, Elianna and Andrea; and all graduated from the Rio Vista high school. Mr. Kofod is a member of the Danish Brotherhood of America.

#### **THEODORE WILLIAM SCHLUCKEBIER.**—

Another builder of wide and varied experience, who has been very successful as a general contractor, and in his successful enterprises has contributed toward the development of this part of Sacramento County, is Theodore William Schluckebier, of 2660 Marshall Way, Sacramento. He is a native son proud of his association with the great Golden State, and was born at Sacramento, on February 3, 1889, and is the son of Theodore and Caroline Schluckebier.

Theodore Schluckebier attended the public schools of Sacramento, and then he worked for eight years in a planing mill. Then he engaged in the building of homes and selling them; and also building homes for others. He stands for progress, and for the development of Sacramento County.

Mr. Schluckebier was married in Franklin, Sacramento County, to Miss Zenia Marlatt, a native daughter of Sacramento County; and they have had two children, Evelyn and Dorothy.

**EDWARD S. MASON.**—Well-known among the experienced, successful builders of Sacramento County, who have displayed unusual ability in general contracting, Edward S. Mason, of 3258 Sixth Avenue, Sacramento, may very properly be regarded as entitled to a full share of the credit for the wonderful progress made in and around the capital city, in recent years, in the matter of architectural construction and improvement. He was born on a farm in Dubuque County, Iowa, on January 18, 1860, the son of Robert C. and Priscilla (Dean) Mason, who came out from Pennsylvania and settled in the Hawkeye State; they were hard-working and honest pioneers, doing their duty in hastening the day when Iowa should come to its own, and there they lived and died, esteemed by all who knew them.

Edward S. Mason went to the public schools until his services were demanded on the home farm, and at the age of seventeen, he commenced to learn the carpenter trade. Becoming a full-fledged journeyman, he moved to Nebraska; and in 1889, when southern California had given the whole state a tremendous advertisement abroad, he came to Sacramento, and for five years worked as a carpenter for the usual wages.

About 1894, however, convinced that he could do better when operating for himself, Mr. Mason set up as a contractor, and since then he has usually had all that he could do, and sometimes a good deal more. He has made a specialty of the frame building, and has also constructed some of the most attractive flats; and in all this work he has been suc-



cessful, while frequently lending a hand to assist some one else to attain success. He has done a large amount of building at Oak Park; and having lived here more than thirty years, has witnessed the almost phenomenal growth of that suburb to what it is today.

In politics a Republican, Mr. Mason has ever stood ready to boost the section, in an admirable non-partisan manner, in which he has prospered, and where he believes that there is plenty of room and opportunity for others; and in between times, he has managed to get away for hunting and fishing, being fond of the great outdoors, and thinking that Sacramento County has more than the usual natural attractions.

**FELIX DESMOND.**—Sacramento County may well be proud of its efficient public officials, men and women of wide experience and unquestioned and non-challengeable integrity of dependability, among whom is Felix Desmond, the popular superintendent of the Sherman Island State Farm. He is a native son, and first saw the light at San Francisco on October 15, 1857. His father, Michael Desmond, was a native of County Cork, Ireland, and he married Miss Anna Darley of the same place. He came to California in the early fifties, and rendered excellent service here as an experienced and hard-working carpenter, more than willing to assist others to get homes and headquarters; and when he and his good wife, who preceded him to the great beyond, closed their earthly careers, they rounded out a record such as anyone might be proud of. The parents of Felix Desmond died when he was a baby and he never knew what it was to have a real father and mother. He was reared by a Mr. McRae, a teamster of San Francisco, and was the third-born in a family of four boys: John, William, Felix, and James.

Felix Desmond attended the school of his locality, and when a lad started to make his own way in the world. He received at first two dollars a week, and his job was to thread needles in a carpet factory run by John C. Bell. He then worked for a while in a candle factory, and after that, when he was able to handle horses, took up teaming, and drove for three companies in San Francisco, those of McKinnon, Ayers, and Messrs. Lyons & Collins. He then left San Francisco and went to Stockton, where he worked for George Harris, on a ranch near Oakdale.

Leaving Mr. Harris, where he had become invaluable through his work and his fidelity, Mr. Desmond entered the service of the state of California, and he has been at the State Farm for the past fifteen years. He is now foreman in charge of their ranch of 250 acres on Sherman Island, Sacramento County, which is a part of the State Farm; a self-supporting institution, with about twenty-five inmates from the asylum, the temporarily insane and ailing to a still lesser degree. These (male) inmates do all the work required to operate the farm, which is devoted to the raising of asparagus and vegetables. Mr. Desmond is a Republican, but first, last and all the time, he is a loyal American, enthusiastic for the Golden State.

At San Francisco, on February 28, 1885, Mr. Desmond was married to Blanche Paul, who was born on March 16, 1868, at San Francisco, the daughter of Horatio Paul; and two sons and one daughter have

blessed this union, Harry, Roy and Vera. Both sons responded for service in defence of their country in the World War, Roy joining the Pacific Coast Guards, but he was not accorded the privilege of getting to France. He resides in San Francisco. Harry enlisted in the army, on the other hand, trained at Camp Lewis, and crossing over to France, served in the Evacuation Hospital, No. 16. He is married and resides at Cle Elum, Wash., and has one daughter, Elizabeth. Vera married Otto Boyer.

**GROVER W. BEDEAU.**—A practicing attorney in Sacramento is Grover W. Bedeau, a native son, imbued with a patriotic devotion to the Golden State. He was born at Marysville, on June 26, 1892, the son of W. B. and Minnie Bedeau, both natives of Marysville, and both members of old, pioneer families.

Grover W. Bedeau, after he had finished his high-school study, spent four profitable years at Stanford University, and then took the state bar examination. With his usual success in academic work, he passed the tests creditably, and was admitted, in 1916, to practice; and he has continued a lawyer ever since. He maintains well-equipped offices in the Nicolaus Building, and devotes much of his attention to increasing his knowledge of local conditions. Mr. Bedeau is a thirty-second-degree Scottish Rite Mason, and a charter member of Ben Ali Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and is also a member of the Sciots and the Odd Fellows.

**WILLIAM DE BACK.**—An experienced, progressive and very energetic executive who has done much to make popular the institution he represents, is William de Back, the superintendent of the Bayside Cannery at Isleton. He was born at Vorden, Cal., on February 7, 1890, the son of William and Marie (van Ede) de Back, Hollanders who came out to California about 1885, and settled at Vorden. The father, a carpenter and building contractor, lived to be sixty-seven years old, survived by his devoted wife, who is still residing at Vorden. William is next to the youngest in a family of six children, the others being Paul G. de Back, of Isleton; Gilbert, in Vorden, and Harry, Joseph, William and John, the youngest, in Sacramento.

William de Back attended the Walnut Grove district schools, and at the age of seventeen went forth into the world to make his own way. He was first employed by the California Fruit Canners' Association, of Vorden, and learned every department of the canning industry, continuing with that plant for six years. He then took up electrical contracting, made his headquarters at Isleton, and had, besides, a place of business at Oakley. He did wiring and installed electrical pumps, but at the end of two years he went off to the Hawaiian Islands, and became the assistant superintendent of a cannery for the Pearl City Fruit Company there. He remained for three seasons, or for two years and eight months, in the Islands, and on his return to California was in the stage-line business operating the Isleton-Sacramento auto stage from 1915 to 1918. In the latter year he sold his interest to take a position with the Bayside Cannery at Isleton, beginning with the winter of 1919. And there, for four seasons, he has been superintendent of their plant, which packs asparagus, spinach, string-beans, pumpkins, carrots and vegetable salad. Mr. de Back votes for the candidates



and for the measures he deems best, regardless of party dictates.

The marriage of Mr. de Back and Miss Ethel Crump, a native of Clarksburg, Cal., took place on March 8, 1913, at Isleton, the bride being a daughter of J. C. Crump and his devoted wife, who was Miss Alice Feran before her marriage. Mr. Crump is a farmer, and he is steadily to be seen at work at Isleton. Ethel attended school at Clarksburg and Isleton, and in that locality she was reared. She attended Sacramento high school and then prepared for teaching in a private school at San Francisco, and she taught school at Isleton. They have one child, a daughter, Alice Helen. Mr. de Back is a member of Isleton Lodge No. 108, I. O. O. F., and is a past grand of the order. He is also a member of Sacramento Lodge No. 6, B. P. O. E., and was made a Mason in Rio Vista Lodge, F. & A. M., and was a charter member of Isleton Chamber of Commerce.

**WALTER SCOTT HARTIN.**—Among the most popular of all headquarters calculated to give delight to the ambitious and particular housewife, the Isleton Meat Market, whose proprietor is the obliging Walter Scott Hartin, enjoys a vogue such as should spell prosperity, year after year. He was born at Parsons, Kans., on December 27, 1875, the son of John Henry Hartin, and his good wife, Indiana, the former born in Kansas, while the latter, as her name might indicate, hailed from the land of the Hoosiers. Grandfather Hartin was a frontiersman, on the Kansas plains; and the family stock evidenced all the sturdiness for which the old-time American pioneer was famous.

When Walter Scott Hartin was six months old, he was brought by his father to Rio Vista, where Mr. Hartin was active for years buying fruit for Libby, McNeil & Libby's in the Delta section of the Sacramento River. Walter attended the Rio Vista schools, and when eighteen years old, began to learn the butcher's trade, at that place. He then joined the Libby, McNeil & Libby service, and for six and one-half years was superintendent of the Isleton canning plant. After that, he conducted a butcher shop for ten years, having his headquarters in an old frame building where the Isleton barber shop is now located; but when the Gardiner Bros. erected a brick business block, and several persons had attempted to conduct a fresh meat store there, and failed, he tried his luck and won out there. This is really not to be wondered at, for Mr. Hartin thoroughly understands this line of trade, with all its puzzling details.

Mr. Hartin also owns a tract of 120 acres in Inyo County, formerly school lands; and this tract is situated in Deep Spring Valley amid a fine stock-raising country. At present, Mr. Hartin is a member of the board of trustees of the Isleton school district, evidencing by his service to his fellow-citizens in that capacity his deep interest in the community in which he lives and prospers. He is a Republican, believing that the objects of the Republican party mean most to the capitalist and the wage-earner, and are conducive to increased trade.

While at San Francisco, on October 3, 1916, Mr. Hartin was married to Miss Mabel Mary O'Conner, a native of the bay city, with one living sister, Mrs. Viola Turner, of Modesto. Two children have blessed the union, Walter Scott, Jr., and Wayne Scott. Mr. Hartin belongs to the Isleton Lodge No. 108, I. O.

O. F., and he and his popular wife are both members of the Rebekahs. He is a booster for this rapidly growing delta region and he is an enthusiastic member of the Isleton Chamber of Commerce. He was an active supporter for the incorporation of Isleton and was elected the first city treasurer.

**LUCIUS F. GOULD.**—An energetic business man of progressive ideas and up-to-date business methods is Lucius F. Gould, who was born December 14, 1883, in Clay County, Nebraska, near Harvard, the county seat, the son of Cleon and Martha (Eller) Gould. The family came to Orangevale, Cal., in 1892, where they settled. His father, a meat dealer, is still living at Hayward, Cal., at seventy-two years of age, and his mother passed away in 1920 at an age of sixty-eight.

Mr. Gould was educated in the public schools and in the school of experience. He took a course in designing and building and then became an apprentice in the carpentering trade. He followed this work until four years ago, when he engaged in contracting for himself, specializing in the building of the better class of houses and flats.

Lucius F. Gould was united in marriage with Miss Evelyn Ade'l Millard, of Perkins, a native daughter of the Golden State. Fraternally, he is a Scottish Rite Mason, belonging to the Shrine, and an Odd Fellow, of Sacramento No. 2, of which he is past grand. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Master Builders and Builders' Exchange. Politically he adheres to the Republican party. He is especially fond of baseball, and is deeply interested in the welfare of Sacramento County, being numbered among the public-spirited and respected citizens of the growing community.

**LOUIS FLEISCHBEIN.**—A man of especial worth, who easily impresses others with both his natural ability and his acquirements through experience is Louis Fleischbein, who was born July 8, 1865, at Quincy, Ill., the son of Anton and Anna B. Fleischbein. He attended the public schools and the D. L. Musselman Business College at Gem City. His first position was as an elevator boy. He then went to work in a boiler shop, where he learned the trade and was later employed as a machinist. For three years he had charge of Chic & Alton Company's shops, located at Bloomington, Ill. He then went to Bearing Cross, Ark., where he took charge of the shops there. In 1910, he came to California and was with the Western Pacific Company for one year. For five years he conducted a general merchandise store on Mormon Island. He sold out and settled in Oak Park. On September 1, 1921, he built the Buck Horn Garage, a fireproof structure.

Mr. Fleischbein was married to Mary R. Doty of Liberty, Adams County, Ill., March 20, 1888. They are the parents of three sons and one daughter: Nina May, the eldest, deceased when seventeen months old; C. L., who fought in the World War; W. H., who served as chief machinist and interpreter in the Navy during the World War; and O. J., who was in the first draft drawn in California. The sons are members of the firm and are first-class mechanics. They do general repair and machine work, and have a full line of general supplies. This garage is the only place in Sacramento that possesses a two-ton Manly wrecker, which is a decided asset to them, inasmuch

as it can take a machine out of a river, and can handle some of the most difficult and hopeless situations where cars have been run into ditches, etc.

Mr. Louis Fleischbein is a Scottish Rite Mason, belonging to the Commandery. He has always been fond of hunting and has a fine collection of animal heads from the animals which he has killed. As a Republican, he has sought to elevate civic life standards, and is particularly interested in the growth and prosperity of the community.

**CLIFFORD PRUDHOMME.**—A wide-awake, prominent, and prosperous representative of an interesting pioneer family, is Clifford Prudhomme, the son of Moses J. and Sarah Jane (Worsley) Prudhomme. His father, an expert blacksmith, was one of the pioneers who crossed the plains in 1850. His mother, also a pioneer, was born in New York; she came to California with her brother when a young girl. Both parents are now deceased.

Clifford Prudhomme was born in Auburn, Cal., on July 8, 1885. He was educated in the schools of his native city and then he learned the electrical business and worked his way in the various cities of the United States. In 1907 he was employed as a journeyman and foreman by the Electrical Supply Company, in whose service he remained for nine years, and during this period he had charge of some of the largest jobs in the city. He then obtained a position with Scott, Lyman and Stack Company. In 1919 he opened a place of business, with a partner, whom he later bought out. Mr. Prudhomme has installed the electrical work in the Crystal Ice plant, Wahl's stationery store, China Toggery, and the homes of Mr. Devlin, Curtis Cutler, J. C. Carly, and others. He is rated as an expert electrician and is the manufacturer and designer of several types of fixtures, and he specializes on finishes.

In San Francisco on November 30, 1911, Clifford Prudhomme was united in marriage to Nellie W. Sutter, of Montana. They have been blessed with two children, Jack and Earl. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Knights of Pythias. Politically, he is a Republican. He is especially fond of outdoor sports.

**CARL F. VINING.**—Whatever else Carl F. Vining, the popular contractor of 2909 G Street, Sacramento, may or may not be able to do, he will prove to everybody's entire satisfaction, that in matters electrical, calling for a knowledge of the latest scientific word, and an application of the latest methods and apparatus, the capital city is on the map, and there to stay. Born at Dalton, Ga., on July 5, 1885, he first came to this section about seventeen years ago. Felix J. Vining, the lumber and cotton-gin man, was his father, who had married Miss Sarah Elizabeth Cain; and both are still living, to enjoy the devotion of a circle of admiring friends, and to feel a satisfaction in having lived in such an age of progress. They sent Carl to both grammar and high school, in his native Georgia district, and when he had said good-bye to school-books, he was in the steel mills in Alabama for a couple of years. Then, having previously learned the rudiments of the electrical game, while at Chattanooga, Tenn., he took it up in earnest; and coming out to California in 1906, he came to Sacramento, convinced that here lay his destiny.

Mr. Vining worked as a journeyman, and then was superintendent for Messrs. Scott, Lyman & Stack, for two years, and in 1918 he engaged in business for himself. He did the electrical work in the Zellerbach Paper Company Building and that of the Good-year Tire Co., and the Bowman Carriage Factory, as well as that of the Avery Tractor Plant, and the Union Stage Depot, Fifth and I Streets, Sacramento; and for many of the finest individual residences, apartments and flats. This volume of business requires the services of five or more men to help turn out the steady volume of work. He is a member of the Sacramento Electrical Club, and gives his support to the Sacramento Builders' Exchange. He is a Republican.

Miss Grace Emily Kelly, a native daughter of Sacramento, became Mrs. Vining on August 7, 1917, the ceremony occurring at Sacramento; and they have three children, John Sydney, Doris Eileen and Emily Ruth. Mr. Vining is a Mason of the thirty-second degree, and he finds recreation in both the Shrine and the Sciots. He belongs to Lodge No. 6 of the Elks, and to Redjacket No. 28 of the Red Men. He likes to hunt and fish, which is another way of saying that he finds Sacramento a sporting county worth coming a long way to enjoy.

**EDGAR J. CAMP.**—An experienced executive, particularly familiar with horticultural conditions in California, Edgar J. Camp, manager of the Earl Fruit Company, of Florin, has done much to advance the interests not only of that enterprising and popular concern, but of a particular corner of the Californian agricultural field. He was born in Sacramento County, on a farm, on December 18, 1886, the son of James Edgar and Nettie M. (Taylor) Camp, who came to California in 1862, and were substantial farmer folk here. Mr. Camp, after having put in years in developing parts of the great Golden State, and having both earned and received the esteem and the good-will of his fellows, died in 1910, leaving a very desirable record for usefulness. The many friends of Mrs. Camp, on the other hand, are glad that she is still living, to add, by her company and winning personality, to their happiness.

Edgar J. Camp enjoyed both grammar school and high school educational advantages, and then he started at the bottom rung of the ladder, to learn the fruit business. Filling one position after another, he worked his way up, becoming sales manager, and then general district manager; and having been with the Pacific Fruit Exchange for four years, he has also been another four years in his present position, to the satisfaction of all who have dealings with him.

Mr. Camp is himself a successful grower of fruit and a vineyardist, and is also a shipper in a modest way, and as such he has done much to develop the Florin district, his experience as an individual assisting him also in his capacity as manager. He is therefore interested to a healthy degree in both the historic past and in the promising future of Sacramento County.

The marriage of Mr. Camp to Miss Mary D. Fairbairn, a native, gifted daughter of Sacramento County, took place at Mayhews, in the year 1907; and now four children gladden the hearth of the Camp household. They bear the names, Bruce, Doris, Frances and Barbara; and they also have their circles of



friends. Mr. Camp is an Odd Fellow and a Red Man; and in politics he is a Republican, although always a broad-minded non-partisan booster for Florin, Sacramento and California.

**OTTO BAAK.**—The interesting traditions of the past, when art and industry joined hands, are pleasantly recalled by the workmanship and unique treasures of Otto Baak, the very efficient and popular jeweler of 2926 Thirty-fifth Street, Sacramento. He came from the state of Iowa, having been born near Crawford, on a farm, on April 21, 1878; and his parents were August and Elizabeth (Linsted) Baak, worthy farmer folk in Iowa. Mr. Baak died in his Iowa home; but Mrs. Baak breathed her last in Chicago, to which center the family had removed when Otto was a boy.

Otto Baak attended both public and private schools, getting a very good educational foundation which has always helped him in his high-grade and difficult work, and in his dealings with a more exacting, because more knowing body of patrons; and then he was apprenticed to learn the jeweler's trade, and worked for Marshall Field & Company in their jewelry department. And then, for six years, he was associated with the Western Electrical Company in their experimental department.

In 1914, Mr. Baak came out to Elk Grove and tried ranching for six months; but finding the experience somewhat different in setting out potatoes and setting diamonds, he sold his ranch at the end of the year, and came on to Sacramento. He located at Oak Park, and established his jewelry business, which has become one of the commercial as well as art-industrial attractions of the choice neighborhood. He was a sick man when he came here; and now he is strong and robust. He carries a full line of jewelry, often offering novelties not to be found down town, and he makes the most expert repairs to jewelry needing his attention, charging only what an article or a service is worth. He belongs to the Merchants' Club of Oak Park, and is a welcome member there.

When Mr. Baak married, in 1899, he chose for his life companion Miss Clara Schwartz, of Chicago; and they have two children. Herbert graduated from Concordia College at Oakland, in January, 1922; and Esther is a stenographer. Mr. Baak is president of Trinity Lutheran Church; and is a staunch Republican.

**WILLIAM F. WALTERS.**—A native son who has made his mark as a teaming contractor in a section of the country where teaming, in olden days, was a surer means of striking gold than to swing a pick and trust to luck, is William F. Walters, of 1810 C Street, Sacramento, in which city he was born on February 10, 1882. His father, William F. Walters, came to California as a young man, and set up as a butcher, and Miss Mary Burns, whom he married, also saw the Coast early, when she was a girl; he has been dead, but not forgotten, these twenty-seven years, but Mrs. Walters is still living, and her many friends are always glad to greet her.

William F. Walters enjoyed the training of both grammar and high schools, and when ready to go to work, took up teaming for a livelihood. He liked it so well that he engaged in business for himself in 1912, and now he has six head of horses in well-kept

stables at the above-mentioned address, and no end of good patrons, who appreciate the value of his experience and his equipment, and the worth of his willingness and dependability. Recently, he hauled the sand for the Chamber of Commerce Building, and Bruner's New Addition; and he is in such demand by leading contractors that they alone might easily keep him employed. It has come to be understood that when once Will Walters is on the job, the job's half finished.

In national politics a Democrat, William Walters is even more an American citizen, and quite as much a loyal booster of the section where he lives, works and prospers. He finds the historic past of Sacramento County interesting, and believes that the Sacramento of the future will be still more promising.

**JESS W. HOOPES, JR.**—A contractor undertaking general work and equipped with such experience and up-to-date outfit that he is both frequently in demand and enjoys the confidence of his many patrons, is Jess W. Hoopes, a Pennsylvanian born at Media, on August 20, 1897, the son of Jess W. and Sarah (Thompson) Hoopes, the former a city official of Media, who left, when he died, an excellent record in the discharge of a public trust. Mrs. Hoopes, whom everybody liked, has also closed her earthly career.

Jess Hoopes attended the public schools of Media, and then took some Y. M. C. A. extension courses, and after that he was an apprentice to the carpenter's trade. Then, from 1915 to 1919, he was in the American navy, and after that, he came to California, and has been busy and progressing ever since. After one or another experiment, Mr. Hoopes established himself in general contracting just one year ago, and by confining himself to the building of homes, he has been called upon to erect a goodly number of the better class of dwellings. So active has he been, that he has had to employ on an average not less than five men, and the prospects are that that number must soon be increased. He is properly appreciative of what Sacramento County has done for him, and it is doubtful if a more loyal booster for this favored section of the state could be found. In politics, he is independent of party ties.

In 1920, Jess Hoopes married Miss Adelaide Green, of Pennsylvania; and they have had three sons to gladden their married life, George, Ralph and William. Mr. Hoopes is a Knight of Pythias. He is fond of hunting, and is a genuine baseball fan.

**TIM ANSPACH.**—The California auctioneer is usually a man of exceptional experience, at least one may judge so from the example of Tim Anspach, the live-stock dealer noted for his extensive and varied operations, and also locally famous as a popular auctioneer. He came from Iowa, having been born there on December 10, 1886, when he was welcomed into the family circle of E. W. and Alice (Wharton) Anspach; he grew up the son of a live-stock dealer, and so from boyhood had the advantage of learning much, of what he wished to know for his business equipment in life, from his father, who was formerly in business at the Union Stockyards at Omaha. Mrs. Anspach, whom everyone loved who once came to know her, has breathed her last, but the father is still living.



Getting the foundation of his educational training in the grammar and the high school, Tim Anspach also pursued college studies, and then he made his first ventures in the live-stock business. He came to Sacramento in 1915, to buy horses for the French government, and then he went to Cheyenne, for the same purpose. In the spring of 1917, however, having been so agreeably impressed by the capital city, he located permanently in Sacramento; and until the armistice, he was kept more than busy supplying horses to the United States government, at Roseville. At the close of the war, he established the Tim Anspach mule agency, and for a season was located at the fair grounds. Then he bought property at the corner of Thirtieth and R Streets, and there he both sells and rents stock to contractors, making notable wholesale deals. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce, and does what he can to support the progressive programs of this important Sacramento institution.

Mr. Anspach was married to Miss Maria Charlton in 1916, the ceremony taking place at Kimball, Nebr., and she shares his delight in fine horses, in horsemanship and in the game of polo. Mr. Anspach belongs to Lodge No. 39 of the Elks at Omaha; he is public-spirited, and with his good wife is always ready to support heartily any well-endorsed movements promising uplift or progressive development.

**A. E. ERICKSON.**—A native of industrially famed Sweden who has been very successful as a general contractor, is A. E. Erickson, who was born on October 5, 1877, the son of Erick and Maga Englebricksen, the former also a contractor, and an experienced farmer besides. Despite his long and arduous service, where for years he has been highly-esteemed by his fellow-citizens, Mr. Erickson is still living, amid the scenes familiar to him in the pastoral land of Sweden; but Mrs. Erickson, who was kindness itself to everybody, and whose demise is very naturally mourned, has laid aside forever the cares of life and entered into rest eternal.

A. E. Erickson, whose given name is Axel Edbin, was trained in the excellent schools of Sweden, after which he helped his father on the farm, and at the age of sixteen began to learn the carpenter trade. Six years later, when a journeyman of some ripe experience, he came to the United States, and got as far West as Minneapolis, where he followed his carpentering for twelve years. He entered the service of a large contracting firm, and was made foreman; and he was in responsible charge of the McAllister College in its building, the Vallis Hall, and many large public and other edifices. The opportunity for growth as an ambitious student of contracting was exceptional, and he made the most of his chances.

In 1912, Mr. Erickson left Minnesota for California, and soon came to Sacramento, where he bought farm-land and at the same time commenced contracting here; and since then he has built many residences, and is in such demand that he is able to furnish steady employment to half a dozen men at the least. His experience, his original ideas, in harmony with the latest and most progressive notions, and his exemplary methods, commend themselves to many. He belongs to the Builders' Exchange and the Master Builders, and he endorses the platforms of the Republican party, believing that the G. O. P.

means "great opportunity promised." Mr. Erickson has done much to advance the development of North Sacramento. He was among the first to settle in this section and he has built his home and several of the business blocks, the finest in this section. He was united in marriage to Miss Olga Carlson on January 10, 1906, and this union has been blessed with four children: Nellie, Harrington, Franklin, and Auburn.

**ADOLPH SOMMERS.**—A wide-awake, progressive native of Switzerland, Adolph Sommers, as a successful contracting plasterer, and a leader in his field in and around the California capital, has added to the laurels won by the German-Swiss in America, and particularly, perhaps, by the representatives of the industrious little republic now scattered throughout the Golden State. He was born at Berne, on January 29, 1890, the son of Ernest and Rosetta (Blaser) Sommers, who crossed the ocean to the United States, and then made their way out to Montpelier, Idaho, where they took up farming. They were hard-working, honest and kindly disposed folks, and not only forged ahead, but helped others to get along, and so made valuable friends, and won the respect of their fellow men.

Adolph Sommers attended the schools of his native and also of his adopted land, and when fourteen years of age began to learn the blacksmith trade, which he followed for a number of years. Not being altogether satisfied, however, he took up and learned the plasterer's trade; and in 1904 he came to California. He was for five years at Marysville, but in 1909 he went back to Idaho. The lure of California, however, once more brought him here, in 1921, and since then he has developed his business as a contractor, so that now he employs five men regularly. He limits himself to the usual dwellings and flats, and has plastered many of the best houses in Sacramento and its environs.

Decidedly a home-man in his habits and preferences, Mr. Sommers married Miss Ina Schreier, of Idaho, in 1912. Five children have sprung from the fortunate union, and they bear the names of Lowell, Thelma, Russell, Earl, and Doris. Mr. Sommers is fond of music, and for years led the Montpelier band. He is also, as would be expected of one hailing from such a panorama of natural beauty as may be found in Switzerland, very fond of outdoor life, and an enthusiastic admirer of the many good things to be had and enjoyed in Sacramento County.

**NELS JOHNSEN.**—An enterprising, experienced cement contractor, whose knowledge of his trade-work, and whose steady, progressive habits have made an excellent reputation for general ability, is Nels Johnsen, a native of Denmark, where he was born on November 15, 1883. His parents were C. P. and Magdalena Johnsen; the former a cattle-dealer, well and favorably known, while the latter is deceased, having rounded out a life of enviable usefulness. They were good parents, and sent Nels to the best available Danish schools; and it was not until 1907, when he was twenty-four, that he was willing to leave home and native land.

In that year Mr. Johnsen came out to America and California, and soon reached Sacramento; and although he had already had several years of experience in cement work, he went out on a ranch for

a year and a half, and very wisely got his first chance to learn colloquial English under quiet circumstances. Coming back to town, he took up laundry work and stuck at that for eight months; and after dropping that, he joined Adolph Teichert, the cement contractor, and for five years assisted him. Then he was with Olaf Larsen for a year, in the same field of activity; and by that time he decided to set up for himself in business, and he has been his own pilot ever since, not only making a pretty good course, but leading where others have been glad to follow. He belongs to the Builders' Exchange, in which he is more than a mere member, and he finds pleasure in promptly responding to any appeal calling out his local patriotism, and his deep interest in Sacramento, town and county, its historic past, its bustling present, and its promising future. It is not surprising, therefore, that Nels Johnsen, contractor, citizen and good-fellow, is one of the most popular workmen for miles around.

**HENRY A. PALM.**—One of the proprietors of the Palm Brothers Presto-lite Batteries and Ignition Works, H. A. Palm is one of the progressive men of Sacramento, having been a resident of the valley all of his life. He was born in northern Sacramento County, Cal., on August 18, 1882, a son of E. A. and Wilhelmina (Schafer) Palm, both born in California, whose parents as pioneers crossed the great plains in ox-team trains in the early settlement of California in the fifties. The father was a well-known citizen of Broderick, Yolo County, having been a member of the county board of supervisors for twelve years. Grandfather Theodore Palm operated one of the early chicory ranches in the valley. Both parents of our subject are residents of Broderick.

H. A. Palm, the oldest of their six children, attended the public schools and Howe's Business College in Sacramento in pursuit of his education and then learned the trade of a carpenter, following it for sixteen years in the capital city. Four years of that time he spent in Modesto as a contractor and builder. In December, 1918, in partnership with his brother Walter, he embarked in the business of conducting a billiard parlor and they had a well-equipped and modern establishment and catered to a high class of trade. In August, 1922, they sold and purchased the business of Earl P. Cooper & Company, Presto-lite agents in Sacramento, where they continue the business and have a complete repairing and charging plant. They also handle Coast tires and conduct a radio department, being located at 1014 Twelfth Street. Mr. Palm is a baseball player of note, playing the national game since he was a lad of sixteen. He was with the Texas league for three years and with the California State League, playing professional ball. He also rode bicycles in races and was a member of the Capital City Wheelmen. He takes great interest in encouraging the youngsters to become good ball players.

When Mr. Palm married he chose for his wife Miss Ethel Jones, a native of Weaverville, Trinity County, and they have two children, Duane and Holis. In politics Mr. Palm is a Republican. Fraternally, he is a member and past president of Sacramento Parlor No. 3, Native Sons of the Golden West. In every way Mr. Palm does his duty as a citizen and is a firm believer in the future of California.

**ANDREW T. MCGUIRE.**—Sacramento is fortunate, as both the state capital and the center of varied interests requiring improved transportation facilities, in its several experienced and thoroughly dependable teaming contractors, well-known among whom is Andrew T. McGuire, who came here from Kansas, where he was born on February 6, 1873. His father, Patrick McGuire, married Miss Mary Burke and came to Sacramento, about 1875, when he was for a short time with the Southern Pacific Railroad. He soon took up teaming, however, and continued at it until his death, in 1902. Mrs. McGuire has also passed away, having breathed her last in February, 1908.

Andrew T. McGuire went to the Christian Brothers' school and college, and then for some years he drove a team for his father; and at the latter's death, he succeeded to the control of the business. He also engaged in truck and team work, and undertook excavating and the filling-in of low lots, and in all this he has been very successful. His familiarity with local conditions, his ability to afford the best service at the lowest possible rate, and his willingness to do everything possible for the convenience or satisfaction of the patron—these things have helped him to make or get customers, and they have also helped to hold them in a period of lively competition. He belongs to the Builders' Exchange.

When Mr. McGuire married, in October, 1907, he chose for his wife Miss Elizabeth Newman, of Sacramento, and they have had a son and three daughters: Andrew T., Jr., Irene, and Elizabeth and Patricia, twins. Mr. McGuire likes outdoor sports generally, and is especially interested in baseball.

**SILAS ORR.**—A fearlessly efficient representative of the California bench, who is equally popular with both the members of the practicing bar and the laymen of the public, is the Hon. Silas Orr, justice of the peace of American Township. He was born on a farm in the good old agricultural state of Minnesota, on February 28, 1869, the son of Andrew R. and Margaret (Cooper) Orr, and he grew up in a pioneer Minnesota home, for his father was a farmer there and did much to help develop that part of the state in settler days. He had walked to Minnesota, from Brownsville, and had homesteaded for a while; and now that his earthly course has ended, it is pleasant to record that men speak well of him. Mrs. Orr is still living, in Sacramento, Cal., and as becomes his widow, maintains her old-time hospitality to all who call upon her, and gives of her means to such worthy causes as she can.

Silas Orr attended the grammar schools in the country, and then the high school at La Crosse, Wis. Then he went to St. Paul, where he entered the shops of the Great Northern Railroad, and learned the machine woodmaker's trade, which he followed there for four years. In 1890, he came to California and Sacramento, and for three years he continued to work at the same trade in the shops of the Southern Pacific. He then engaged in the hardware and implement business for twelve years, but selling out, he took to his ranch of fifteen acres, and there he has been for the past twelve years, during which time he has acted as justice of the peace in American Township, and has recently been reelected without opposition for another four years. He is a Republican, so far as his party preferences are concerned;



but Judge Orr is too broad-minded to allow any narrow partisanship to prevent his giving his full and most loyal support to all things well-endorsed locally.

On December 14, 1901, Judge Orr was married to Miss Lilly M. Huebner, a native of Salt Lake, who had been brought to California when she was a babe, so that she is practically a native daughter. One child, Owen, has blessed the union. The Judge belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America; and he is fond of hunting and fishing.

**PETER CARLI.**—Prominent among the progressive and successful ranchers of Sacramento is Peter Carli, a native of sunny Italy, where he was born on November 6, 1886, the son of John and Mary Carli. John Carli was in South America for several years, and when he returned to Italy he had saved enough money to educate his children liberally. Mrs. Carli is residing in Italy, while her husband is deceased.

Peter Carli was educated in Italy, and when he was sixteen years old he emigrated to America. In 1903 he came to Sacramento and was employed in a restaurant, where he learned a great many things which were of value to him when he opened his own business. In 1910 he bought the Fifth Avenue Hotel, at Oak Park, and conducted this place until 1912, when it was burned down. In 1913 he opened the Star Cafe, at 130 J Street, which he managed with his partner. In 1921 he sold out his interest and went into the farming business. Since that time he has devoted his energy to cultivating his land.

On April 28, 1915, he was united in marriage to Miss Emma Virginia Marcucci, a native daughter of the Golden West. Mrs. Carli, also, is a native daughter of Sacramento County. They are the parents of two children: Eleanor Adele, and Alyse Virginia. Fraternally, Mr. Carli is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Eagles, and the Druids. He is also a member of the Bersaglieri Society, and the Piemonte Reale Mutual Benefit Society, of which he has been the president for five years. The increase in the general fund has been more than \$5,000 during his administration. Mr. Carli is a very enthusiastic sportsman, and is especially fond of hunting, fishing, and baseball.

**THOMAS J. HATELEY.**—The city of Sacramento, renowned as the capital of the Golden State, owes much of its fame as a desirable residential center to the facilities for building and furnishing homes, supplied by such enterprising firms as Messrs. Hateley & Hateley, with offices at 211 Mitau Building, corner of Eighth and J Streets, in Sacramento, so well represented by Thomas J. Hateley, a native of the city of Stockton. He was born on June 16, 1884, the son of Arthur and Martha (Gibbon) Hateley, sturdy settlers who came to California from Ohio, where they had previously settled, in 1908, followed two years later by our subject.

Having spent his boyhood in Warren, Ohio, Thomas J. Hateley attended the grammar and the high school there, and in the Buckeye State learned the plumber's trade, and soon engaged in business for himself. He received his first contract order from his parents and helped to erect for them a four-flat building. Since then, he has demonstrated his expertness in installing part of the Travelers' Hotel,

the Y. M. C. A., the new high school, and many of the largest buildings in Sacramento, as well as installing the mechanical equipment of the Weimar Sanitarium, noted for its superior outfit. He belongs to the Progressive Business Men's Club, and is a member of its energetic board of directors. He is a Democrat, but also one of the first to support the candidate of another party, especially when local issues are at stake, if he thinks it best for the community in which he himself lives, labors and prospers.

In 1912, at San Francisco, Mr. Hateley was married to Miss Daisy A. Bence, of Placerville, a native daughter who is also always glad to cooperate in any good work for the advancement of Californian institutions. One son, Robert Jackson Hateley, has blessed their union. Mr. Hateley is a Mason of the thirty-second degree, being a Shriner and a member of Ben Ali Temple, and is also a member of the Sciots. He likes hunting and fishing. Sacramento is proud of such business firms as that of Messrs. Hateley & Hateley, especially when men of their progressive enterprise are at the guns.

**SAMUEL LINCOLN LILLY.**—In the spring of 1913 Samuel Lincoln Lilly settled in Sacramento and engaged in the real estate business, and his contribution to the permanent growth and real progress of the city has been far-reaching in its scope. His success has been accomplished by steady application to his business. He was born at Iowa Point, Brown County, Kansas, on May 26, 1862, a son of B. F. and Margaret (Hautbaugh) Lilly, born in Virginia and Tennessee respectively and pioneers of Kansas, now both deceased.

Samuel Lincoln Lilly received his education in the public school. After eleven years of age he rode race horses for five years in Kansas, Nebraska and Texas; he then rode the range in Texas and Colorado, trailing cattle into Nebraska. He followed this occupation for four years; then he concluded to try his hand at prospecting in Colorado, where he spent twelve years and was at Leadville, Aspin, Gunnison, and Cripple Creek. He then removed to Oklahoma, where he went into the cattle-raising business and spent seven successful years in that industry; from Oklahoma he went to Cuba for one winter, then returned to Oklahoma and engaged in the wholesale grocery business for five years. Looking for a field of greater opportunities, he removed to California in the spring of 1913 and settled in Sacramento, where he has since been successfully engaged in the real estate business.

Mr. Lilly was married to Miss Helene Landmark and they were the parents of five children: Frances; Ernest, who spent two years overseas in the World War; Alida; Helene; and Fred L. There are three grandchildren. Mrs. Lilly passed away in 1907. He was married again in Oklahoma to Miss Eva C. Henson of that state. In politics, Mr. Lilly is a Republican. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Royal Neighbors, and Modern Woodmen. He is an active and consistent member of the Missionary Baptist Church of Sacramento. He is a strong temperance man and has been a strong fighter for Prohibition and the eighteenth amendment, as well as the Wright act, and intends to keep on in the same line.



**WILLIAM O. GUMMERE.**—That the day of the common-sense, resourceful and experienced auctioneer, with his tact and his wit, and his desire to do the best for his clients, is not past, nor likely to be in the near future, is shown in the successful career of William O. Gummere, of the well-known firm of Messrs. Leachman & Gummere, proprietors of the popular auction house at 1111 Seventh Street, Sacramento, where they buy and sell everything for the home, and always have a complete stock of valuable articles for retail. Mr. Gummere was born in Union County, Iowa, on March 7, 1884, the son of Alvarado and Orlinza (Miller) Gummere, worthy pioneer folks now living in comfortable retirement at Creston, Iowa.

Having disposed successfully of the work required by the grammar and high school courses, William Gummere accepted employment in a furniture store in Iowa, where he remained until 1905, when he came out to California and settled at Stockton for two years. He then went into San Francisco, where the John Breuner Company were glad to avail themselves of his experience, in their furniture department; and he became their buyer, making trips East, and remained with them until 1915. In that year, he came to Sacramento and established himself in business; but at the end of the year he took charge of the furniture department of the Economy Store, remaining with that concern until June, 1919, when he formed his present partnership with Ord L. Leachman, now senior member of the firm. Mr. Gummere has charge of the store, and much of the business extending over the state.

In national politics preferring the platforms of the Republican party, but a non-partisan booster in local issues where it is necessary for citizens and neighbors to stand together, Mr. Gummere is glad to throw off the cares of business, and get away to the unrestrained outdoor life, where he can indulge in fishing.

**JACK JOSEPH MESSNER.**—The model livery, for which Sacramento, despite the development of the automobile, is still noted, is well illustrated in the livery and sales stables of Jack Joseph Messner, a native son, who was born at Sacramento, so that he has always been infused with the progressive capital spirit. On February 20, 1889, he entered the family circle of Edward George and Katherine (Phillips) Messner, and grew up under the guidance of a father of such principles and character that he was for forty years the trusted assistant to Weinstock, Lubin & Company, closing a very useful and honorable career in 1921. He contracted delivery and was also in the transfer business. Mrs. Messner is still living, esteemed by all who know her.

Jack Joseph Messner attended the Christian Brothers College, from which he was duly graduated, going out into the world with a preparation such as any young man might covet; and then he engaged in the livery business, starting with several advantages. He studied the needs of his customers from every angle, and not only made it his ambition to be ready for emergencies, but tried to anticipate his patrons' wants; and now he has fifteen head of horses, to hire, and considerable live-stock. He is naturally fond of horses, and he is inclined toward outdoor sport generally; and loving Nature, and the many advantages of this most favored section of the

great Golden State, he is decidedly public-spirited, and ready at all times, in every way, to boost for the city and county in which he lives, operates and prospers. He owns his father's old home, where he was born and raised, and here he has livery and boarding stables.

Mr. Messner was married in 1911, to Miss Alice Bastian, a native daughter and a member of an old California family; and they have four children, Jack, Loraine, Joe and June. He belongs to the Sacramento Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West; and as a practical Catholic, he is a member of the Knights of Columbus, of the third degree.

**CAPT. MARSHALL CIFUENTES.**—A prominent, popular, and successful citizen, Captain Marshall Cifuentes may well be numbered among the representative native sons of the Golden State. He was born at Oak Park, a suburb of Sacramento, on June 30, 1894, the son of Gregory and Frances (Herrera) Cifuentes. His maternal Grandfather Antonio Herrera was born in Valparaiso, Chile, and came to San Francisco in 1849. He followed the mines, later returning to Sacramento, and spent many years in the employ of the city and died aged eighty-six years. The Cifuentes family were an old family of Valparaiso and were sea-faring men. In that city Gregory Cifuentes was born and when eighteen he came to San Francisco. He followed the mines and was employed by the Sacramento Transportation Company for forty years, was a barge pilot, and is still active in that capacity. He and his wife reside at 312 O Street. Marshall's brother, Fernando Gregory, is a pilot.

Marshall Cifuentes was educated in the public schools of Sacramento. He was employed for three years by the Sperry Flour Company and for two years by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company. He first started to work on the river as a deck hand; but since 1915, he has been with the Sacramento Navigation Company. Through perseverance and hard work he received his captain papers in 1920. In Sacramento on February 7, 1921, he was united in marriage with Miss Eva Hart, a native daughter of Eldorado County, Cal. Her parents are numbered among the old-timers of California. Mr. Cifuentes is a strict adherent of the Republican party. Fraternally, he is an Odd Fellow and a member of the National Mates and Pilots' Association of America. His interest in the progress and prosperity of Sacramento is manifested by his support of all measures for the advancement of the city.

**JOHN T. WILCOX.**—A business man who has done much toward the economic organization and the development of the facilities for meeting the ever-varying, fast-increasing demands of the motoring public, is John T. Wilcox, the president of the Auto-Parts Exchange at 1901 J Street, Sacramento, an establishment which motorists both in the city and the county of Sacramento have come to look upon with the friendliest and the most grateful of feelings, for it has proven of the greatest public service. Mr. Wilcox was born on the Atlantic Ocean, on January 9, 1879. His parents, who came from England, were honored pioneers, R. H. and Emily Louise (Gunstone) Wilcox, the former now deceased, while the devoted wife and mother is still living.

John T. Wilcox attended the public schools as long as he could be spared, until he began to make

his own way by work in the mines. He came to Sacramento, in 1912, and here he engaged in auto-wrecking; and in 1915 he and W. Q. O'Neill incorporated their company, under the name of "Auto-Parts Exchange," the foundation of Mr. Wilcox's present business. Since then he has made this kind of work his exclusive business, specializing in taking automobiles to pieces and in selling reliable parts. The firm employ nine men, and their mail-order business alone would prove alluring to any modest shop of the kind. They fill orders for customers as remote as in Nevada and Southern Oregon, and Northern California looks to the Auto-Parts Exchange for the best of all that is needed. Mr. Wilcox belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and never fails to back up that excellent organization so vital to Sacramento and vicinity.

Mr. Wilcox was married at Sacramento, in 1915, when he chose Miss Gladys Suber for his wife; and Emily Louise and Richard Thomas are their children. Mr. Wilcox is a Mason and also an Odd Fellow.

**JULIUS BLAUTH.**—Julius Blauth was born in Sacramento, on April 6, 1884, the son of Theobald and Caroline (Hack) Blauth, who came to California among the sturdy pioneers of 1879. Mr. Blauth engaged in the wholesale liquor business in 1880, and lived to see the 28th of February, 1918, and to acquire considerable property, which he left in his estate. His good wife also died here.

Julius Blauth attended the public schools and also Howe's Academy, and then associated himself with his father, in business. He had taken up farming, and raised hops and barley on a ranch in Yolo County, the farm including 450 acres of land. Besides raising hops he also engaged in general farming.

In 1920 Mr. Blauth was married to Miss Pearl Casselman, of Yolo County. He is a member of Sunset Parlor No. 26, of the Native Sons of the Golden West. He is fond of fishing, and outdoor life generally. In national politics Mr. Blauth is a Republican; but he is also one of the best non-partisan boosters for the locality in which he lives.

**HARRY G. DENTON.**—A public official, well-known and highly respected in the city of his birth, Harry G. Denton, the efficient city clerk, was born on July 8, 1890, the son of Charles H. and Florence (Brown) Denton. The latter is a native daughter of San Francisco, while the father is a native of Canandaigua, N. Y., and has been a resident of the state since 1863.

Harry G. Denton was educated in the grammar and high schools of Sacramento, and his first employment was with the firm of Ennis Brown Company, as a clerk, where he remained for six years gaining a fund of knowledge that has stood him in good stead ever since. He next engaged in business on his own responsibility, doing advertising and publicity work for four years. His ability was recognized and in 1916 he was appointed an assistant record clerk in the office of the city clerk of Sacramento, remaining there until he joined the air service, to study military aeronautics during the World War. He was stationed at Mather Field till after the armistice, when he received an honorable discharge in June, 1919. Again taking up civilian life he was appointed deputy city clerk and on May 4, 1922, was appointed to the responsible position of

city clerk and has been filling that post ever since to the entire satisfaction of his fellow-citizens.

In the city of Sacramento, on August 18, 1922, Harry G. Denton was united in marriage with Miss Elsa Koch, who was born in Irwin, Pa., but was reared and educated in Sacramento, being graduated from the local high school. Mr. Denton is a member of Calvary Baptist Church, having served as financial secretary for many years. He is also a very active member of the Christian Endeavor organization and has served as state president of that body of Christian workers, doing his full share to further and systematize the workings of the Endeavorers. He is also a member of Sacramento Post No. 61, American Legion. Mr. Denton is deeply interested in all that pertains to the well-being of his native county and city and shows his public spirit in many ways for the uplift of humanity. He is fond of tennis and fishing and of all clean sports.

**REV. FATHER DOMINIC TAVERNA.**—Intimately connected with the history of the Catholic Church in northern California is the Rev. Father Dominic Taverna, who is an earnest, intelligent and indefatigable worker, now serving as the pastor of St. Mary's Church in Sacramento, an Italian parish of some 1,000 families. Father Taverna is a man of scholarly attainments, the master of several languages, and is most earnest and consecrated in his work. His birth occurred on August 18, 1876, at Castellazzo, Bormida, in the province of Alessandria, Italy. He made his classics at the College of the Silesian Fathers of Don Basco in Turino and his philosophy and theology at the Seminary of Alessandria, being ordained on December 22, 1900, by Bishop Joseph Capecci. He served as assistant pastor for five years. Then, in answer to the invitation of Bishop Grace of Sacramento to become a missionary for Italian congregations in the Sacramento diocese, he and Father Mela responded. Father Taverna spent a few months studying English at the Silesian College in London and then came to California in 1906, serving as assistant at various places until September, 1909, when he was appointed pastor at Sutter Creek. He remained there nine years, and his district embraced from within thirteen miles of Sacramento to the Nevada state line. On the death of Father Mela in October, 1918, he was appointed on November 25, 1918, to succeed him as pastor of St. Mary's Church, and since then he has built the parochial residence.

St. Mary's was started by Father Mela in 1905. In 1906 the property at N and Ninth Streets was purchased and church opened there. In 1914 the present property at Seventh and T Streets was bought and the church moved hither. Rev. Mela was a priest of wide Christian spirit and died a martyr to his duty during the flu epidemic. While assisting at Placerville, Father Taverna was appointed chaplain at Folsom Prison for two years and prepared about twenty prisoners for the Sacrament of Confirmation, and for the first time in the history of the institution Bishop Grace came to the prison to administer the Sacrament. In 1920 Father Taverna was sent to Italy by Bishop Grace to represent him at the "Visit ad Limina," and in consequence of his appointment he had the honor of a private audience with Pope Benedict XV. Rev. Taverna is a fourth-degree Knight of Columbus.



**ROY SWAIN POST.**—A contractor who is both a very practical and an artistic interior decorator, and who is able, at short notice, to undertake extensive work in general painting, is Roy Swain Post, a native of South Bend, Ind., where he was born on August 2, 1888, the son of Swain A. and Retta (Speelman) Post. His parents came to California in the winter of 1890, settling first at San Francisco; and in 1900 they came to Sacramento. In 1909, S. A. Post, the father, died. He had been associated with C. H. Krebs & Company's paint-house for nine years. He was highly regarded in his lifetime, and was honored as an able and honest man.

Roy S. Post went to the Sacramento public schools, and entered the employ of C. H. Krebs & Company, where he remained from 1904 to 1912 taking up decorating, and branching out into contracting. Now he employs a large force of men to help him carry out the contracts with which he is constantly favored and confines himself to decorating the finer homes. He opened a store and headquarters on March 15, 1921, at 1207 J Street and in February, 1923, moved to 1017 Ninth Street to a larger and more commodious store where they are located at the present time. He belongs to the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce and the Retail Merchants' Association, and also to the Lions Club.

Fraternally, Mr. Post has been an Odd Fellow for a long time, being active in all branches of the order. He is a thirty-second-degree Scottish Rite Mason, and belongs to Ben Ali Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Sacramento. He is also a past patron of the Eastern Star. In national politics, he is one of the long line of patriots claiming Lincoln, Grant, McKinley, Roosevelt and Harding as honored and illustrious leaders.

**THOMAS H. DAVID.**—A prominent representative of a more and more popular method of modern medical science is Dr. Thomas H. David, the chiropractor, of the Ochsner Building, in Sacramento. He was born at the foot of Mt. Hermon, near the city of Damascus, Syria, November 29, 1884, the son of Habib and Salema David, and he had the misfortune to lose his father when he was a child. In 1901 he came to the United States and settled in North Dakota.

Thomas H. David attended the schools of Damascus, studying Arabic, English and French, and then taught in that city in a private college; and when he came to the United States he resumed his studies in English. He had really come to study medicine, intending to return to the old country; and he had to work, to support himself, while studying. He also studied photography, and eventually took up chiropractic. Then, for two years, he took post-graduate work in Chicago, New York and Davenport, Iowa, receiving the chiropractic degree of doctor for courses in mechano-therapy, pathology, etc.

Dr. David has practiced in Minneapolis and Williston, N. D., and while in the latter town, he was president of the Williston Commercial Club. For twelve years he has followed his professional work, profiting naturally by the wonderful strides made through great leaders in the domain of chiropractic, which is coming to be recognized as one of the most efficient and certain and also relatively rapid ways of reaching and treating certain troubles. He has also conducted many interesting experiments himself, and

in a modest way has, through his own work in Sacramento, advanced the technique of the science. He has developed a painless treatment, which the most delicate person can take without fear of suffering. He is very rapid and efficiency is his guarantee.

Dr. David is also interested in horticulture, and has an attractive vineyard of his own, in the care of which he takes great interest. He is a Royal Arch Mason; and he has served as Grand Master of the Knights of Modern Syria. In national political affairs he is a Republican, but he votes for the man, rather than the party.

**CLAUDE EUGENE FOOTE.**—A young man whose already valuable experience, together with his broad and patriotic views, has proven of real service to the community in which he operates and is phenomenally successful, is Claude Eugene Foote, a native son who was born at Sacramento on August 17, 1892. His father, John A. Foote, came out to California in 1864, a native of Carroll County, born near Savannah, Ill., and here married Miss Hattie Alice Shearer, who had come from Frederick County, Md., in 1887. They were both pioneers, therefore, and our subject is naturally imbued with the true California spirit. Grandfather William Foote was a contractor of note, and saw his eighty-seventh year; while Grandmother Foote survived him nearly four years. John A. Foote was a farmer during the long years of his progressive toil, and now he is able to rest comfortably in well-earned retirement.

Claude Eugene Foote not only attended the grammar school of his district, but he went through the excellent Sacramento high school, and finally topped off his studies at the Capital Commercial College. Then he became an employee of the Southern Pacific, entering their store department and advancing to office work, and after that he joined the Union Oil Company, also doing office work. Then he was with the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, as a traveling representative in northern California and Nevada, and in June, 1917, he cast his fortunes in with the Earl P. Cooper Battery and Electrical Company, located at 1014 Twelfth Street, engaged in battery and electrical service. However, on May 31, 1922, they changed the corporation name to Garvey-Foote, Inc., and in September, 1922, sold the Sacramento store and removed to San Francisco, where the headquarters are at 382 Golden Gate Avenue as manufacturers and agents. Their specialty now consists in selling replacement parts for automobiles. Mr. Foote takes care of all of the outside business, at present, necessitating his traveling continually all over the state of California. Mr. Foote is both vice-president and manager, and assists to direct the twelve people employed in their constantly developing business. The concern covers the Sacramento territory, and handles the incomparable Prestolite batteries for northern California and the state of Nevada. One of the most natural things for Mr. Foote to do, on establishing himself in Sacramento, was to join the well-organized Chamber of Commerce, and he has done his part to make that excellent organization still more effective in the great work of California development. He also belongs to the California Auto Trades Association, is one of the honored representatives in the Rotary Club, and is a member of the Del Paso Country Club. He generally votes to endorse the Republican platforms.



which means that he does what he can at the polls to safeguard American commercial interests, and to favor California.

At Stockton, Mr. Foote was married in 1913 to Miss Clare Sue Gill, a native of Iowa, but recently a resident of Santa Rosa, and their union has been blessed in the birth of two children, Jean Elizabeth and Alice Sue. Mr. Foote is an Elk and a Mason, and has advanced to the thirtieth degree, Scottish Rite. He is fond of golf and also of fishing, and enjoys with Mrs. Foote and the family most of the pleasures of out-of-door life, for which California is so famous.

**HENRY SPRING.**—Well-known among the successful men of the motor field in Sacramento as one of the best-informed concerning motoring interests in California is Henry Spring, the far-seeing and enterprising proprietor of the busy Henry Spring Company, dealers in motor trucks and commercial transportation units. A native of Michigan, he was born in the university town of Ann Arbor, on January 15, 1891, the son of E. C. and Emma (Heinrich) Spring, worthy folks in their day, who left an influence likely to extend far beyond their generation; and he attended the Ann Arbor grammar and high schools, and later matriculated at the University of Michigan, where he specialized in business administration. He then joined the Liquid Carbonic Company, and for a year and a half traveled as their salesman.

Leaving that firm, and coming out to California, in 1915, Mr. Spring connected himself with the Stanton Lumber Company of Los Angeles, where he remained for eight months; and then he went into the insurance business with Mr. Archer. In 1916, he came up to Sacramento and entered the local automobile field as a member of the firm of Goodrich, Ballard & Rouse, Ford dealers, and continued with them until 1918. Disposing of his interest, he then established a business for himself. He purchased a corner on Twelfth and G Streets. He erected his own building, a fireproof concrete building 80 by 120 and took possession on September 14, 1920. He has seven counties for his territory, and handles the White trucks, the Utility trailers, commercial transportation units and Goodyear tires and employs fourteen or more people. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and the Rotary Club. Busy as he and his associates are, he always finds time to lend a hand in any patriotic movement, or any undertaking having the strong endorsement of his fellow-citizens; and he was active in the recent World War in behalf of the various drives in defence of the honor and security of the country.

Mr. Spring was made a Mason in Sacramento Lodge No. 40, F. & A. M., and is a member of Sacramento Chapter No. 3, R. A. M., and Commandery No. 2, Knight Templars. He is a charter member of Ben Ali Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., and made the pilgrimage to Washington, D. C., to attend the National Convention of Shriners in 1923. Returning via his old home he visited friends there and also visited his old grandmother who is now eighty-three years old. He is also a member of Sacramento Lodge No. 6, B. P. O. E., and a popular member of the Sutter Club and Del Paso Country Club, as well as a member of the California Auto Trades Association and Motor Car Dealers' Association of Sacramento. He is deeply interested in the past of northern California,

and as a natural result, is proportionately the more optimistic and enthusiastic as to the certain brilliant future of Sacramento County.

**J. C. CRUMP.**—A progressive rancher whose prosperity serves as an index of his experience and developed natural ability, is J. C. Crump, who owns some eighty choice acres on rich Grand Island, while he enjoys home life in charming Isleton. He was born in Malone, Franklin County, N. Y., on March 15, 1863, the son of David and Mary Crump, farmer folk who made an impress on the locality in which they lived and operated. Mr. Crump was a native of Canada, coming from Toronto, and lived to be seventy years old. Mrs. Crump also first saw the light at Malone, and came from an old, substantial New York family and she saw her ninety-third year, ending her days in comfort. David Crump came out to California for the first time in 1861, but returned again to the East; and in 1867 he came back to California, bringing his family with him, and settled at Clarksburg. He purchased 450 acres of land on Merritt Island before the days of reclamation work and for a few years farmed there. He also owned 156 acres now known as the Strautman ranch in Sacramento County. He sold both of these ranches and went to Pendleton, Ore., where he lived nine years; and on returning, took up his residence again at Clarksburg, where he passed away.

J. C. Crump is the youngest of a family of four sons and three daughters. David served in a New York regiment during the Civil War and was honorably discharged. He came to California and was accidentally drawn into a lake in this county while hunting. He made shore, but died of the intense cold and exposure. Theodore served in a New York regiment throughout the Civil War and he died in Washington. Abraham died in Rio Vista; Lydia, Mrs. Neil Hogaboom, died at Clarksburg and Jeanette is also deceased. Mary is Mrs. King, of Colusa.

Mr. Crump went to public school at Clarksburg until he was twelve years old, and then began work for his own support. At first, he did odd jobs, but finally he took up veterinary surgery, and under the guidance of an old, experienced veterinary, obtained a thoroughly practical knowledge of horses and domestic animals, and this scientific work he followed for twenty-seven years in the delta islands, during which time he afforded much relief to the dumb creatures in his care, and also aided the farmer materially in saving and caring for his beasts.

Then Mr. Crump went back to farming, and purchased eighty acres of asparagus land a few miles above Isleton, on Grand Island, and he still owns this property. He also leased a ranch of 187½ acres, on Twitchell Island, devoted to the cultivation of asparagus and the raising of truck vegetables. He is a Democrat, favoring the old party that has so long championed state rights and the privilege of the honest, law-abiding individual to do all and whatever he pleases that is right. Since 1891 he has resided in Isleton with his family in a residence he built.

At Sacramento, on April 18, 1888, Mr. Crump was married to Miss Alice Féran, who was born on Merritt Island, the daughter of Henry and Lucina Féran. Her father was a farmer and an early settler, who lived to be sixty-five years old. They had three sons and two daughters. Frank died from lock-jaw; then came Jefferson Davis, and after him, George;

Mrs. Crump was the fourth in the order of birth; while Ida lived but six years. Mrs. Feran saw her seventieth year. Alice Feran attended the schools on Merritt Island, and she has had two children of her own. Ethel E., born on her father's birthday, in 1890, is now Mrs. William de Back; and Henry Guy lives in San Francisco. He served in the World War for over eighteen months. He is now a captain navigating in San Francisco Bay and the Sacramento River. Fraternally Mr. Crump is a member of Isleton Lodge No. 108, I. O. O. F., and is a past grand. He has belonged to the Asparagus Growers' Association since the time of its organization, and is also a member of the California Federation of Farmers.

**ALFRED T. TRAINOR.**—A far-seeing, alert agent who thoroughly understands both the theory and practice of modern insurance, especially as it applies to California conditions and laws, is Alfred T. Trainor, a native of Sacramento, in which city he is now one of the leaders in his important field. On July 31, 1874, he joined the family circle of Hugh Charles and Rose (Toland) Trainor, the former a sturdy pioneer who came to California around the Horn from New York in 1852, and here engaged in both butchering and farming, in time marrying Miss Toland and taking a six months' honeymoon trip to New York around the Horn. For the last fifteen years of his life, he lived retired at Sacramento, California, and now that both he and his wife have joined the vast "silent majority," it is worth while to record that the world was much the better for these worthy folks having lived and labored in it, leaving the following sons who are still engaged in business in this community: Isaac J. Trainor, Charles E. Trainor, Frank C. Trainor, Alfred T. Trainor, and Walter E. Trainor.

Alfred T. Trainor enjoyed both the grammar school and the high school courses and then took up surveying for two years. His next venture, however, was the trial of his aptitude for insurance; and in this new departure, he succeeded so well that he has been one of the recognized aggressively progressive insurance men for the past twenty-eight years. He has done far more, too, than make an enviable success for himself; for in encouraging others to take just what insurance they ought to have, no less and no more, and in thus helping them to adopt one of the most approved safeguards for the future, Mr. Trainor has benefited thousands, in numerous cases doing better by others than they, with their inexperience or natural indisposition, if left to themselves, could have done. The Sacramento Chamber of Commerce enrolls Mr. Trainor among its membership; and the Democratic party enlists his support.

Mr. Trainor married Miss Maude Rhoads of Sacramento on September 26, 1915. Miss Rhoads is the granddaughter of John Pierce Rhoads, one of the early pioneers who came to California overland in the early part of 1846 with the ill-fated Donner Party, separating from them, however, before crossing the mountains, to which circumstance he later owed his life; and taking the trail suggested by the Indians, he crossed the mountains in safety, but, hearing of the plight of his friends, he turned back to their aid and making two severe trips rescued several. Their domestic happiness is revealed in four promising children: Alfred Thomas, Jr., Rose Mary, Charles Richardson and Isaac John. Mr. Trainor finds his

fraternal society in the circles of the Elks, and is also a member of the Sutter Club. He enjoys out-of-door life, for which reason he is always interested in Sacramento, with its favoring conditions for sport, recreation and long life; and he takes a deep interest in Sacramento's historic past.

**WILLIAM F. PEYTON.**—An enterprising, likable business man of Sacramento County is William F. Peyton, who was born September 14, 1890, on a farm near Amador City, in Amador County, Cal., the son of James and Sarah (Ford) Peyton. Mr. Peyton, Sr., came to California in 1868, and engaged in farming. He passed away about 1893, greatly mourned by his widow. Mrs. Peyton was born in Volcano, Amador County, Cal. She is seventy years old, and is considered one of the oldest native daughters of the Golden State. Her father, R. M. Ford, was one of the early pioneers who came to California in 1848, crossing the plains. In 1851 he returned East across the plains and in 1852 he again returned to California via overland routes.

William F. Peyton attended the public schools of Amador City. He became a miner and followed this occupation throughout the mining states west of the Rockies. While working as a miner, he learned the blacksmith trade, and in 1916 he took up automobile work. He came to Sacramento in 1919 and was employed by the Bowman Carriage Works for two and one-half years. In July, 1922, he opened his own place of business, taking as his partner, Henry A. Hanley, a sketch of whose life is given below. The concern of Hanley & Peyton specializes in automobile spring work, body repairing and building, etc., and general automobile blacksmith work, being located at 1221-23 I Street.

In Placerville on May 2, 1917, William F. Peyton was united in marriage with Miss Bertha Schance, a native daughter of El Dorado, Eldorado County, the daughter of Robert and Eliza (Marks) Schance, born in California. Her father was a miner and farmer and is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Peyton are the parents of one child, Marvin William. Fraternally, Mr. Peyton is a member of the Sacramento Aerie No. 9, Fraternal Order of Eagles. He maintains a non-partisan attitude, voting for the man rather than the party. A man of the highest principles, and unquestioned integrity, Mr. Peyton and his family are held in the highest regard in the community.

**HENRY A. HANLEY.**—An experienced, conscientious, and far-seeing business man is Henry A. Hanley, of Hanley & Peyton, who was born on a farm in Eldorado County. He is a son of John Andrew and Mary (McKenzie) Hanley. Mr. Hanley, Sr., came to California in 1862 and worked as a blacksmith, farmer and miner. He and his wife are deceased.

Henry A. Hanley was educated in the public schools, and when he was sixteen years old he engaged in mining, at which he worked for five years. He learned the blacksmith trade and in 1915 came to Sacramento, being in the employ of the Bowman Carriage Works until he formed his present partnership of Hanley & Peyton, auto bodies, building and repairing.

In Placerville, Cal., Henry A. Hanley was united in marriage with Miss Rose Cola, also a native daughter of Eldorado County. They are the parents



of two boys: Lawrence, who is with Hanley & Peyton, and Arthur, who enlisted for service in the World War and was in the Rainbow Division. He served overseas three years and fought in fifteen engagements, and received his honorable discharge at the Presidio. He is now in the employ of Thompson & Diggs. In national politics, Mr. Hanley's inclinations favor the Democratic principles. He is an Odd Fellow, being a member of the Encampment, and is an Eagle, and a member of the farm bureau. He is a capable, conscientious, and enterprising business man, and is deeply interested in the commercial development of his community.

**JOHN A. SKOG.**—A man who by his own efforts has risen to a prominent place among the business men of the community is John A. Skog, who was born September 19, 1883, in Vestrejtölan, Sweden, the son of Carl and Caroline Skog. His parents emigrated to the United States when he was six years old, and first located in Archer, Iowa. His father, who was a railroad man for some time, retired on a pension and spent his last days in Elmira, Ore. His mother is still living.

John A. Skog was educated in the public schools of Iowa. He worked in box factories and planing mills, where he learned saw filing, a business which he has followed all his life. In 1906, he came to Sacramento and in May, 1920, he established his own place of business. He is the proprietor of the Sacramento Saw and Tool Grinding Company, and his plant is completely equipped to handle knives and saws of all kinds. Through energy and thought in his chosen line of work he has accomplished his ambition.

Mr. Skog was united in marriage with Miss Hilda Olson, a native daughter of Sweden, and they are the parents of two children: John and Thelma. Mr. Skog endorses the platforms of the Republican party. Enterprising and progressive, he is ever ready to aid and give his influence toward the worthy movements for the upbuilding and improvement of the community.

**ERNEST A. WESTON.**—An efficient and popular director credited with exceptional executive ability and always fortunate in promoting the best relations between the public and one of the most necessary public utilities in Sacramento, is Ernest A. Weston, the wide-awake division superintendent of the gas department of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company. What he does not know about the problems of gas-making and gas-delivery under the conditions prevalent in the municipality of today is hardly worth knowing; and yet Mr. Weston is an industrious student, alert to every change for the better, and quite aware of some changes for the worse, made in various corners of the gas industrial field.

Ernest A. Weston is a native of the Dominion of Canada, where he first saw light at Quebec in 1882, and grew up for a while in his native country, the son of S. W. and Mary Weston, who came into the States and out to California at such an early date that Ernest A. was able to attend the California schools, after his ninth year. His educational training included the excellent high school course at Alhambra, supplemented by a fine business college course in Los Angeles. Then, unwilling to go forward with mostly theoretical

training, he learned the machinist's trade, and so got down to the most practical problems and fortified himself by actual, personal experience.

Mr. Weston came to learn the details of gas plant management, and for a while was with the Southern California Edison Company as the superintendent of their gas plants at various places. He was also located for a while at Los Angeles, where he much enlarged his experience, and for seven years following he was the superintendent of the gas plant of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company, at Fresno.

In 1919, Mr. Weston came to Sacramento, being transferred, in the service of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company, and on December 1, 1920, he was promoted to his present position, his elevation to that responsibility being adequate proof, if any were needed, of the fidelity and the success with which he had discharged his duties, both to the manufacturer and the consumer, in the meantime. Besides Sacramento, he has supervision of both Woodland and Davis, and this adds much to his routine program. Mr. Weston finds suitable recreation in golf and tennis. He belongs to the Elks, and it is needless to say he is among the most welcome members. He is also a Master Mason, holding a membership in Washington Lodge No. 20, F. & A. M., Sacramento, and also belongs to the Sutter Lawn Tennis Club.

**ALBERT E. LEITCH.**—An enterprising, successful representative of the kind of aggressively progressive men who go to make up the substantial character of Sacramento's industrial and commercial leaders, is to be found in Albert E. Leitch, the proprietor of the Leitch Draying Company, at 1116 Second Street, in the capital city. The Leitch Draying Company is a partnership and is composed of the two Leitch brothers, namely, James G. and Albert E. Leitch, who was born in the historic old town of Sacramento, on February 29, 1880, the son of Ed. Minor and Olive (Annis) Leitch, who came here individually about 1860 and were married some five years later; and the father was a well-known and popular conductor on the Valley Railroad. Having become initiated into transportation, he, the father, established this much-needed draying business, as far back as 1872, and he was fortunate in seeing it grow and develop, and in knowing that it came to play its part in the progress of the city and outlying districts. When he died, in September, 1914, he was mourned by the many who had come to esteem him. Mrs. Leitch is still living, the center of a circle of admiring and devoted friends.

Albert Leitch had the good fortune to be able to attend the excellent schools of Sacramento, and to be so well prepared, both as to book knowledge and industrial efficiency, that he was able to take a good post as fireman on a locomotive, and to hold down his job, with satisfaction to everyone, for the round period of five years. Then, with his brother Jim, he took over their father's business, and now under their spirited management, they keep five trucks steadily going, and maintain a safe and commodious storeroom besides. A Republican in matters of national political moment, but always a good non-partisan booster for his locality when it comes to getting the best men in office and endorsing the best measures, Mr. Leitch did patriotic duty as a vigorous captain of drives during the World War home cam-



paigus, and has the satisfaction to feel that, while he and his brother have naturally looked well to their own business interests, they have also never turned a cold shoulder nor a deaf ear to worthy appeals for cooperation in matters of human suffering or the general welfare.

At Sacramento, on April 11, 1906, Mr. Leitch was married to Miss Hazel Scott, who shares his enviable place in social affairs. He is a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West, the Elks, the Odd Fellows, and derives part of his recreation from his attention to baseball and motoring. He is also a live wire in the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce and the Rotary Club. He is also a Royal Arch Mason, being a member of Sacramento Blue Lodge, No. 40, F. & A. M., and also the Sacramento Chapter.

**MATT SAPUNAR.**—An experienced caterer, who has helped to make Sacramento more popular with the ever-coming and ever-going strangers and other visitors, is Matt Sapunar, the genial proprietor of the Tourist Restaurant at 817 Second Street. He was born in Dalmatia, and grew up in that country, attending the well-conducted Dalmatian schools; and when sixteen years of age, he crossed the wide ocean; rather an undertaking for a lad of his years, and after inspecting the great American metropolis, he pushed on to the more promising West, and hailed Sacramento as his own.

Matt Sapunar worked hard for several years, in order to get a modest start in business. In 1920, he established his present place and took into partnership with him Matt Rakela and Marko Sapunar, and the trio have been successful, the experienced and observing public in the capital city not being slow to appreciate their efforts to furnish a better restaurant service for the traveler than anyone had provided before.

In 1913, Matt Sapunar was married to Miss Hazel Ellers, of Portland. Mrs. Sapunar shares her husband's liking for athletics, and also for outdoor life and pleasures. He belongs to the U. A. O. D. Society, and for five years he has served as secretary for that order. Politically, he is a Republican.

**CASPER G. AMACKER.**—A man of recognized worth and ability, highly respected and honored among his many acquaintances, is Casper G. Amacker, who was born on March 24, 1893, at Tacoma, Wash., the son of Casper J. and Effie (Towles) Amacker. His father was born in Switzerland and the mother in Huron, S. D., of Scotch parentage. His parents came to California in 1898. Casper J. Amacker has been employed by the Sacramento Transportation Company for a great many years as superintendent of the construction work in the boat yards, and he and his wife are now residing in Sacramento.

Casper G. Amacker, the second oldest of two children, was educated in the public schools of Sacramento. He attended Howe's Academy and was employed as a fireman on boats for the Sacramento Transportation Company. He soon became barge pilot and then pilot, and in 1920 received his papers as captain and has had charge of boats ever since.

In Portland, Ore., on January 13, 1912, Casper G. Amacker married Miss Clarice Johnson, born in Alameda, a native daughter of the Golden State. She is the daughter of Christ and Clarice (Weiding)

Johnson, old-timers in San Francisco, where her father was chief engineer on the Southern Pacific ferry-boats till his death. Her mother resides in Alameda. Mr. and Mrs. Amacker are the parents of three children: Alberta, Dorothy, and George, all of whom are attending school. Captain Amacker is nonpartisan in his political affiliations. He is a Red Man, and a member of the National Mates and Pilots' Association of America, and is very fond of hunting, fishing, and all outdoor sports, especially baseball. He is deeply interested in Sacramento, and does his utmost to be numbered among the public-spirited citizens of his community.

**FREDERICK S. HARRISON.**—A very interesting personality is the distinguished representative of the architectural profession in Sacramento County, Frederick S. Harrison, who was born in far-off, romantic and beautiful Tasmania, having first seen the light at Hobart, on July 23, 1885. His father was Arthur Harrison, an influential gentleman of that country, who had married Miss Alice E. Sharp; and fortunate in such progressive parents, our subject enjoyed the best of educational advantages. He spent his boyhood days in Honolulu, and then went off to Toronto, where he pursued the thorough courses, first of the preparatory school and then of the college proper, at the Upper Canada college in that city. After that, he entered the office of Messrs. Gregg & Gregg, architects, of Toronto, where he spent a year very profitably, and on his return to Honolulu, he took charge of the Arthur Harrison Mill Company, Ltd., for a couple of years. After that he was in the United States district court as deputy clerk for Honolulu, an office he filled with signal ability, for three years.

During this time, too, Mr. Harrison worked at his profession, architecture; and after the San Francisco fire, he came to the United States, and for two years was engaged in wrecking operations at the scene of the great disaster, and also in superintending important rebuilding. Then he was with Messrs. Bliss & Faville, architects, for a couple of years, and after that he took up special studies at the University of California, where he mastered the work he essayed so well that he was the only one to make Grade I.

In 1912 Mr. Harrison came to Sacramento, and was for three years in the state architect's office. Then he was chief draughtsman for Messrs. Cuffs & Diggs, and drew the plans for the Thompson-Diggs Building, the Travelers' Hotel, and Chauncey Dunn Apartments, and became superintendent for the city of Sacramento on the construction of the Western Pacific warehouse. Then he continued in the engineer's department of the city as architect and draughtsman and worked out the architectural problems of the Inhoof Tanks and the Ice Plant, the incinerators, the remodeling and the addition to the Water Works. He was also superintendent of construction of Oak Park fire station. Then he was deputy building inspector, and city building inspector for five years.

Mr. Harrison opened his own office as architect in the People's Bank Building in 1918, and ever since he started there he has been more than successful. His wide and varied experience, his expert training, and his agreeable disposition as a professional adviser anxious to serve and to please his patrons, have all contributed to provide for him an enviable clientele.

He is a member of the Exchange Club, and the Architects and Engineers Club. He is a member of Schiller Lodge No. 105, I. O. O. F., and is a past grand. He served two years as president of the Odd Fellows Club and was also vice-president of the Odd Fellows Relief, and is a member of Sacramento Lodge No. 6, B. P. O. E., and an appreciated member of the Chamber of Commerce of Sacramento. He is also a member of the Press Club of San Francisco. He resigned his professional position in order to join the engineers in the World War, but on account of his domestic ties his application was not accepted.

At San Rafael, Mr. Harrison was married to Miss Lillian E. Taylor, a native of Denver, Colo., but a resident of Sacramento; and their fortunate union was blessed with the birth of two children: Lillian Alice and Ruby Florence.

**SAMUEL W. GREEN.**—A very interesting personality is revealed to all who become acquainted with Samuel W. Green, the popular postmaster at Isleton, although a native of old Jolon, in Monterey County. He was born within a mile of the famous San Antone Mission, on December 24, 1888, and his parents were Harry and Zoy (Avala) Green. Even his maternal great-grandfather was a native of California, and they could boast that their people were numbered among the earliest settlers in the Golden State.

Harry Green was a native of that other Mission town, San Luis Obispo, the son of Grandfather Green, who came from Philadelphia to California via Cape Horn during the days of the early gold excitement. Harry Green was a carpenter and bridge builder with the Southern Pacific Railroad at San Luis Obispo. He was accidentally killed on a railroad crossing when he was fifty-four years of age. His devoted wife still resides at San Luis Obispo. They had three children: Samuel, the subject of this narrative, is the oldest; and then comes Harry D. Green, who is with his mother; and in the same old town of historic fame, Rosie, who is married and has become Mrs. L. Bittick, is also living.

Samuel W. Green went to the grammar school of San Luis Obispo, and later attended the Mission school in San Francisco, and then he pursued the usual courses of study in the Mission high school at San Francisco, where he graduated in 1905. Still later, he attended the Hastings Law School for a year and eight months, and he also took a business course at Heald's College, in San Francisco. At present, he is enjoying a law course in Sacramento Law School and is now in the Junior year, having commenced to do clerical work of a legal nature when he was seventeen. On February 27, 1918, he came to Isleton as bookkeeper for Libby, McNeill & Libby at the Isleton plant. In 1919 he took the civil service examination for postmaster and was appointed postmaster of Isleton, in 1920, and he has been discharging the heavy responsibilities of this bustling office ever since. He has faith in the town, and the town has faith in him, especially since he purchased valuable property here and thereby demonstrated his expectation of a bright future for the place. While at San Luis Obispo, Mr. Green did justice court work in the district attorney's office, and that has made his legal studies, and even his administration of the post-office, easier and more successful. In national political affairs, he is a Republican.

Mr. Green was married at Sacramento, on February 15, 1919, when he took Miss Elna Isabel Jensen, a native of Isleton, for his bride. She was the daughter of Jens and Sophie (Hallander) Jensen, worthy folks of their day and generation. Jens Jensen was a native of Denmark, who came to California when eighteen years old. Her father is an old-timer in Isleton and an interesting sketch of the Hallander family appears elsewhere in this historical work. Elna Jensen Green is the oldest of three children, the others being Violet and Roy. Mr. Green is a member of Rio Vista Lodge No. 208, F. & A. M.; and of Pyramid No. 3, of the Sciots, of Sacramento. Both Mr. and Mrs. Green are members of Rio Vista Chapter No. 222, Order of Eastern Star. Taking an interest in law he is naturally a notary public; and being active in civic and social affairs, he is valued as a member of Isleton Chamber of Commerce, as well as of the National Postmasters' League.

**GEORGE EDWARD DUTTON.** — Foremost among the plumbing contractors of Sacramento is George Edward Dutton, a native son of the Golden State, who has contributed his share in the upbuilding and in the growth and progress of his community. He was born on November 23, 1888, at Sacramento, the son of William Bancroft and Zilpha (Mars) Dutton. His father was a native of England, who came to Sacramento in 1868, where he has resided for fifty-five years. His mother was born in Springfield, Ill. They are the parents of seventeen children, eight of whom have passed away, and there were three pairs of twins. On January 25, 1923, these hardy pioneers had been married for fifty-one years. For forty-four years William Bancroft Dutton was employed as a pit boss in the shop of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, but he has now retired and receives a pension.

George Edward Dutton was educated in the public schools and the practical school of experience. When he was fourteen years old he learned the plumbing trade, and has done this work all of the time since that age. He was employed in San Francisco, Marysville, and Stockton, and in January, 1923, he opened his own place of business, doing general plumbing, and has five men in his employ. He has had charge of the work on different farms, where he was employed, and has installed the plumbing in many fine residences and apartments. His business is carried on under the name of George E. Dutton Plumbing Company. Mr. Dutton served two years in the United States army during the World War, enlisting in Battery C, 347th United States Artillery, September 7, 1917. He trained at Camp Lewis until he was sent overseas in July, 1918, via New York and Liverpool, to Bordeaux, and to the front. He was in Meuse-Argonne and St. Pierre till after the armistice and was also in the Army of Occupation in Germany till he was brought back and honorably discharged as mechanic at the Presidio, April 26th, 1919. He received the Victory Medal from Congress, and belongs to the Sacramento post, American Legion.

The first marriage of Mr. Dutton united him with Meta Evelyn Woods of Sacramento, by whom he had one son, Leslie George. His second marriage occurred in Woodland, uniting him with Mrs. Lilly Valentine. She was born in Sacramento, and by her first marriage she has one child, Dolores. In national



politics Mr. Dutton is a Republican. He has been the business agent for the local plumbers' union for one year. He is very fond of sports and athletics, and is especially fond of boxing.

**ALBERT L. POLLARD.**—An efficient executive both within and without the fraternal orders with which he is connected is Albert L. Pollard, secretary of the Maccabees, and of the general relief committee of the I. O. O. F., with headquarters at Sacramento. He is a native son, having been born at Grass Valley, Nevada County, on October 19, 1863, and his parents were James P. and Mary (Gulliver) Pollard, the former a sturdy pioneer of 1850, who crossed the Isthmus to get to the Golden Gate, and once here, went after the real gold, mining in California and Nevada. He was a carpenter by occupation, and when he died at Sacramento in 1916, where the family had settled, he left an excellent record for usefulness. Several years ago, Mrs. Pollard, a lovable woman, also passed away.

Albert Pollard attended the public schools of the historic Grass Valley, and was graduated from the high school there in 1879. Then, after coming to Sacramento, he followed car-building for the Southern Pacific for seventeen years, having previously been both carpenter and farmer. In 1907, his present position was offered him, and he left the Southern Pacific to make the change. How much more he has accomplished than was really demanded of him, his untarnished record of steady, faithful, interested work in behalf of the order, attesting to unusual proficiency, will show. In national political affairs, Mr. Pollard is a Republican; but he never allows partisanship to interfere with his professional duties or with a hearty support, such as his fellow-citizens have a right to expect, of all approved measures and candidates deemed best for the locality.

Mr. Pollard married Miss Nellie R. Webster. She was a genial, accomplished woman, who made so many friends that her death in 1901 was widely lamented. A daughter, Nellie Fay, is now Mrs. N. D. Baker and she has two children. Mr. Pollard is a member of the Odd Fellows, the Encampment, Canton Cabiri, and the Rebekahs; and he also belongs to the Maccabees, the Moose, and the Knights of Pythias. He likes out-of-door life and sport, and is especially fond of hunting the deer.

**ROYAL MILLER.**—An acknowledged leader in the California motor world is Royal Miller, the popular president of the wide-awake and progressive Miller Automobile Company, at 1615 M Street, Sacramento. He was born at San Francisco on December 4, 1884, the son of Charles E. Miller, at one time notable as among the most important business men of the bay city, used to the doing of worth-while things. He helped to establish the firm of Miller, Sloss & Scott, afterward the Pacific Hardware and Steel Company. He married Miss Margaret Knowlton, popular in her day as a gifted and most charming woman. Both father and mother were born in San Francisco, the children of genuine forty-niners; and Grandfather Miller, who died in 1914, was the oldest living member of the Odd Fellows in San Francisco. Both parents are still living in Berkeley.

Royal Miller attended the grammar and the high schools of Berkeley. He next entered the machine

shop supply trade in the service of the Pacific Tool & Supply Company, remaining with that concern from 1906 to 1911, and in the latter year he joined the Standard Motor Car Company, as a helper, remaining in the shop one and three-fourths years. He next removed to Sacramento, and helped form the Miller-Coffing Auto Company, to conduct a Ford agency; and in 1915 he sold out to his partner, C. M. Coffing, and established an agency for the Dodge Brothers motor car, under the name of the Miller Auto Company. In 1916, Mr. Coffing gave up his Ford agency, and that was joined with the agency of the Dodge Brothers, and now Miller has all of the Sacramento Valley for the Dodge Brothers car, and he has been very successful. He is public-spirited and has been a director of the Chamber of Commerce for three terms.

At Berkeley, in the year 1909, Mr. Miller was married to Miss Irene Hamblin, of Berkeley, and they are now the proud parents of three children: Margaret Ruth, Charles H. and Royal, Jr. Mr. Miller belongs to the Masonic order, the Commandery and the Shriners. He is also an Elk, and he belongs to the Sutter and the Del Paso Clubs. He is patriotic, as is amply proven by his enlisting in the United States army service on August 20, 1917, for a part in the great World War. He received the commission of first lieutenant in the air service, and served eighteen months.

**WILLIAM SELBY LEWIS.**—Sacramento has always been fortunate in the quality of men to whom has been entrusted the heavy responsibility of fire-protection for the community, involving both the conservation of valuable property and the protection of precious lives; and she is never likely to be disappointed if she continues to select for such important posts men like William Selby Lewis, the wide-awake, far-seeing and faithful captain of Engine No. 6, at Oak Park. His popularity is the most natural thing, when one knows his own appreciation of each and every man associated with him in the arduous work, and sharing with him the heavy responsibility of the office and department.

A native son, with a very commendedable pride in the Golden State with which he is thus historically linked, Mr. Lewis was born in Sacramento on August 27, 1890, the son of John and Jennie (Roberts) Lewis, the former a native son, and the latter a native daughter. They were substantial rancher-folk, and they are still living and enjoying some of the fruits of their worthy labors.

William Lewis attended the public schools, and as a youngster learned the blacksmith trade in the shops of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, where he remained for three years and eight months. Then he was in San Francisco for a short time, and after that, in 1913, he availed himself of an opportunity to join the Sacramento fire department, glad to serve his native city, and feeling a special fitness, for more reasons than one, for this kind of venturesome work. Although a married man, Mr. Lewis served in the World War. On September 22, 1917, he entered Battery C, 347th Regiment, Field Artillery, 91st Division, training at Camp Lewis, where he was made sergeant. He was sent overseas on July 13, 1918, and served in the St. Mihiel sector for eight days in the front lines. After the armistice he was for a time in



the Army of Occupation, being stationed at Fehren, near Thryer, and later returned to Brest. On his return to the United States he was honorably discharged at the Presidio, April 26, 1919, when he returned to his post in the Sacramento fire department. He is a member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Mr. Lewis has been captain for the past two years, and he wears his uniform with becoming dignity, always otherwise clad in good democratic sociability and fraternity, so that he is ever affable and approachable, ever willing to respond. He was first with Engine No. 5, and then he came to his present position at Oak Park. In 1915 he was one of fourteen men selected to go to the firemen's contest at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco, and there he won first prize in ladder-climbing and was awarded a medal. He plays the saxophone in the Sacramento Firemen's Band and is vice-president of the organization. He belongs to the Firemen's Relief and Protective Association, and is ever ready to do what he can to improve the department in other than official ways. He is fond of baseball and also of hunting and fishing.

In San Francisco, on February 10, 1917, Captain Lewis was married to Miss Edith Florence Holmdrup, a native of Sacramento and a daughter of Hans and Anna (Petersen) Holmdrup, natives of Denmark. Mr. Holmdrup has been in the employ of the Southern Pacific for many years and is now rate clerk. Edith Holmdrup was reared and educated in this city and is a graduate of the Sacramento high school. They have two children: June and William Selby, Jr. Captain Lewis belongs to the Knights of Pythias.

**EDSON D. BRIER.**—Sacramento is fortunate in the eminent ability of many of her noted contractors, including such leaders as Edson D. Brier, not only the city, but the county profiting by the presence and activity here of these wide-awake, aggressive men of affairs. A native son, Mr. Brier was born at Lodi, on April 12, 1890, and his parents were John W. and Mercy Ann (Switzer) Brier, the former a Congregational minister and an extensive writer. At the age of six years, he came across the great plains into California, and was one of the genuine forty-niners. The grandmother of our subject named Death Valley. Both of these worthy parents are dead, but they have left a sweet and lasting memory. Grandfather Brier was a circuit rider in the M. E. Church, and he founded congregations all over California.

Edson D. Brier attended the public schools of Lodi, and then went to the Hopkins Art Institute in San Francisco, and there he availed himself of three scholarships, and took portrait, figure and landscape work. After that, he followed the profession of art for some time; but little by little he became convinced that he could be of greater service to the world along more practical lines.

At Lodi, therefore, in the years 1914 and 1915, Mr. Brier got into the building game; and then he was with the Western Union Telegraph Company, and traveled in their interest. Next, he associated himself with Messrs. Trainor & Desmond, in the real estate game, and for the past two years he has been a contracting builder again, operating especially in Sacramento. He built the Milton J. Ferguson home, several flat buildings and some of the finest

residences, and in each case his success has been that of one who realized all the anticipations, and fulfilled all the expectations of the patron. He belongs to the Master Builders, the Builders' Exchange, and the Kiwanis Club, and never loses an opportunity to boost the county in which he operates. In politics, he is a Democrat.

In the year 1914, Mr. Brier married Miss Estell Whitten, a native daughter of California, and they have one child, Lois Jeanette. Mr. Brier belongs to Sunset Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West, and Sacramento Lodge No. 6, B. P. O. E., and his associations with these fraternal organizations make him more than ever deeply interested in Sacramento County, past, present and future.

**ALBERT E. CLARKE.**—Although of English birth, Albert E. Clarke has spent practically his entire life in the United States and has identified his interests with those of his adopted country, being now numbered among the leading directors of the noted bands in America. He was born in Newark, England, on June 9, 1861, the son of Richard and Katherine (Clarke) Clarke. His parents were laid away to rest in their native land when he was but a child.

Albert E. Clarke was educated in the public schools of Dublin, and after the death of his parents he attended the military school, now the Royal Hibernian Military School. For six years he was in the British army, and it was during this period that his musical education began. He emigrated to America and stayed in Boston, Mass., for one and one-half years, and also stayed in Portland, Maine, for one year, and he then went to Chicago, Ill., where he remained for twenty-six years. He played at McVickers Theatre, and soon after became the bandmaster of the 1st Regiment, National Guards of Chicago, and he served in this capacity for two years. During this period he also was the director of Clarke's Illinois State Band. At Clay Center, Kans., he became the bandmaster of the 2nd National Guards of Kansas. Then he removed to Bisbee, Ariz., and for two years he was instructor of the Copper Queen Band. In Phoenix, Ariz., he organized the Boys' Band, and made a very fine record, and in Tucson, Ariz., he made a world's record by organizing a Boys' Band and turning them out in thirty-two days from the time he started. For two and one-half years he remained in Los Angeles. When the World War broke out he was made director of the 2nd Regiment Coast Guard Artillery Band. In Aberdeen, Wash., he took charge of the Aberdeen Motor Corporation, and was employed by this concern for two years. In 1921, Mr. Clarke came to Sacramento and organized Clarke's Sacramento Band, which gives municipal concerts.

Mr. Clarke was married in Halifax to Miss Isabella McLellan, of Cape Breton, N. S. She died in Los Angeles in 1919, leaving three children: Albert E. Jr., solo trombonist in the Cleveland symphony orchestra; Minnie Belle, wife of Walter C. Anderson, a banker in Galt; and Florence, wife of Carl E. Day, an attorney of San Francisco.

Mr. Clarke is interested in all musical organizations that are beneficial to Sacramento. He was president of the Sacramento musicians' union for one year and he organized a band of 315 pieces for the big music week in Sacramento in 1922, the largest

ever brought together here. He is director of the Sacramento E'ks' Band and also organized the Firemen's Band in Sacramento. Mr. Clarke is a Democrat. Fraternally, he is an Elk and a Mason. He is very fond of athletics and is an expert swimmer.

**JOHN J. BRESLAN.**—An employment agency which, on account of its wide and exceptional connections, its enviable status among those wishing the services of others, and its constantly increasing list of superior applicants, has rendered a valuable service in making Sacramento City and Sacramento County the most desirable places of residence and activity, is that of Breslan & Company, whose animating spirit is the popular John J. Breslan, a native of Oakland, Cal. He was born on November 13, 1874, the son of Peter and Catherine (Ford) Breslan, the former a member of the 5th Massachusetts Battery in the Civil War, with three years' service in the field, and like his good wife, a native of Ire'and. They came out to California in the sixties, and were married here. They made many friends in their sojourning among, and cooperating with, the builders of the new state, and now that they are deceased, men speak well of them.

When John J. Breslan was seven years of age his parents moved to San Francisco, and there he attended the public schools. At the age of fourteen he began work in stores in San Francisco and later for Ridsen Iron Works, meantime attending night school. About 1892 he came to Sacramento and this has been the scene of his operations ever since. In 1900 he started an employment agency under the name Breslan & Company, and has continued the business ever since. He is now the oldest established employment agent in Sacramento and has been successful from the day when he first opened an office. Those who come to him for confidential assistance know that he will help them, if he can.

Mr. Breslan was married in Stockton to Miss Louise Lawless of Maine. Mr. and Mrs. Breslan are both Republicans. They are enthusiasts for baseball, and other outdoor sports.

**ROLAND L. MCKERN.**—The advancement made in recent years in the art of practical sign-writing is interestingly indicated by the increasing demand for the high grade work of Roland L. McKern, the widely-known commercial artist of Sacramento. He was born at Dayton, Wash., on September 12, 1885, the son of A. P. and Isabel Eccles McKern, who came to California from Arizona in 1897, settled in San Francisco, and are now living at Berkeley. Being Westerners, familiar with the conditions of a country in the making, Mr. and Mrs. McKern have been able to assist in the development of the resources of the Coast, and they are entitled to some of the honors gladly given pioneers.

Roland L. McKern attended the grammar schools in Washington and Arizona and the Santa Ana high school, and then he entered the service of the telephone company in Santa Ana, and had risen to be installation man when he left there. His artistic sense was quickened by his experience in the great artistic outdoors, and he took up the work of a commercial artist, illustrator, etc., and learned his trade thoroughly. He took a course in drawing and lettering in the International Correspondence Schools of

Scranton, Pa., and since then has continued the study as a member of various art classes.

In 1917, he came to Sacramento, and for three years he was with Mr. Funk, the outdoor advertiser in Sacramento, until on August 1, 1919, he established a sign and picture business which made him popular throughout and beyond Sacramento County, and he did much of the decorating of the store-fronts during the recent celebration of "The Days of '49." He employed several men, each thoroughly competent; and because Mr. McKern gave his personal attention to every detail, assuming all responsibility and exercising care for good work, he was remarkably successful. What "McKern, the Artist," could not produce, and on short notice, at the most reasonable rates, was not worth going outside of Sacramento to try to get. In June, 1922, Mr. McKern was induced to accept the position as head of the designing department of Foster and Kleiser, who had taken over the interests of Mr. Funk and who cover the whole Pacific Coast as outdoor advertisers. Since then Mr. McKern has given all of his time and talent to his position, which gives him unlimited opportunity to exercise his talents and originality. At his residence in North Sacramento he has erected a studio where he uses his spare time and exercises his taste and ability in making pictorial backgrounds and theatrical scenery.

On November 1, 1912, and at Bellingham, Wash., Mr. McKern was married to Miss Emma Louise Welch, a favorite daughter of the old Keystone State; and they now have four children, to brighten their home life. Philip Ross and Mildred Louise are the elder; and Alice Betty and Roland, Jr., the younger.

Mr. McKern is a Democrat, but his support is given in the heartiest manner, and with no partisanship, to local men and measures; for he believes in allowing nothing to stand in the way of attaining the best for the community in which he resides and prospers. He is active in civic affairs, and his influence makes for better citizenship.

**JOHN R. CONNELLY.**—An attorney whose life-story since he established himself in practice in Sacramento, now having a handsome suite of offices in the Ochsner Building, is the record of a learned and eminently capable lawyer who has more and more made good, is John R. Connelly, a native of Minnesota, where he was born, the son of Michael and Elizabeth (Martin) Connelly, the former a farmer born in England, who came to the United States before the Civil War, and served throughout the great struggle; the latter, on the other hand, a native of Connecticut, who had come West, and married in Minnesota. They settled on a farm near St. Paul and reared eight children, two daughters and six sons, and bravely did their part in helping to develop the section of country in which they lived, and by their lives and example to improve local social conditions.

John R. Connelly was able, as he grew up, to go to the normal school at Mankato, Minn., and then to matriculate in the University of Minnesota, where he received the B. S. degree in 1910, and two years later the LL. B. degree, having worked his own way through school and university. In 1913, he came West to California, and commenced to practice his profession under the shadow of the capital. He has



been "fairly successful," according to his own modest version, but those well acquainted with his demonstrated capacity, some of the results of his labors, and his considerable circle of devoted and admiring friends, feel that he has done very well, wielding an enviable influence for uplift and for the betterment, at all times, of local civic conditions. He belongs to both the state and the county bar associations. He chose Sacramento for his professional field after spending a year looking over the country, by means of the convenient automobile, before he made his decision to pitch his tent here, believing that Sacramento presented the best opportunities for health, enjoyment and financial success, and he has never regretted his choice. He is a man above mere party, which means that he is a non-partisan, broad-minded booster for the section in which he lives, labors and thrives.

Mr. Connelly is an Elk, a Knight of Columbus of the fourth degree, a member of the Sons of St. George, one of the Red Men, and a member of the Grange. He is fond of tennis, as might be supposed, when one recalls that as a student at the university, he belonged to the athletic team and held the two-mile record. First, last and all the time, he is a patriotic American, and finds true pleasure in helping to hasten the day when everybody will know that California is the best place in the world in which to live.

**J. EDWARD WATERS.**—An experienced executive, whose fidelity to an important trust has enabled him to render a real service to the public, thereby entitling him to public confidence such as he seems in large measure to enjoy, is J. Edward Waters, the plant superintendent of the Sacramento Gas Company, who was born on his father's ranch in Sutter County, California, on April 29, 1878, the son of James and Virginia (Long) Waters, the former a native of New York State, descended from English ancestry, and the latter a native of Virginia, where she was born of Scotch parentage. Mr. Waters is now dead, having rounded out a very useful life; but Mrs. Waters is still living, in California, idolized by those knowing her intimately. The worthy couple were joined in wedlock in California; and from their fortunate marriage, sprang twelve children, eight of whom are still living. These include Fred, Mrs. Minnie Green, Mrs. Laura Freitas, J. Edward, the subject of this biographical review, Henry Franklin, Mrs. Ida Keigel, Herbert, and Mrs. Tessie Muller; while the children now mourned as having passed on to the Great Beyond are Mrs. Cora White, Irving, who lived to be twenty-two, Lottie, who died aged fifteen, and Rose, who died in infancy.

James Waters, the father, came out to California in a sailing vessel in 1857, via Cape Horn, on a ship commanded by his brother, but when the vessel reached San Francisco he deserted the ship and went into Mendocino County, with a party of explorers. All the rest of the party were killed by a band of Indians; and having escaped with his life, young Waters made his way into Yolo County, and secured work there in a packing house. He was in Sacramento the year of the great flood of 1862, and took Governor Stanford in a rowboat from Sutter Fort, through the watery streets to the steamboat landing, where the Governor boarded a boat for San Francisco. He later settled on a ranch in Sutter County, where he died at the age of seventy-seven.

He was one of the pioneer business men of the state, and brought the first hive of bees to northern California. Afterward, he followed bee-raising, truck-gardening and dairy farming. Mrs. Waters crossed the great plains to California with her parents in early days, and now resides on the old home ranch in Sutter County.

J. Edward Waters attended the district schools of Sutter County, and then followed farming until he was twenty-one years of age. On July 16, 1900, he entered the employ of the Sacramento National Gas Company (now the Sacramento Gas Company); and he has been with that corporation ever since, and is today the oldest employee of the company. His first work was the laying of a gaspipe on Second Street; and soon after he was put in charge of the pipe-laying crew. Next he was in charge of the service department, in the houses; later still, he learned how to make gas, and became the foreman of the gas works. Since 1909, he has been superintendent in charge of gas-making, and has had an average of eighteen men under him. He also invented and perfected a gas-making machine, and has made several improvements on other machines in the plant. He has thus become an employee of great value to both the company and the city, particularly as he is enthusiastically devoted to the best interests of Sacramento, both town and county. Nor is he without something to show in the matter of his own thrift and prosperity; for he owns four houses in Knight's Landing.

Mr. Waters was married in Sacramento November 28, 1900, to Miss Hattie Green, a native of Sutter County, and the daughter of Barnard L. Green, the esteemed pioneer now deceased, who crossed the plains with an ox-team, and then farmed in Sutter County; his widow was Mary E. Smith, born in Missouri, and she crossed the plains with her parents when thirteen and now makes her home with Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Waters. She is seventy-three years of age. Of Mr. and Mrs. Green's children, four are still living: James W.; B. L.; Charles B.; and Hattie, now Mrs. J. E. Waters. Mr. Waters belongs to Lodge No. 109 of the Fraternal Brotherhood, River Lodge No. 256 of the Odd Fellows, Occidental Encampment No. 42, and Lodge No. 10, Foresters of America, and with his wife is a member of Capital City Lodge No. 160 of the Rebekahs, in which Mrs. Waters is a past noble grand and still takes a very active interest.

**AURELIO ALBERTINI.**—An experienced dairyman to whom many Californians owe something for his industry and progressive methods, is this wide-awake Swiss-American, who was born in Canton Graubunden, Switzerland, on October 14, 1883. His father, Batista, was a painter by trade, who passed away in his seventy-first year; while his mother, Barbara, lived to be only fifty. They had nine children, and our subject was the youngest of the family. When twenty-one years old, he started out for himself, crossed the ocean to the United States, and made his way to California, where he settled in Plumas County, on a dairy farm, working for a while for wages. From Plumas County, he went to Carson City, Nev., and there he worked at various lines. On returning to California, he took up ranch work in one after another county, and for a while he had a dairy ranch near Salida, in Stanislaus County.

In 1922 Mr. Albertini came into Sacramento County and purchased seventy-eight acres two miles east



of Herald, on which he conducts a small dairy; and in this arduous duty he is ably assisted by his devoted wife, who was Miss Mary Genacci before her marriage, on August 30, 1919. She was born at Davenport, in Santa Cruz County, and was the daughter of Charles and Mary Genacci, both natives of Canton Ticino, the former a dairyman who came to the United States about forty years ago. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Albertini. Charles is the elder; and Aurelio the younger. While at Redwood City, in San Mateo County, Mr. Albertini became a citizen; and since he has come to enjoy the franchise, and to support the best men and the best measures for Sacramento County and Galt, he upholds the principles of the Republican party.

**MARTIN J. BRENNAN.**—For thirty-one years of his active career Martin J. Brennan was in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company; nine years ago he removed to Andrus Island and has since been the manager and superintendent of the upper Andrus Island pumping plant and drainage canals. He was born in County Mayo, Ireland, November 10, 1865, a son of Patrick and Catherine (Hopkins) Brennan, natives of the same country. The parents were farmers and lived and died in Ireland, the father at the age of seventy-seven and the mother at thirty-six years of age. Eight children were born to them: John Thomas; Martin J., our subject; and Patrick, William, Ellen, Mary, Kittie, and Anna.

Martin J. Brennan received his education in the grammar schools of Ireland. In 1882 he came to the United States and stopped at Cleveland, Ohio, where he remained for one year; then he came West to California and soon found a position in the railroad shops of Sacramento as a mechanic, where he worked for four years; in 1887 he began firing out of Sacramento to Truckee and ten years were spent in this job. He then became a locomotive engineer on the Southern Pacific lines from Ogden, Utah, to El Paso, Texas, and spent seventeen years thus engaged. After his retirement he settled on Andrus Island, where he has charge as engineer and superintendent of the pumping plant and drainage canals on the upper part of the island for Reclamation District No. 556. Mr. Brennan owns four different residences in Sacramento.

On April 25, 1893, Mr. Brennan was married to Miss Mary M. Green, a native of St. Louis, Mo., and a daughter of W. H. and Sarah E. (Cowell) Green. W. H. Green was a farmer in Missouri who crossed the plains to California with a mule team in pioneer days; later he returned to Missouri and there was married and in 1876 returned to California with his wife and three children: Angie, Frank, and Mary M., Mrs. Brennan. Mr. Green was employed at the Southern Pacific shops in Sacramento until he retired; he passed away at the age of seventy-nine years. Mrs. Green now resides in Sacramento at 2312 H Street, aged eighty years. Mr. and Mrs. Brennan are the parents of nine children: William M. is an engineer for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company; Angie is deceased; Austin James; Thomas, deceased; Ruth; Arthur; Jack; George; and Edwin. Their son Austin James entered Company B, 117th United States Engineers of the 42nd Division, and served twenty-two

months overseas in the World War; he was gassed twice and at two different times the kitchen of the regiment was blown up by the enemy, where he was serving as cook. He is now employed with the First National Bank of Tonopah, Nev. Mr. Brennan is a Republican in politics and fraternally belongs to the Y. M. I. of Sacramento and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

**LAWRENCE B. SCHEI.**—A man of affairs, rich in valuable experience and gifted with certain natural ability which has fitted him well for executive work, is Lawrence B. Schei, the residential secretary and manager of the Suburban Land Company at Sacramento, his headquarters being at 617 J Street. He was born in Minneapolis, on September 2, 1883, the son of I. P. and Bertha Schei, and after attending the public grammar schools, he went through the local high school. He also studied at the Hamline University at St. Paul, and was duly graduated therefrom.

Then Mr. Schei went to Minneapolis and St. Paul and entered the real estate field, making a success of all that he undertook; and finally he joined up with this Sacramento company, where he has directed the local affairs of the concern in such an able and unusual fashion that both the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce and the Progressive Business Men's Club have been very glad to include our subject in their membership. Mr. Schei's devotion to his work is marked, as it was when he was with this company in Los Angeles before he came here. Mr. Schei was united in marriage with Miss Jessie Thuerer in the year 1913; and they have one child, Lawrence.

The University of California Journal of Agriculture not long ago had a most interesting illustrated article describing some of the work by this Suburban Fruit Lands Company of which Mr. Schei is the directing spirit. "Our colony at Rio Linda, a north suburb of Sacramento," says the Journal, "was started a little over eight years ago as an orchard and suburban home proposition by the Sacramento Suburban Fruit Lands Company. Our splendid people were mostly practical farmers, who came with means considerably above the average, and to their constant cooperation we gladly give deserved credit. They set out orchards which developed satisfactorily. Some of them worked in the city and improved their holdings as they could. We sold our land on easy terms, cared for refinancing as necessity presented itself, but did not develop a concrete plan for financing until about two years ago.

"Problems, however, developed just as they have in every other colony, calling for study, adjustment, solution. As conditions presented themselves, a theory worked out, not entirely new but distinctive—distinctive in the combination of elements that were brought together. How well it has worked, is evidenced by the recent strides that the Rio Linda Colony has made.

"We found, for instance, that we had to concentrate on some basic industry in the colony to bring in the necessary early income—an income to carry our settlers along until their trees came into bearing—and (what our stockholders were particularly interested in) to bring in interest and principal payments on our contracts. We decided upon the poultry industry for the simple reason that those of our people

who paid us most promptly did so from the products of the hen house. The decision to concentrate upon poultry resulted in a stabilized colony.

"Having decided upon this industry, we formed the Rio Linda Poultry Producers' Association, built a modern warehouse, leased it to the association, and even on a falling grain market this new organization (only recently in operation) made a substantial profit besides putting on a superior mash. The marketing of the eggs is also done through this institution, saving time and money.

"As we studied the situation and investigated the poultry business generally, we realized that if we brought in many men inexperienced in this particular line, we, and our people, might meet disaster. So we decided to 'underwrite' our contracts by securing an experienced supervisor of our poultry interests.

"Another branch of our service has to do with the horticultural development. Most of our new settlers are unacquainted with California conditions. They may be ever so practical, and yet not understand how to irrigate, or how to wisely suit the trees and crops to the conditions on any particular tract. Then there are a multitude of new things for new men to decide and know about which this department is expected to care for.

"As we came to understand probable costs and probable income, and early needs in the way of financing, we devised a system of financing, whereby for a man who has a minimum of \$5,000 we erect a bungalow, garage and poultry house, and install an adequate pumping plant, taking from \$2,500 to \$3,000 down, leaving him the balance with which to buy his stock and get started. On our ten-acre tracts, on which, say, \$5,500 of improvements are erected, we secure in the open market loans ranging from \$3,000 to \$3,750. The Company carries the balance as a secondary secured obligation, payable in five equal installments. We also care for some who have less than \$5,000 capital, in which case we recommend more modest buildings, and that they work out for others at least part of the time."

**LOUIS AUGUSTINE.**—A man who, by well-directed effort and close application, has made a success of dairying is Louis Augustine, a native of Austria, born at Cles, in the Tyrol, in 1865. His father, Jacques Augustine, was a farmer; and from the time he was a boy Louis learned agriculture as followed in his native Tyrol, at the same time receiving a good education by attendance at the local schools. In 1886 he came to Sacramento County, Cal., being employed the first year on a dairy farm on the river, in Yolo County; and he engaged in farming and orcharding on the American River near Mills Station. In 1892 he made a trip back to his old home for a visit. After his return he continued farming on the American River until 1897, when he located on the Cosumnes River, leasing the Jim Elder ranch, and there raised corn and alfalfa for a period of three years. Then, in partnership with his brother John Augustine and George Bryte, he began dairying, leasing both the Elder and the Bryte ranches, comprising 1,500 acres. Establishing their headquarters on the Bryte ranch, they continued in business until 1906, when their lease expired and they dissolved partnership. Louis Augustine then continued with George Bryte and leased the Bryte

ranch in Yolo County, operating there until 1911, when they sold. Mr. Augustine then made his second trip back home, spending six months on an enjoyable visit to the scenes of his childhood. In 1912, with the two Bryte brothers, he leased the Bryte ranch on the Cosumnes River, their acreage then amounting to 3,000 acres. Here they built suitable buildings, and maintained one of the largest, most sanitary and best-improved dairy ranches in the county, where they have milked about 300 cows, pure-bred and high-grade Holsteins, a fine dairy herd. About 500 acres are in alfalfa irrigated from an electric pumping-plant with a capacity of 10,000 gallons a minute. For many years they manufactured cheese, but four years ago they discontinued its manufacture and now dispose of the milk, their creamery being equipped with a six-ton ice machine, thus keeping the milk in perfect condition. There is a large lake on the ranch; and all in all it is one of the finest dairy ranches in the county. Since 1921, Mr. Augustine has turned the management of the ranch over to his son; and in that year he again made a six months' trip back to the Tyrol. On his return he was more pleased than ever to get back to his adopted country, and glad he had been so fortunate as to cast in his lot with the land of the Stars and Stripes. Mr. Augustine also owns a comfortable residence on Stockton Boulevard, in Sacramento.

Mr. Augustine was first married in Tyrol, in 1892, to Miss Edvigi Rossi, who passed away in 1900, leaving two children, Emma and David. His second marriage also occurred in Tyrol, in 1911, when he was united with Miss Mary Visintainer, whose father, Michael Visintainer, was a lumberman. Mr. Augustine has been a close student of the dairy industry, being one of the best-posted and most successful farmers engaged in that branch of agriculture in Sacramento County. He is a very loyal American, and politically is a strong Republican.

**EMIL G. SCHAFFNIT.**—Possessing courage, self-confidence and the ability to meet and master situations, Emil G. Schaffnit has steadily progressed toward the goal of his ambition and as owner of the Sacramento Fuel & Feed Company he is at the head of a prosperous and growing business. A native of Germany, he was born April 22, 1889, a son of Peter and Elizabeth (Becker) Schaffnit. The father served on the police force of Alzey, Province of Hessen, and is now deceased, but the mother survives and lives at Darmstadt, Hessen.

Emil G. Schaffnit acquired his education in the schools of his native land and when seventeen years of age sought the opportunities of the United States. After spending a year in St. Louis, Mo., he spent some time traveling and came to the Pacific Coast, locating in Sacramento in 1910, and for a time was employed in various lines, at length becoming owner of a gasoline wood-saw outfit. This gave him his initial start in business; later he purchased two other outfits, devoting eight years to the occupation of wood-sawing. During the progress of the World War, Mr. Schaffnit enlisted as a private in the United States Army and for eight months was stationed at Camp Kearney. After his discharge from military service, he purchased the property at Nos. 509-511 L Street and in 1919 established the Sacramento Fuel & Feed Company, of which he is sole proprietor. The ven-



ture proved a success from the start; and through earnest, systematic effort and straightforward dealing he has built up a trade of large proportions, employing twelve men in the operation of his business. Since January 1, 1923, he has added a department of automobile tires, oils and accessories.

Mr. Schaffnit exercises his right of franchise in support of the platform and candidates of the Democratic party and cooperates heartily in the activities of the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce and the Retail Merchants' Association of this city, being identified with both organizations. He belongs to the Improved Order of Red Men and is also a member of the American Legion. He is an alert, enterprising and wide-awake business man to whom opportunity has ever been the call to action. He is thoroughly American in spirit and ideals and none can question his loyalty and devotion to the country of his adoption.

**JOHN W. CALLNON, M.D.**—California may well be proud of her progressive, experienced and thoroughly competent men and women distinguished in medical science, including both her native sons and those who have been attracted to her balmy climate and intellectual society; and among these conscientious and helpful practitioners will naturally be mentioned Dr. John W. Callnon, who was born at Point Arena, Cal., on December 16, 1884. His father, Eugene W. Callnon, was a pioneer to the Golden State in 1858, having come hither with his mother, when he was a mere child, and he is still living, a witness to the eloquent story of California's marvelous advancement since that time. He married Miss Florence Winfree of Kentucky, a charming and gifted woman, who proved the best kind of a helpmate for one of the builders of the new empire along the Pacific; she has passed away and is remembered for her exemplary and useful life.

John Callnon attended both the public grammar and the high school, and then, when old enough to master such difficult study, matriculated in what is now Cooper Medical College, of Stanford University, from which he was duly graduated in 1908, with the degree of M. D. He was an interne for a while in the German Hospital at San Francisco, and then was house doctor at the County Hospital. Later, he joined the staff of the San Francisco Emergency Hospital, where he had still better opportunity to do first-class, and often original work, and after that he was engaged in general practice in San Francisco. For climatic reasons he located at San Bernardino, Cal., and while practicing there he was superintendent of the San Bernardino County Hospital, and was county health officer, and while in office supervised the completion of the San Bernardino General Hospital, and the Tuberculosis Hospital.

In 1915 Dr. Callnon was commissioned a lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps of the regular army. In July, 1917, he was called to the colors and responded, serving overseas; and on his return to California, in 1919, he located in Sacramento, at first forming an association with Dr. J. B. Harris, and then starting out for himself. He belongs to the state and county medical societies, and to the American Medical Association. He is a member of Sacramento Post No. 61, American Legion, being past president of the board of trustees, and he is a

member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and was post surgeon of that organization. In national politics a progressive Republican, he is at all times a broad-minded, patriotic American.

At San Francisco, in 1909, occurred the marriage of Dr. Callnon and Miss Euretta Pannenberg, of Washington, D. C., and they have three sons: Eugene, John and Francis. As a Master Mason Dr. Callnon is a member of Argonne Lodge, F. & A. M., San Francisco, composed entirely of ex-service men. He was made a thirty-second-degree Scottish Rite Mason in Caldwell Consistory, in Pennsylvania, on the eve of his departure for France. He is a charter member of Ben Ali Temple, N. M. S., in Sacramento, and he has been a member of Sunset Parlor, N. S. G. W. He is a member of the Phi Beta Phi, a college fraternity, and is a past president of the Lions Club. His hobbies are swimming and baseball, in both of which he is decidedly proficient. In academic days he won the state championship in quarter-mile swimming at the Olympic Club, in San Francisco.

**HART F. SMITH.**—The well-managed ranch of Hart F. Smith, located at Isleton, is a credit to its owner and to the surroundings of which it is a part. It is a portion of the ranch owned by his father, on which he was born March 2, 1867, a son of Hart F. and Maggie (McKever) Smith.

Hart F. Smith, our subject, received his education in the Brannan and Isleton district schools; when he was fifteen years old he went to the mines and engaged in placer mining in Eldorado and Shasta Counties; returning to Sacramento County he found employment on dredgers along the river deltas. He joined the rush to the Klondyke in the spring of 1898, making the trip from San Francisco to St. Michael. He and his comrades, having brought a launch with them, built a scow and towed it up the Yukon to Rampart City, where he made his headquarters. The winters were spent in prospecting, while during the summers he was busy as engineer running the launch. He remained in Alaska until the fall of 1902, when he returned home. He had many interesting experiences and had undergone many hardships, but had done reasonably well and returned in good health. However, his home-coming was saddened on his arrival in Oakland, October 3, 1902, for that same day his father met an accidental death on the home ranch at Isleton. He took charge of the home ranch of 595 acres, which was a corporation until 1922 when it was divided among the heirs, our subject receiving 117 acres as his share of the estate.

On February 26, 1905 at San Francisco, Mr. Smith was married to Mrs. Frank E. Hawley, formerly Miss Mary L. Wiegner, born in San Francisco, a daughter of John and Francis (Knock) Wiegner. John Wiegner was born in Hamburg, Germany, and his wife was a native of Philadelphia. Mr. Wiegner came to California in the seventies and has been a prominent building contractor in San Francisco for many years, and is still active at the age of eighty-three years. Eight children were born to them; Elizabeth, Mrs. W. Hundemer; George; William; Mary L., the wife of our subject; Fred; Louise. Mrs. L. Courtermarsh; Ferdinand; and Ila Pearl, deceased.

Mrs. Smith received her education in the public schools of San Francisco and she was first married to Frank Edwin Hawley, a native of Maine. Frank E.



Hawley came to California with his mother when he was ten years old and for a short time was connected with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company; later he became a reporter on the staff of the San Francisco Chronicle and Examiner. Mr. and Mrs. Hawley were the parents of one daughter, Ila Mae, who is now the wife of Napoleon B. Turner. Mr. Hawley passed away in 1903.

Mr. Smith adopted the daughter of Mrs. Hawley and she became known as Ila Mae Hawley Smith until her marriage. Mr. Smith is a progressive Republican. Fraternally, he is a past grand of the Isleton Lodge Number 108, I. O. O. F. He was made a Mason in Rio Vista Lodge No. 208, F. & A. M., and is a thirty-second-degree Scottish Rite Mason, being a member of all the orders of the consistory at Sacramento; he became a member of the Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., in San Francisco but has been demitted and is a charter member of Ben Ali Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Sacramento. Both he and his wife are members of the Eastern Star Lodge. Mr. Smith has served as constable of Georgiana Township and he is a director of Brannan Island Reclamation District. The home ranch is devoted to the raising of asparagus and garden truck and is irrigated with a pumping plant and also by siphoning water from the river. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have great faith in the future of delta lands; and believing it to be one of the best investments, they purchased a 109-acre ranch on Twitchell Island, which is devoted to raising asparagus, and he is a member of the California Asparagus Growers' Association.

**FRANK J. LEWIS.**—A successful and enterprising young rancher who is proud of being a native son is Frank J. Lewis, who was born on the Pocket road three and one-half miles south of Sacramento, August 11, 1879. His father, Frank Lewis, was born on the Island of Fayal, Azores Group, and came to California when nineteen years of age in 1874, and located in Sacramento County. Here he married Miss Mary Flora Rose, also born in Fayal, and in this county they were successful farmers and raised their family of six children: Frank J., the subject of this interesting review; Mrs. Mary Freitas; Joseph; Mrs. Minnie Vargas; Mrs. Louisa Dutra; and Manuel, all living in the vicinity of their birthplace and old home except Mrs. Vargas, who lives at Florin. The father passed away in 1919, the mother having preceded him in 1905.

Frank J. Lewis was reared on the home farm, making himself generally useful from the time he was a small boy. At the same time he received a good education in the Lisbon grammar school. He continued with his father, all working together in harmony at ranching and dairying, so that when the father died they owned two small ranches. After his death Frank J. and his brother Manuel purchased the present ranch of 285 acres, a part of the old McNassal ranch, and began the improvements of residence buildings and alfalfa fields that have made it one of the model dairy farms in the district. Two pumping plants have been installed, one from the river, and one from wells, giving ample water for irrigating their 100 acres of alfalfa and ten-acre pear orchard, as well as the other crops. Their dairy herd is composed of seventy head of high-grade Holstein milk cows. He is chairman of the board of di-

rectors of Reclamation District No. 673, having been a member of the board since 1907.

In Auburn, Cal., April 28, 1908, Mr. Lewis was united in marriage with Miss Clara Marshall, who was born at Newcastle, a daughter of Manuel and Minnie (Armas) Marshall, natives of Fayal and Flores, respectively, who were early settlers and farmers in Placer County. The mother is dead, but Mr. Marshall continues to reside at the old home. They had a family of nine children, eight girls and one boy: Minnie, Joseph, Mary, Josie, Clara, Frances, Julia, Carrie and Jennie, the latter being deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis' union has been blessed with one child, Jack Lewis.

Mr. Lewis for some years served as school trustee of Lisbon district. He is a past president of the I. D. E. S., and is a member of the U. P. E. C., as well as Sunset Parlor, N. S. G. W. Mrs. Lewis is a past president of the U. P. P. E. C., and also a past grand vice-president of the order. They both were active during the war in Liberty Loan and allied war drives, and they are protectionists and Republicans.

**JOHN AUGUSTINE.**—An enterprising man, who, by his energy, perseverance, and straightforward methods, made a success of business and became an influential and very prominent man, was the late John Augustine, farmer and dairyman, who had been a resident of California from the time of his coming hither in 1885 until his lamented death February 19, 1923. He was born in Tyrol, Austria, October 9, 1857, and there, too, he was reared on the farm, learning habits of industry and economy which proved so valuable to him in later life. He received a good education in the excellent schools of his locality, so he was ready to battle with the problems of life when he went to France. There he spent two years, after which he returned to Austria, where he was married to Annie Pouton. Soon after his marriage he came to California, his wife joining him three years later. He then came to Sacramento and entered the employ of Bryte Brothers' Dairy and later he leased the dairy from them.

In 1912 Mr. Augustine purchased an 800-acre ranch on the Cosumnes River near Slough House, and here he made his home, engaging in general farming and making a specialty of the manufacture of California full-cream cheese. He had fine meadows and alfalfa fields for his dairy herd of sixty cows. He also set out forty-three acres to pears and peaches and was actively improving the ranch when he passed away on February 19, 1923. His wife had preceded him on May 25, 1914.

Mr. and Mrs. John Augustine had four children: Louis J.; George J.; Elmer J.; and the youngest child, Annie, who is the wife of L. C. La Rue. The sons from the time they were mere lads assisted on the ranch and of late years took an active part in its management. Since the father's death they continue to operate the ranch and dairy with success. Louis J., being the eldest, naturally takes the lead in its management, and all the children cooperate together, working in harmony and accord. He is a member of Elk Grove Parlor No. 41, N. G. S. W. George J. entered the United States Army for service in the World War in the 363rd U. S. Infantry, 91st Division, and after training at Camp Lewis was sent overseas in June, 1918, to France. He took part in the engagements of his celebrated division

at St. Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne, where he went over the top, and the Belgian front, where he was wounded from a machine-gun bullet in the left shoulder. After spending two months in a French hospital he returned to the United States and after six months in the hospital at the Presidio was mustered out on May 28, 1919, and returned to his home to reenter civil life. He is a member of Post No. 61, American Legion, and the Elk Grove Parlor, N. S. G. W.

The family are interested in civic and political affairs, and in national matters cast their influence and vote with the Republicans.

**EMIL ALFRED MAESTRETTI.**—A resident of California since 1881, Emil Alfred Maestretti was born in Verscio, Canton Ticino, Switzerland, January 14, 1863, a son of Peter and Angelena (Yanner) Maestretti, who followed dairying and stock-raising on their farm in Ticino. In pioneer gold days in California the father had made the voyage around Cape Horn to California in 1852, and here followed mining for several years, returning to Switzerland in 1860, where he married and settled down to farming, as stated, and where he died at the age of seventy-three years. The mother survived him until 1914, when she passed away at ninety years of age.

Emil Alfred Maestretti, the youngest of their six children, was reared on the home farm in the land of William Tell, receiving a good education in the excellent schools of his locality. Having listened to and cherished the stories his father told him of the wonderful country on the Pacific coast, he determined to come hither. So we find him at the age of eighteen in Sacramento County, where two brothers, James and Antone, had preceded him and were engaged in sheep-raising. From his arrival in 1881 until 1886 he was employed by them; then he removed to San Francisco, where he was engaged in business until 1893. When the hard times came on during President Cleveland's administration, he lost out in his business, and then returned to Sacramento County and went to work for his brother James until 1898, when the latter sold out. Mr. Maestretti then leased the present ranch of 160 acres from Thomas Steele and engaged in raising cattle and turkeys; and later on he purchased the place, and here he has continued in business ever since.

In San Francisco, on January 4, 1890, Mr. Maestretti was married to Miss Meadie Orr, a native daughter born in San Francisco. Her father, Andrew Young Orr, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland; while her mother, formerly Phoebe Westwood Dyson, was born in Liverpool, England. Andrew Y. Orr came to California in the early days and followed the sea. He served through the Civil War, and after the war went back to England and again followed the sea; but he soon returned to the land of the Stars and Stripes and located in California, residing here until he passed away in 1914, at the age of seventy-six years, his wife having preceded him in 1895. Meadie (Orr) Maestretti was the elder of their two children. She is a well-educated, refined woman, and presides competently and gracefully over her home. Mr. and Mrs. Maestretti are the parents of seven children. Walter, Emma, and Andrew are engaged in ranching near Lockeford, Cal.; George is employed in the People's Garage in Sac-

ramento; Mrs. Josephine Aldrich lives near Lockeford; Alfred and Wesley follow ranching and make their headquarters with their parents. Walter entered the United States Army in the World War, serving at Camp Lewis; and George was also enlisted just before the armistice. Mr. Maestretti is an Ancient Odd Fellow. In national politics he aligns himself with the Republicans.

**JOHN B. MARTIN.**—The subject of this sketch was born in the Azores Islands, April 3, 1877, a son of Antonio and Mary Martin, both natives of the same place, who came to California in 1893. Here the mother died, but the father, now eighty years old, is hale and hearty. When our subject was fourteen years old, he left his native home and came to the United States and directly to Sacramento, where he received a fair education in the public schools; he learned the barber's trade and was also employed by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. Since August, 1915, he has been a city employee, occupying the position of city pound master.

The marriage of Mr. Martin in 1896 united him with Miss Rose Azevedo, a native daughter of Sacramento, and they are the parents of five sons and one daughter: John B., Jr.; Irene, Mrs. Frank Gregory, now the mother of two children; George, Ralph and Arthur, employed by the Southern Pacific, and Raymond. Fraternally Mr. Martin is affiliated with the Red Men, U. P. E. C. and the I. D. E. S. of Sacramento and in politics votes with the Republican party.

**AUGUST KLOSS, JR.**—August Kloss, Jr., was born in Sacramento, on September 29, 1889. His father, also named August, a native of Hanover, Germany, came to California when a young man and for some years worked on the McFessel ranch on Colusa plains, driving the big teams in the grain-fields, until he decided to engage in the mercantile business in Sacramento, where for a time he carried on a general merchandise business. Returning to ranching, he purchased a farm comprising 240 acres at Franklin, and there engaged in raising grain. He married Amelia Rott, who was born in St. Louis, Mo. Their union proved very happy and resulted in the birth of four children: Edward, a rancher and stockman; Adolph, a dairyman; August, Jr., of this review; and Emma, Mrs. J. M. Keema, all of Franklin except the last-named, who lives at Elk Grove. August Kloss, Sr., was interested in the cause of education, serving as trustee of Franklin school district for many years, and also being a trustee of Elk Grove Union High School for years. He is a member of Schiller Lodge of Odd Fellows, Sacramento. In 1912 he made a six months' trip back to Germany, visiting his old home and other places of interest. He is now living retired at the age of seventy-six years, his wife having passed away in 1912 at the age of fifty-nine years.

August Kloss, Jr., after completing the local school, engaged in farming, and when seventeen years of age took charge of the home place. In August, 1912, he was married, the ceremony occurring at Franklin and uniting him with Miss Gussie M. Walter, who was born at Thornton, Cal., a daughter of pioneer parents. She was a graduate of the Stockton Normal School and engaged in teaching until her marriage. The



union of Mr. and Mrs. Kloss has been blessed with one child, Edwin Henry. Mr. Kloss now owns ninety-three acres of the old homestead. He has installed two pumping-plants, has set out a twenty-acre vineyard, and has seeded his fields to alfalfa, being also engaged in dairying. Politically, Mr. Kloss is a Republican; and fraternally, he is a member of Elk Grove Parlor No. 41, N. S. G. W.

**GLENN E. KIRKPATRICK.**—A man of good business capacity, honest and honorable, is found in Glenn E. Kirkpatrick, vice-president of the Wood-Curtis Company, wholesale produce dealers in Sacramento. His birth occurred in Plymouth, Amador County, Cal., March 21, 1886, a son of Robert Bruce and Eliza (Sampson) Kirkpatrick. The family removed to Sacramento when their son, Glenn E., was a small child of two years. In this city the father passed away and here the mother now makes her home. Glenn E. Kirkpatrick received his education in the Sacramento public schools and completed it with a course in Howe's Business College. After completing his schooling he entered the employ of the Wood-Curtis Company and in a short time became a salesman; later he was manager of a branch house operated by the same company; and in 1913 he became a partner in the business and was made vice-president of the company.

The marriage of Mr. Kirkpatrick united him with Miss Celia Shaw, a native of Sacramento, Cal. Mr. Kirkpatrick belongs to the B. P. O. Elks, the N. S. G. W. and the Sutter Club, and during the World War he took an active part in all patriotic drives in his section of the state; he is a Republican in politics.

**BENJAMIN and FRANK A. JAUCH.**—Two native sons who are making a success of dairying on the Cosumnes River, near Slough House, are Benjamin and Frank A. Jauch who were born in Sacramento County, the one near Elk Grove in 1893, the other near Arno in 1897, the sons of Joseph and Josephine (Zraggen) Jauch, natives of Switzerland, who came to the United States immediately after their marriage, about 1880. Coming directly to California, the parents engaged in dairying in the Sacramento Valley. In January, 1898, they located on the Plummer ranch, on the Cosumnes River, where Mr. Jauch was foreman of the hop-field; and later he leased the ranch and engaged in dairying. He took out the hops, and instead planted the field to alfalfa. He was energetic, and by close application made a success of his business until he retired. Joseph and Josephine Jauch were the parents of eight children: Mrs. Mary Atkinson, of Sacramento; Mrs. Josephine Kurtz, of Live Oak; Joseph, living in Wheatland; Fred, assisting Jauch Bros., as is also their sister Annie; Benjamin and Frank, of Jauch Bros.; and Mrs. Lillie Thorsen, of North Sacramento. The mother passed on in 1912, and some time afterwards the father married again, being united to Mrs. Catherine Bowman; he now makes his home in Woodland.

Benjamin and Frank Jauch attended school in the Stone House school district. From the time they were lads, they assisted their father on the farm and there learned dairying, as they were specializing in that branch of agriculture. On July 1, 1919, Benjamin and Frank formed a partnership and purchased their father's dairy business; and they have since

continued together harmoniously, meeting with deserved success. Their fields of alfalfa, together with pasture lands, give them ample feed for their herd of cattle; and they milk about seventy-five head of high-grade Holstein cows. In former days they manufactured cheese, but now the milk is separated and the cream is sent to Sacramento.

Frank Jauch is married, the ceremony having occurred in Sacramento on February 28, 1922, when he was united with Miss Eva Allison, born at Plymouth, Cal., a daughter of William and Mary Allison, pioneers of this state. The mother is still living, but the father has passed away. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Jauch have one child, Grace Lillian. Enterprising and progressive, Jauch Bros. are aiding in the development and upbuilding of the Cosumnes region. In political matters they are staunch Republicans.

**CHARLES E. WILSON.**—A public-spirited American who has been privileged, as a well-trained, experienced and practical man, to render a valuable service to California, is Charles E. Wilson, a native of Indianapolis, Ind., where he was born on November 29, 1866, and now residing on a ranch south of Herald. His father was Anthony Mullen Wilson, a native of Kentucky and a building contractor, who had moved to Paris, Monroe County, Mo., with his good wife, who was Miss Susan Anderson before her marriage, and their six-year-old boy, our subject, and had there followed his line of trade; he passed away at the age of seventy-eight, his wife breathing her last when fifty-four years old. Both were highly esteemed.

Charles E. Wilson was one of a family of six children, and along with the rest he was given the best educational advantages of his home-section. He attended Strother College in Missouri, and when of age, he started out into the world for himself. He came out to California and Sacramento in 1886, but went on to Butte County and lived at Chico for a year. And after that he spent one year as foreman of the Reavis Ranch at Napa. Next he went to San Jose and was employed as an attendant in the State Hospital at Agnew for eleven years, and during the last year there he was supervisor of all male employes. Upon leaving there he received an appointment to the same kind of position at the Ukiah State Hospital, where he spent four years. He then became secretary to the Ukiah medical superintendent, and remained in that capacity from 1904 to 1915.

In the latter year, Mr. Wilson came to Herald, Sacramento County, and purchased twenty acres of the Allen ranch, which is devoted to fruit, and has 1,000 sugar-prune trees, 400 peach trees, and 100 trees of family orchard, making 1,500 fruit trees in all. This ranch is irrigated by two three-inch pumps, driven by eight and six horse power engines; and our subject set out the trees himself. Mr. Wilson also owns eighty acres of land, used as a stock ranch, in Clay County, Oregon.

Mr. Wilson is a graduate of Kent's School of Law, then in San Jose and now one of the famous institutions of higher learning in San Francisco; and he has been admitted to practice in all the courts of the State of California. In 1918, he was elected justice of the peace in Alabama Township, Sacramento County, and he vacated this office on January



8, 1923, leaving behind an enviable record for insight, devotion to patriotic duty and fairness to all.

At San Rafael, on September 15, 1908, Mr. Wilson was married to Miss Charlotte Zipf, a native of Idaho, and the daughter of the well-known pioneer, Albert Zipf. Mr. Wilson joined the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in 1890, and he now belongs to the lodge at San Jose. Politically he is a Republican.

**MOSES NIXON KIMBALL.**—In the varied career of Moses Nixon Kimball, president of the well-known firm of Kimball-Upson Company, who are conducting one of the largest sporting goods stores in the West, all the trials and disillusionments inevitable to a man of his courageous spirit and principles of right and honor have been present, yet it is the testimony of all who know him well that his attitude toward mankind is most generous and his optimism regarding life one of his leading characteristics. Born in Council Bluffs, Iowa, June 23, 1862, Moses Nixon Kimball was the fourth eldest child of a family of fourteen born to Caleb and Frances (Nixon) Kimball, natives of Pennsylvania, and among the early settlers of Iowa. Mr. Kimball is a thorough American, descended from the first Puritan settlers of Massachusetts. No question as to the validity of his claim to membership in the organization of the Sons of the Revolution could arise, since the direct ancestors of both his father and mother served in the war for independence. On the paternal side, his great-grandfather, Jacob Kimball, while yet a mere boy, was among the first to enlist in a division formed in Salem, Mass.; while among his mother's illustrious progenitors were both Col. Ethan Allen, distinguished in history because of his wonderful service not only in the capture of Fort Ticonderoga, but in numerous other engagements as well, and John Nixon, president of the first Continental Congress, which convened in May, 1775, at Philadelphia.

Mr. Kimball received his early education in the public schools of Iowa and served an apprenticeship under his father, who followed the vocation of contractor and builder. In 1883 he left his home in Council Bluffs to locate in Stockton, Cal., where he resumed his studies for four years in Clark's Commercial College and Normal Institute, graduating from both departments in 1887, after which he came to Sacramento, where he was offered a situation in the Bainbridge Business College and Normal Institute, serving efficiently for two years prior to entering into a real estate partnership with Charles F. Gardner, who at that time was receiver of the United States land office at Sacramento. A year later, in 1891, Mr. Kimball engaged in business for himself at 705 J Street, purchasing a bicycle stock, supplemented by a small line of sporting goods, and in 1893, having in the interim taken L. S. Upson into the company, he transferred the business to the building on the corner of Seventh and J Streets, where the new bank of D. O. Mills now stands. During the succeeding ten years, they continued their trade upon this site, and in 1903, upon the incorporation of the firm of Kimball-Upson Company, moved to 609-611 K Street, where they are still located.

Leaving the care of his interests in Sacramento in capable hands, Mr. Kimball spent most of the eleven years from 1897 to 1908 in Alaska, where he was engaged in mining and speculating, during this time

spending seven or eight winters in the frigid north meeting the adventures, hardships, fortunes and misfortunes incident to the northland. Since 1908 he has resided in Sacramento, having resumed his old work in his business house.

On December 16, 1903, Mr. Kimball was united in marriage with Miss Clara Miller, a native of Georgetown, Cal., whose parents, John H. and Ellen (Spencer) Miller, pioneers of California, were among the earliest settlers of this state. Mr. Kimball is a member of the Arctic Brotherhood, and the Pioneers of Alaska, and the Odd Fellows, and locally is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Del Paso Club. In politics he is a Republican and maintains a wide interest in both civic and national developments, his special attention centering in his home section which he is most generous in supporting.

**ERNEST B. CHAPPELL.**—An aggressively progressive hotel manager of exceptionally valuable experience, Ernest B. Chappell easily makes the well-appointed St. Francis Hotel, of Sacramento, one of the most popular hostelrys in northern California. He was born at Grand Rapids, Mich., in 1880, the son of George H. and Tresa (Trefee) Chappell, who came out to California when he was four or five years of age. Previously, George H. Chappell had been at Boulder Creek, where for a number of years he had conducted a general merchandise business and a hotel; and now that he has put behind him many years of hard, intelligent and honest labor, he is able to live in retirement, in Sacramento, and quietly enjoy the companionship of appreciating friends. The companion of these earlier years, his devoted wife, passed away years since, mourned by the many who had come to admire and love her for her fine womanly qualities.

After having benefitted by instruction of the public schools, Ernest Chappell learned the trade of an interior decorator, which he followed for twenty-five years; and for eighteen years he was in business with Schneider, Chappell & Jones, later for eight years being a member of the firm of Chappell & Lubbard, painting contractors, in which he was successful. In July, 1922, he was made manager of the St. Francis Hotel, or apartment house, owned by the city, and the favor with which the institution is regarded is the best proof of his success as manager. He belongs to the Rotary Club, and the Builders' Exchange; and in politics he is Republican.

Mr. Chappell married, in 1904, Miss Pearl Lubbard, an accomplished native daughter, and they have had one child, Thelma Bernice. Mr. Chappell likes fishing but his real hobby is bowling.

**EARL M. RALLS.**—The practical work of the broadly experienced painter is coupled in an interesting manner with that of the artistic decorator in the extensive operations of the enterprising contractor, Earl M. Ralls, a native son hailing from Bieber, in Lassen County, where he was born on January 17, 1887. His father was Morgan Ralls, who crossed the great plains with oxen and settled in Lassen County, where he met and married Miss Laura Shinn, whose father and mother had likewise made their way with oxen across the continent, and had settled in the same locality. In the beginning, Morgan Ralls raised cattle; then he took up general farming; and later, and until his death, he sold pianos and

organs, while Mrs. Ralls taught music, particularly piano, in Sacramento, passing away in 1921. Both parents were among the worthiest of pioneers.

After Morgan Ralls' death, Earl M. Ralls came with his mother to Sacramento, and having had to commence working for a living rather early, he studied under his mother's instruction, for she had also been a school teacher. He was ambitious, however, and by evening study he made up for a lot of what he lost through his manual work in the daytime; and he succeeded in closing the period of his apprenticeship with credit. Since then, for the past two years, he has been in business for himself. He painted and decorated the Keeney private school, and also the buildings on the new Moreing Field baseball grounds, and he has given his most artistic decoration to many private residences. He belongs to the Builders' Exchange, is an independent in politics, and when tired of the ordinary affairs of business and social life, he hies himself off to hunt for deer and ducks.

**THEODORE B. ERICKSON.**—A broad-minded and liberal-hearted business man of the city of Sacramento is Theodore B. Erickson, who was born July 19, 1882, at Stillwater, Minn., the son of Nels and Eva Charlotte (Anderson) Erickson. His father was a contractor and builder, who came to California in 1906 and now lives retired in San Pedro, Cal. They had six children, five of whom are living. A brother, Ralph E., served in the 316th Engineers and was sent overseas and was killed in the Argonne forest.

Ted Erickson, as he is familiarly called by his friends, attended the public schools of Stillwater and Minneapolis. After leaving high school, he went into business with his father and learned the carpenter's trade. In 1904 he went to Bellingham, Washington, and the same year made his way to Sacramento, arriving in the fall of 1904. He followed carpentering until in 1921 he became a partner with A. L. Johnson of the A. L. Johnson Company, builders and contractors, and has helped to build up the company's thriving business. Ted Erickson is a member of the Odd Fellows, Lodge and Encampment; the Order of Vasa; Concord Lodge No. 117, F. & A. M., Sacramento; and the Woodmen of the World. The firm belongs to the Builders' Exchange and the Master Builders' Association. Politically, he adheres to the Republican party. He is an active worker for the promotion of the public welfare, and is found in the vanguard where progress is the watchword.

**HERMAN KLATTKE.**—A prominent citizen of Sacramento County, and one whose efforts have been used for the good of the community, is Herman Klattke, the founder of the present firm of Klattke and Wahl, sheet metal workers in North Sacramento. He was born on July 27, 1876, in Germany, and knew very little of a father's care, as he died when the child was but two years old; his mother is still living in Germany. Herman was educated in the schools of Germany and there he learned his trade of sheet metal worker, beginning when a lad of fourteen and working for his board, putting in from five in the morning until nine at night in summers, but in the winter worked from seven until bedtime. He spent four years at this hardest kind of labor, then for a time he was in business for himself in Berlin. In 1906 he came to the United States and worked

first in Louisville, Ky., then went to Chicago, and while there he attended night school to learn the English language, at the same time he worked at his trade. He then came west to Spokane, Wash., and from there to San Francisco. In June, 1913, he came to Sacramento and worked as a journeyman, at the same time that he bought some land and developed a chicken ranch. In 1921, he sold his country property and in March, 1922, he bought the property and erected the building where he is now doing business. Later he took in a partner in the person of C. H. Wahl, a native of Humboldt County. They specialize in sheet metal work of every description and have a large country trade. The firm are members of the North Sacramento Chamber of Commerce and the Builders' Exchange.

On July 12, 1911, Mr. Klattke was united in marriage with Miss Amelia Foul, also a native of Germany, and they are deservedly popular in their locality and deeply interested in all progressive movements. He is a member of the Sacramento Turnverein, one of the oldest organizations in Sacramento, and in politics he is independent.

**REV. ERNEST STORER BARTLAM.**—A native of England, where he was born at Birmingham, on May 2, 1881, the Reverend E. S. Bartlam, present Vicar of the Pro-Cathedral of the Episcopal Church in Sacramento, has demonstrated his scholarly attainments to those who know him as pastor and as friend. His father, Reverend William E. Bartlam, is Vicar of Luddenden, Yorkshire, England, and is beloved by all for his humanitarian principles, and with his good wife, Elizabeth A. Storer in maidenhood, is enjoying life to its full at their English home.

Ernest S. Bartlam was educated at the Wakefield grammar school and took the classical courses at Clare College, Cambridge University. On account of his health he came to Idaho and spent six years riding the range as a cowboy in that state and in Montana and Wyoming, from the date of his arrival in the United States in 1901 until 1907. It was in the latter year that he came to California, and in 1915 he was ordained a deacon at St. John's Episcopal Church at Petaluma. In 1916 he was ordained priest in St. Paul's in Sacramento, then held charges at the Holy Innocents in San Francisco and at St. Peter's in Red Bluff, and on May 30, 1920, became Vicar of his present church.

The marriage of Rev. E. S. Bartlam, September 23, 1904, united him with Miss Bertha Jean Bruner; and two children were born to them, Ernest Percy and Lois Margaret. Mrs. Bartlam died September 27, 1915. On December 31, 1917, Reverend Bartlam married, for his second wife, Miss Fanny Ardley. Reverend Bartlam is deeply interested in the various movements for the advancement of the social, educational and moral conditions in Sacramento and is ever ready to do his full share to promote every good work brought to his attention. He is a member of the Masons, Knights of Pythias, Elks and Sons of St. George. He finds recreation in hunting and fishing and also greatly enjoys a camping trip where one gets closer to nature. He also finds pleasure in working with tools, and spends much of his spare time doing constructive work with edged tools in his little cabinet shop. As a citizen he takes an active part in all progressive movements



of a non-partisan character, and although a Republican in national politics he is a supporter of men and measures for the greatest good to the greatest number.

**THOMAS McCONNELL.**—A well-known leader in the Sacramento motor-world is Thomas McConnell, the proprietor of McConnell's Auto Repair Shop at 1114 Twenty-first Street. He is not only a native son, but also a native of Stockton, where he was born in 1875, and he naturally has a very warm place in his heart for both the Golden State and its central valley. His parents were Charles and Mary (El'iott) McConnell. Under a stimulating, fostering home environment, Thomas attended the grammar and the high school of Oakland, and then for twenty years followed in the footsteps of his father, who was an experienced cattleman, operating on an extensive scale. He had the usual ups and downs of those in the cattle industry, and when he came to Sacramento, in 1919, he was rich in experience. In June of this year, Mr. McConnell bought the Superior Garage, taking in at first a partner, and they acquired a large concrete fireproof building; and after a while he bought out his partner's interest, which he sold in 1921, and a little later opened his present place of business. He maintains both a repair shop and a service department, with the result that a customer once obtained is sure to come again.

In the year 1917, at San Francisco, Mr. McConnell was married to Miss Edith Rowan, a native of Ohio. In national political affairs, Mr. McConnell is a Republican, but he also looks at the world through broad spectacles, and especially in local movements, and is among the first to throw aside partisanship and to put his shoulder next to his neighbor's at the community wheel.

**THOMAS J. HARRIS.**—A popular executive, whose proficiency is daily demonstrated in his efficient administration of an important trust, is Thomas J. Harris, the accommodating treasurer of the Rice Growers' Association of California. He was born at Diamond Spring, in Eldorado County, on February 24, 1896, the son of Charles E. and Amy (Gafney) Harris. The father, now retired, was also a native son, a member of an old pioneer family. Mr. and Mrs. Harris did their part bravely in helping to make straight the paths for others coming after them, and their patriotic service as early settlers will never be forgotten.

Thomas Harris attended the grammar and high schools, in Eldorado County, and then became stenographer for the Earl Fruit Company, a position he filled to their entire satisfaction for two years. After that he was with the California Fruit Distributors, another important concern, until 1917, until he came to the Rice Growers' Association, as stenographer and bookkeeper. In fulfilling his contract obligations there, he had abundant opportunity to study conditions pertaining to the growth and sale of rice along the Pacific Coast, and so the better to prepare himself for the work he is now doing. Upon the reorganization of the Rice Growers' Association of California, Mr. Harris was made treasurer. He is particularly well-informed as to all that has been attempted, and all that has been accomplished with rice in this corner of the world, and he is untiring in his efforts best to represent the interests of the

various members. Being truly interested in Sacramento County, he is a man above partisanship, and is therefore able to wield a larger influence politically in favor of trade development.

On April 2, 1916, Mr. Harris was married to Miss Ora Park, of Sacramento, and their fortunate union has been blessed with the birth of one child, Thomas. Mr. Harris is a member of the Knights of Columbus, in which he has attained to the third degree; and is a devotee of both baseball and boxing.

**JOHN A. McINTIRE.**—A highly-esteemed Californian who has come to enjoy a well-earned retirement is John A. McIntire, popular as a Sacramento mining man, who was born at Lancaster, N. H., on June 8, 1843. His grandfather, John McIntire, was a native of Bethel, Maine, and a soldier in the American Revolution, after which he located at Lancaster, N. H. His father, Edward B. McIntire, was also born at Lancaster on May 10, 1816. He was one of a family of sixteen children, eight boys and eight girls. The grandfather lived to see all of them married and none of them died under seventy-five years of age. The mother, Mary Jeannette Stockwell, was born in Lancaster, N. H. They had five children, but our subject is the only living member of the family. Edward B. McIntire came out to California as a forty-niner, by way of the Isthmus, and located at Sutter Creek, in Amador County; and he became one of the leading mining men of the Mother Lode country. Both he and his wife taught school in New Hampshire before they were married, and he was the first superintendent of schools of Amador County. He also served as a supervisor and as justice of the peace. He was an expert in deep mining, and was president of the first mining company formed in Amador County. He made a study of quartz mining in particular, which gave him an enviable reputation. He died in his eighty-fourth year.

John McIntire attended the district schools and academy in his native district in New Hampshire, and in 1856 came out to California. He continued his schooling at Sutter Creek, in Amador County, and finished at the San Jose Institute and Commercial College. On October 1, 1864, he entered the employ of Booth & Company at Sacramento as bookkeeper, and soon became cashier; and he advanced step by step and when Booth & Company was incorporated Mr. McIntire was made president of the company. In 1892, the founders of the company died and John McIntire became executor of the estate of the two founders and sold the business. Since that time he has been identified with mining interests in Sutter Creek, Amador County, and he is carrying out many new mining ideas originated by his father. He has a valuable map of the Mother Lode mining district, which includes five counties, Eldorado, Amador, Calaveras, Tuolumne and Mariposa Counties; this map was done by expert draughtsmen under his supervision, and it took eight months to complete the great task. He has contributed to local papers most interesting articles and data concerning pioneer days.

A great deal of Mr. McIntire's success is undoubtedly due to the natural ability and untiring co-operation of his wife, whom he married at Sacramento on June 4, 1874. Her maiden name was Henrietta Slater, and she was a native of Placerville, Eldorado County, where she was born in 1851. She died on



May 14, 1922, after a very eventful and successful career. She graduated from the San Francisco normal school in 1868, at the age of sixteen, and was valedictorian of her class. Later, she took a four years' course in Sacramento high school and she taught school in early days. Her father was a Presbyterian minister, a graduate of Union College, and he came to California in 1850. He was a highly educated man, and wrote one of the first books ever published against Mormonism. Mrs. McIntire was one of the best-known women in northern California. She taught in the Sunday school for fifty-one years, and was president of the missionary society for twenty-one years. She was a fluent speaker, and altogether a gifted woman. Two children blessed the union of this excellent couple. Howard S. of Sacramento is chief assistant in the state adjutant-general's office in Sacramento, and Emily K. is the wife of W. J. Parsons of Pasadena. Mrs. Parsons has two children, Charlotte Slater and John Howard.

**CHARLES J. PICARD.**—The commercial interests of Ryde, Cal., have been materially strengthened by the mercantile operations of Charles J. Picard, who conducts an agency for the Durant and the Star automobiles and the Case tractors; he also carries electric batteries, automobile tires and a full line of accessories; in connection he conducts a general repair and machine shop. He was born in San Francisco, Cal., November 4, 1889, a son of Charles H. and Pauline (Amberg) Picard. Both parents are residing in San Francisco, the father being now retired from active duties of an engineer. Mr. Picard enlisted in the United States Navy in June, 1917, and was sent to San Pedro, Cal., in the engineering department; he remained there for ten months, when he was transferred to Annapolis, where he trained for four months and was commissioned ensign in the United States Navy, August, 1918. He is a member of the United States Naval Reserve force of California.

On July 17, 1919, Mr. Picard was married in Los Angeles to Miss Edith Strobel, a native of San Francisco, a daughter of Henry Strobel. Fraternally Mr. Picard is a member of the Isleton Lodge No. 108, I. O. O. F., and Sacramento Lodge No. 6, B. P. O. Elks, and in politics votes the Democratic ticket.

**JESSE A. HENDREN.**—An interesting enterprise, as being one that accomplishes really practical results, is that of Jesse A. Hendren, the popular proprietor of Hendren's Wrecking Company, at 1220 D Street, Sacramento. He hails from Missouri, and was born at St. Joseph, on July 3, 1873; and his parents were Squire A. and Minerva (Wells) Hendren, pioneers who came out to California about 1887 and, despite the alluring attractions of the big boom in Southern California, settled at Sacramento. Squire Hendren became a contractor, and was widely known, until his death about 1913, for his ability to handle successfully anything which he once consented to undertake; he left a widow devoted to his memory and enjoying the esteem of mankind.

Jesse Hendren had a fair training in the lower grades of the public schools, and in time took up contracting with the aid of teams. Then he entered that other, more curious field, the wrecking of all kinds of structures, and he has probably torn down

more buildings in Sacramento than anyone else in his line. He is accustomed to look the building over well, formulate his plan, and down comes the affair, and in such an orderly way as to convince the on-looker of a good deal of method in the wrecking business. This success in the work of wrecking is doubtless due in part to Mr. Hendren's close personal attention to every detail; but his steady application to hard work does not prevent him from getting away occasionally for healthful recreation.

In 1894, Mr. Hendren married Miss Minnie Agnes Cook, a native of New York City, who had the good fortune to be reared here; and their fortunate union was blessed with a gifted daughter, Juanita Mae, who died at the age of seventeen. Mr. Hendren is a deal of a home man; but he gives some attention to politics, generally voting as a man independent of party, and therefore a stranger to partisanship.

**GUS A. BAUER.**—A very representative man of affairs, whose public-spiritedness, repeatedly demonstrated, has contributed to his popularity and his influence, both at home and far beyond the community in which he is active, is Gus A. Bauer, the enterprising merchant, and stockholder and director of the Folsom Bank. He was born at Watertown, Wis., on July 1, 1867, and four years later, in April, was brought to Sacramento by his parents. He was the eldest son of August Bauer, a native of Germany, who came to America with his bride, a daughter of Germany, in 1863. They settled in Wisconsin, as farmers, and came on further West in 1871, locating at Sacramento, where they bought a home and Mr. Bauer worked for many years as a representative of Ebner Brothers. The worthy couple reared a family of eleven children, six sons and five daughters, and Mr. Bauer reached a venerable age, passing away in 1915 at the age of seventy-six. Mrs. Bauer is still living, in the home she proudly owns at Sacramento, a most interesting lady of eighty-four, active in body and alert in mind, and the center of a circle of devoted friends.

Gus A. Bauer attended the public schools, and at the age of sixteen entered the harness shop of D. McKay on J Street, where he served an apprenticeship of four years, after that going out as a journeyman, and he spent five years, prior to locating in Folsom, in the employ of the Natoma ranch—now called Nimbus—in charge of the harness repairs, such an extensive ranch needing a deal of new harness, or remade harness, all the time. On March 11, 1897, he opened his own shop with a small stock of goods, bearing a heavy incumbrance, and from the beginning he had a hard struggle to win out. Through perseverance and strict attention to the wants and wishes of his customers, his efforts were rewarded by success, and from year to year he added to his store, being a dealer for years in buggies and wagons, and handling several lines. He sells men's and boys' shoes, leather-goods, gloves, harness, and has a harness-shop and a place for the expert repairing of fine shoes.

Mr. Bauer has recently bought the property on Sutter Street, where he is now the sole proprietor of the business, with a complete equipment of electrically-driven machinery of the latest devices for the handling of leather-repair work upon all kinds of shoes. Taking for his motto the ideal of service for

others, Mr. Bauer has built up an enviable reputation for efficient workmanship and personal fidelity.

At Folsom, in 1904, Mr. Bauer was married to Miss Rosa M. Mars, a native of Folsom City and the daughter of the late Charles Mars, a pioneer carpenter. The Bauers own their own modern and comfortable residence, as well as other very desirable real estate in Folsom. He owns and has developed ninety-five acres of raw land into an orchard, equipped with an irrigation system of concrete pipe, especially useful in the development here of the citrus industry. This ranch was formerly the old reservoir site of the placer mining on the north bank of the American River, opposite Folsom, which lay idle for years before Mr. Bauer bought the same, in February, 1921. What man can do, is well illustrated in what Mr. Bauer has done by the use of the proper irrigation system, creating a show place well worthy of anyone stepping aside to see. Mr. Bauer is also very enthusiastic about the vineyard and orchard development of the American River Land Company, near his ranch.

A Democrat of the stand-pat type, but non-partisan in local affairs, Mr. Bauer for the past twelve years has served as United States fire commissioner in this district; and this responsibility has added to his knowledge and his experience. He is today one of the foremost citizens of Folsom City, and his local good repute bids fair to stand by him.

**WILLIAM McELLIGOTT.**—In the front rank of those whose foresight, activity and optimism have meant much for the prosperity of the Golden State stands William McElligott, born on November 2, 1866, at Listowel, County Kerry, Ireland, the son of Michael and Mary (O'Connor) McElligott, descended from the McElligotts of Bally McElligott, County Kerry. Both parents were laid away to rest in their native land.

William McElligott received his education in the national schools and at St. Michael's College, where he graduated. He studied architecture at the technical school in Listowel and at Kavan Street School, Dublin, also graduating there. During these years he engaged in contracting and building at Listowel until 1907, when he came to San Francisco, Cal. After a short time with Mahoney Brothers, he became an employee of the state and was foreman on construction of the administration building in the Home for the Feeble-minded at Eldridge, after which he entered the employ of the McGillivray Construction Company and is now superintendent of construction, with headquarters in Sacramento. They built the Capital National Bank, Native Sons Building, many of the power-houses for the Pacific Gas & Electric Company and many packing plants and other large buildings in Sacramento.

In Listowel he was married to Miss Mary Dillon, also a native of Listowel, and they have had nine children, five of whom are living: May, Mrs. Burke; Michael; William; Rita and Emmett, all of Sacramento, except the last, who lives in Los Angeles.

Mr. McElligott is a home-loving man. He lends himself, in the most admirable non-partisan manner, to the promotion of the best interests of the community. He is especially fond of flowers and has cultivated many species of his own. Deeply interested in Sacramento County, he does his utmost to make himself a worthy citizen.

**JOSEPH FEUSI.**—More than a third of a century has passed since Joseph Feusi arrived on the Pacific Slope, and he has been a resident of California since 1886 and of Sacramento County since 1890, where he has been identified with farming in the Fruitridge section of the county. He is a native of Switzerland, born June 18, 1865, the eldest son of Sigmond and Alice (Wyhler) Feusi, both natives of the same country. Sigmond Feusi was a soldier in the Swiss army, and his son Joseph also served his country from twenty to twenty-three years of age. He then left his native land for America and California, arriving at Galt, and soon found employment on the large ranch owned by Dr. Harvey. One year later Mr. Feusi went to Sutter County and for two years he worked on a dairy ranch.

The marriage of Mr. Feusi united him with Miss Anna Jung, a native of Switzerland, a daughter of a Swiss watchmaker, and they are the parents of seven children: Sigmond, deceased; Joseph, a carpenter residing at Fruitridge with his wife and four children: Annie, Mrs. Joel Whitehurst, who has two sons and resides in Sacramento; Arnold and Alice, both deceased; Leo; and Matilda. In 1889 Mr. Feusi sent for his wife and child and they took up their residence in the Fruitridge section six miles southeast of Sacramento on the lower Stockton road. In 1897 Mr. Feusi became a United States citizen and has since voted the Republican ticket. At the outbreak of the World War Mr. Feusi entered the railroad shops as a blacksmith and since that time has been steadily occupied at this trade, as well as looking after his ranch property.

**TONY GOMEZ.**—The agricultural interests of Andrus Island have been materially benefited by the presence of Tony Gomez, who represents the best farming element of the region that has witnessed his efforts for advancement. His birth occurred on this island May 27, 1877, a son of Frank and Mary (Martins) Gomez, both natives of Azores Islands. Frank Gomez in his younger days was a whaler in the Arctic Ocean. While on one of his trips, in 1870, he landed in California; and soon after he sent for his wife. He spent three years at farm work in the vicinity of San Francisco; then he leased 200 acres on Sherman Island, but lost his crop by flood. He then leased 200 acres on Brannan Island and the second season's crop was destroyed by flood; then he located at Isleton and for a while was engaged in pulling scows along the banks of the Sacramento River with mule teams. In 1881 he purchased a ranch of seventy-five acres, but later sold twenty-five acres to an uncle. Six children were born to this couple; Tony, our subject; Frank; Joseph and Mary, twins; John; and Manuel. The mother of our subject passed away when he was a small boy, and his father is now seventy-two years old and resides with our subject. Tony was reared on his father's ranch and attended the Georgiana school.

On May 3, 1916, at Modesto, Mr. Gomez was married to Miss Mae Bettencourt, a native of Oakland, Cal., a daughter of George and Mary (Silva) Bettencourt, natives of Boston, Mass., and Madera, Cal., respectively. Grandfather Bettencourt was a seafaring man in the early days and experienced shipwreck three times; he passed away in Oakland in 1922 aged eighty-two years. George Bettencourt came to Oakland, Cal., with his father at the age of



four years and for many years has been in the contracting business around the bay. Mrs. Gomez is one of seven children: George, Edward, Mae, Rose, Albert, Clarence, and David. Mr. and Mrs. Gomez are the parents of one daughter, Dolores. Since his marriage, he is operating his father's ranch, on which he makes his home. Mr. Gomez is a Republican in politics.

**VITOLD CHARLES FARRELL.**—A native Californian who has conferred real distinction upon the Golden State, through his genius for music, is Vitold Charles Farrell, the violinist, of 1602 H Street, Sacramento, where he maintains an artistic studio and has the pleasure of entertaining visitors who are music-lovers, from far and near. He was born at Pomona, Los Angeles County, on September 4, 1900, the son of Francis and Eris (Lentezka) Farrell, his father having come to California as a late pioneer, and married in Los Angeles in 1889. The mother of our subject was a musician, and he thus had the great good fortune to inherit somewhat of her talent.

Vitold Farrell enjoyed the ordinary grammar-school and secondary-school courses, at Pomona, and he also pursued work for a short time at the Sacramento high school; and he was able to profit from the instruction of various teachers. His most advanced work, however, has been carried on under the painstaking direction of Professor Franz Dicks, well-known authority on the violin, with whom he is now associated in professional instruction in music; for he has been teaching since December, 1920, and his pupils are scattered all over the county, although principally at Folsom and Sacramento. Not only has Professor Farrell a thorough knowledge of his subject, but he has a pleasing personality, and the two factors combine to make him a sympathetic, successful teacher, inspiring confidence with the pupil, and getting results encouraging to student or relatives interested. He conducts private classes and does concert work; and is an active member of the Musicians' Union. In addition to making music his absorbing thought and ambition, Mr. Farrell is fond of painting, and he is also an enthusiastic student of astronomy, and loves nature.

**GUSTAF F. LINDSTROM.**—A very interesting enterprise, and one doing credit to the California capital, is that of Gustaf F. Lindstrom, the proprietor of the popular Acme Art Cabinet and Novelty Works, at 1913 I Street, Sacramento. He was born in Sweden on December 22, 1873, the son of Peter and Christina Lindstrom, both of whom rounded out their useful lives in their picturesque native land. Mr. Lindstrom was a cabinet-maker, and his son has much of his artistic gift as a creator and finisher of beautiful, hand-made furniture.

Gustaf Lindstrom went to the excellent Swedish schools, so long famous for their sloyd and other craft, and after enjoying a very thorough technical education at home, crossed the ocean to the United States in 1893, and soon found plenty of chances for work in Montreal, Boston, Hartford and Chicago. In 1909, however, feeling the lure of the Pacific Coast, he moved on westward, and for a while divided his time between San Diego, Sacramento and San Francisco.

In 1920 Mr. Lindstrom came to Sacramento and established his prosperous business here. He is pre-

pared to make special furniture, showcases and fixtures, and to do jobbing and the repairing of furniture; he does fancy cabinet work and carving, and remodels and restores antiques; and he has exhibited his work at various places.

In politics an independent Republican, Mr. Lindstrom does his own thinking; he is vice-district-master of the Order of Vasa, a Swedish organization, and belongs to Lodge Monitor, of which he is past president, and he is also a member of the United Brotherhood, in San Francisco. In all of his relations, business and social, and as both an American and a native of Sweden, Mr. Lindstrom enjoys those pleasant dealings with his fellow-men that may indeed be regarded as enviable.

**NICHOLAS C. KADEL.**—The proprietor of the Seven Mile House, a retail grocery store and soft-drink emporium on the Stockton Road, is Nicholas C. Kadel, who was born at Schenectady, N. Y., on November 11, 1887. He received his education in the public schools of his native state and in 1906 came to California and Sacramento. He first engaged in business at Seventh and K Streets, and in 1920 bought the Seven Mile House and in the ensuing years he has built up a very good business, carrying a full line of staples to supply his growing trade. He tries to anticipate the wants of his patrons and supplies the best the market affords and takes a keen interest in the development of the section of the county from which he derives his business, doing his part to promote the best projects for the community's good.

When Mr. Kadel married he chose Miss Leota R. Heise, a native daughter of California, for his wife; and the ceremony was performed at Stockton on September 15, 1921. Her mother, Annie Heise, also has the distinction of having been born in sunny California, and the grandmother, Louisa Kunz, is still living in Sacramento, on the same block upon which she settled in 1861. Politically Mr. Kadel gives his support to the men he considers best qualified for the office regardless of party lines. Fraternally, he belongs to the Eagles.

**HARVEY O. ADAMS.**—That Sacramento is something more than the headquarters of law-makers, and their numerous proteges, is evidenced by such an interesting enterprise as that of Harvey O. Adams, the contractor in tiles and marbles, of 915 Twenty-sixth Street, Sacramento. A native of the Buckeye State, Harvey was born in Toledo, on August 28, 1886, the son of Frank and El'en (Payne) Adams, the former likewise an experienced dealer in the same commodities, who closed his career of practical service in Oregon. Mrs. Adams, who made many friends in her journey through life, is also deceased.

Harvey Adams attended the primary schools of Ohio, and then learned the tile and marble trade, and for some time worked at it in that state. At the age of nineteen, he came out to California and located for eight months in Los Angeles; and from there he went to Portland, also spending some time in San Francisco. He was in Portland for fourteen years, and in 1919, unable longer to resist the lure of the sunnier South, he came back to California, and established himself in business at Sacramento. He employs twelve men to do such contract work as



that found in the Auto-Stage Depot and the Elliott Garage, and in many dwelling-houses and flats. He is a member of the Builders' Exchange, and belongs to the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce and the Progressive Business Men's Club. Being one of a very few men in his line in this locality, Mr. Adams is not only in great demand, but he is often privileged to do something, by way of accommodation, or in the nature of a boost to the growing town, which no one else is able at the time and the place to do.

In the year 1916, Mr. Adams married Miss Ellen Erickson, of Minnesota, who shares with him the social life of the Masons, the Eastern Star, and other circles. He is a Democrat, but an enthusiastic non-partisan in strictly local issues.

**PAUL MURER.**—Wherever the fame of Folsom City has become known, one may be sure that the good repute of the People's Garage, owned in part by Paul Murer, the popular Italian-American, has also been heralded, for there are few establishments in this lively town which have proven of greater use to the critical and exacting public. He was born at Venice, in the province of Treviso, on May 18, 1893, the son of L. and Mary Murer, both natives of sunny Italy, and started life with some decided advantages. His father was a prosperous farmer, who died many years ago; but his mother resides at the old home in the famous City-by-the-Sea.

Paul Murer came to America for the first time in 1910, intending to visit an uncle, G. Murer, who had come out to California four years before and had become a successful building contractor at Kenneth, in Shasta County, where he still owns real estate; although since 1911 he has resided at Folsom City, enjoying the esteem of the public as an enterprising, accommodating merchant. Paul Murer had learned the trade of cabinet-maker and a finisher at Venice, where he was fortunately surrounded by some of the world's best art, and it was a pity that he could not have found employment, on arriving here, in what he was most capable of accomplishing; but for some time he was compelled to do outside carpentering in both Shasta County and San Francisco.

In 1913, Mr. Murer came to Folsom City from San Francisco, and he has been a resident here ever since. As early as 1916, he made a small-type aeroplane for his own use, and this mechanical and scientific effort was followed by his enviable record in the military service, in which he enlisted, at Sacramento, on April 21, 1917. He was sent to Kelly Field and in five months was transferred to the Aero Field at Mineola, N. Y., where he joined the department of mechanics and with the 358th Aero Squadron did remarkable work in the construction of bombing airships. The bombing plane of Caproni manufacture arrived at Mineola early in the autumn of 1917, and was turned over to the government; and our subject had the care of rebuilding the motor and parts of wooden structure, under Captain Williams, and a plane was built in imitation of the Caproni, equipped, however, with three Liberty motors. He was retained by the government at Mineola as a most-valued man until his honorable discharge, in January, 1919.

The same year, Mr. Murer returned to Folsom, and here formed a partnership which enabled him in January, 1920, to establish the People's Garage, taking charge himself of the building of bodies for the

cars, and the making of auto-tops; and having a well-equipped shop, with every needed modern appliance, he has been kept busy constructing automobile stages and school busses. He has rendered a real public service, of which his fellow-citizens at Folsom City are naturally proud. He has made the general welfare of the community his goal, quite as much as his own prosperity, and Folsom City and the People's Garage are developing together. Mr. Murer is a Republican. He belongs to the Natoma lodge of Masons, and also to the Knights of Pythias; and he is to be found in the front rank of workers in all commendable civic and patriotic endeavor.

**MRS. MARGARITA GIUSTI.**—Born upon her father's ranch on the Sacramento River, about five miles from the capital city, December 26, 1866, Mrs. Margarita Giusti is a daughter of that pioneer orchardist, V. Caselli. Her mother was Mary (Nevis) Caselli, a native of Portugal, who came to California with her brothers Antone and August Nevis. Five children were born to this pioneer couple. Margarita Caselli received her education at the public school on Riverside Road and later attended the Capitol district school. Owing to the death of her mother, she was obliged to leave school to care for the younger children.

Miss Caselli was married on December 6, 1883, to Fortunato Giusti, born in Lucca, Italy, June 12, 1850, the youngest of four children born to Arcangelo Giusti. When Fortunato Giusti was a babe his mother died and he was brought up by his aunt, Isabelle Giusti. At the age of twenty-three, he left his home in Italy for America and came directly to San Francisco, where he worked as a vegetable gardener until 1875, when he located in Sacramento. In 1884 he purchased twenty acres on Sutter Avenue in the Fruitridge section of the county, which he improved to vineyard and berries. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Giusti: Alba K.; Isabelle, Mrs. Antone Noceti, who has three children, Romilda, Edward, and Norman; Louisa, the deceased wife of Virgil Pierini; Alfred, who resides at home, having charge of the home place; he is a member of the Oak Park Lodge I. O. O. F. No. 5, and Sunset Parlor, N. S. G. W. Mr. Giusti passed away at the family home September 17, 1911.

**BYRON ELMER GADDIS.**—The bar in northern California could hardly be better represented than through the well-known and popular attorney of Sacramento, Byron Elmer Gaddis, who has been practicing law here since 1918, and now has his suite of offices in the Forum Building, under the firm name of Gaddis and Johnson. He was born at Red Bluff, Tehama County, on September 18, 1888, the son of M. D. and Anna (Bashore) Gaddis, the former a rancher who came out to California in 1881. Both parents are now living, a joy to many who know and esteem them.

Byron Gaddis mastered the work of both the grammar and the high schools, and not content with that, attended a business college in Oakland. He then entered the train service of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, and at the end of four years with them, he served as police officer in Sacramento for three years, and on October 2, 1918, having studied law privately, he was admitted to practice at the

California bar. Since then, making Sacramento his headquarters, he has done much to add to the dignity of law-practice, as witnessed in Sacramento County.

In the year 1916, Mr. Gaddis was married to Miss Rhoda Moran, a gifted and popular lady of Tehama County, and also a native daughter; and Miss Helen Gaddis is their only child. In national political affairs Mr. Gaddis prefers the platforms of the Democratic party; Mr. Gaddis was once the legislative representative of Sutter Lodge, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. He is a thirty-second-degree Scottish Rite Mason, and a Shriner, belonging to Ben Ali Temple; and is past-president of the Widows' and Orphans' Association, of the police department. He likes hunting, especially when the drive is after big game; and is well satisfied with what Sacramento County has to offer of outdoor life and sport.

**CAPT. JOHN EMERSON HORTON.**—In the early part of the eighties John Emerson Horton accompanied his parents to California, where they first settled in Amador County, later removing to Sacramento. John Emerson Horton was born in New Canton, Ill., January 13, 1883, a son of Horace and Orinda (Emerson) Horton. Horace Horton is now deceased, but his widow makes her home in Sacramento.

John Emerson Horton received a good grammar and high school education in California; then he entered the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, where he worked as a machinist for twelve years, and then for two years was with the Western Pacific. In 1912 he became a member of the Sacramento fire department; in 1920 he took examinations and was promoted to the captaincy of Engine No. 7, a position he occupies at the present time. On April 4, 1917, Mr. Horton enlisted in the 49th Engineers, trained at Fort Myer, Va., and for a year and a half was in France. Mr. Horton was the first to build a residence in Oak Park, now among the most beautiful residential sections adjacent to the city. He is a Democrat in his party affiliations, but is not confined strictly to the principles of his party. He is a member of the American Legion.

**MAURICE THOMAS MAHAN.**—Possession of fine ability in mechanical lines has enabled Maurice Thomas Mahan, a member of the firm owning and operating the Mahan Bros. Garage in Sacramento, to obtain a substantial success in life. He is one of California's native sons, born in Roseville, April 30, 1896, a son of John William and Elizabeth (Curtin) Mahan. John William Mahan came to California in 1861 and engaged in mining for several years; he then located in Roseville, where both parents are now residing.

Maurice Thomas Mahan received his education in the grammar and high schools and business college; after finishing school he became interested in the automobile business and in May, 1919, the Mahan Bros. Garage was established on J Street; the company is composed of our subject, F. C. Mahan, J. J. Mahan and W. E. Doyle. The company is equipped to do all manner of repairing, automobile trimming, painting and welding. Three members of the firm saw service during the World War and two of them were in France; Maurice T. Mahan was commissioned ensign in the navy. Fraternally Mr. Mahan is a member of the B. P. O. Elks, N. S. G. W. and American Legion of Sacramento.

**GEORGE E. McCUTCHEN.**—The successful municipal government for which Sacramento has long been famous is undoubtedly due in part to the knowledge, experience and wisdom of the local legal profession, ably represented by Attorney George E. McCutchen. A native of the Old Dominion, he was born at Lexington, Va., on January 19, 1895, the son of Ernest E. and Rosalie (McKay) McCutchen, of Scotch-Irish descent. Mr. McCutchen was a railroad engineer, a good provider, and like his wife, something of an idealist; and they are now living, comfortably situated in their advanced years, in Virginia.

George McCutchen attended the public schools of Virginia and California, and in 1917 he was graduated from the University of California with the A. B. degree. The same year, having studied law at that university, he was admitted to practice in the California courts, but the World War led to his entering the U. S. Army in 1918. He was in the I. C. O. T. S. at Camp Grant, but owing to the armistice, he was honorably discharged on November 30, 1918. He belongs to the American Legion, and is a Republican. Active in civic and social affairs, he is a member of the Del Paso Country Club and the Sutter Club.

**JAMES H. REED.**—An enterprising and progressive man of affairs, whose success has contributed to the fame of Sacramento as one of the busy marts in the Golden State, is James H. Reed, the president and manager of the Reed Tire Company at 1313 K Street. He has become a recognized authority on tires and also in regard to other matters of vital interest to the automobile world. A native of Pennsylvania, Mr. Reed was born at Pittsburgh, on March 23, 1885, the son of James H. and Minnie (Bear) Reed, both now deceased. He attended the local schools, enjoying also the advantages of training under the Pennsylvania high school system, after which he entered the rubber field by learning the trade, as a rubber mechanic, and never stopped until he had mastered the industry in all of its branches. He was credited from the first with a natural aptitude for his work, and with a vision of the future in the tire trade, and plenty of "pep" and ambition, he could not well do otherwise than go ahead toward the success he has finally attained to.

In 1906 he came out to California, locating in Los Angeles, where he remained until 1915; and then he removed to Sacramento, and since that time has been established in business for himself. He handles all makes of tires, and in the Reed Tire Company, at 1313 K Street, has an up-to-date, wide-awake and serviceable branch. They also have branch stores at Chico, Marysville, and in Stockton, and employ twenty or more thoroughly experienced and competent persons. Everything in the tire line, and everything concerning tires which the particular motorist believes he ought to have, is what Mr. Reed's company aims to supply. He is a member of the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce, and as a staunch Republican, he always favors legislation helpful to trade. He is an Elk, a member of Sacramento Lodge No. 6, and belongs to the Kiwanis Club.

At Lindsay, Tulare County, on January 1, 1912, Mr. Reed was married to Miss Janette A. Coombs, and their marriage has resulted in the birth of three children, Kathryn, James, and Betty.



**HARRY S. BAIRD.**—Long experience, general business ability and progressive methods are winning for Harry S. Baird a well-deserved success in Sacramento County. He was born in Marquette, Kansas, on June 6, 1888, the son of Dr. O. W. and Charlotte (Rink) Baird, the former a practicing physician in Marquette, where he is well and favorably known.

Harry S. Baird completed the grammar and high school courses while living in Kansas; then entered the Kansas State Agricultural College, from which he was graduated in 1911 with the degree of B. S. He then came out to California and from 1912 until 1916 he was an instructor in the Davis Agricultural College, a branch of the University of California, and from 1916 until he came to Sacramento he was assistant professor. In 1920 he accepted a position with the Northern California Milk Producers' Association as superintendent of their manufacturing in all their plants; then in 1921 he was made manager of the association, with headquarters in Sacramento, and successfully maintained that responsible post until he associated himself with the Pure Milk Distributors concern located at Thirteenth and S Streets, where he is giving the best that is in him as manager to promote their growing business. He is a man of good business acumen and with his high sense of honor has made a name and place for himself in the business circles of the capital city, where his name stands for progress and initiative.

The marriage of Mr. Baird on June 4, 1913, united him with Miss Edna Beaulieu, a native of Kansas, and they have a son, Fredric S. Baird. Mr. Baird is a Republican in politics and is a member of the Rotary Club in Sacramento, and a member of the Sutter Lawn Tennis Club.

**RALPH H. LEWIS.**—A lawyer with a successful practice as a high-principled attorney, is Ralph H. Lewis, who was born at Windsor, Colo., on November 9, 1892, the son of C. C. and Etta (Butler) Lewis, the latter now deceased, after a life of blessed usefulness to others. The couple were pioneers, and contributed what they could for the betterment of the new and fast-developing country in which they for years pitched their tent.

Ralph Lewis owes his formal education to the grammar and high schools for which Colorado has long been famous, and the University of Colorado, where he pursued excellent courses for two years, and also Drake University, of Des Moines, from whose law school, in 1915, he was graduated, with the L.L.B. degree. Since 1916, he has been practicing his profession in Sacramento. He was also city prosecuting attorney for a short time, thereby adding to his experience. He is a Democrat, in respect to his bias in matters of national import, but too broad-minded to be anything else than a good "non-partisan booster," and a man-above-party.

In 1917, Mr. Lewis was married to Miss Anne Zangerle, a native daughter and a member of an interesting California family; and they have two children, Clifford and Jerome. For four months, during the World War, Mr. Lewis served his country, as a soldier in the United States Army, and now he belongs to the American Legion. When at Drake University, he was on the football, basket-ball and track teams, and he is naturally fond of outdoor life. He joined the Sigma Chi fraternity of the University

of Colorado, and today belongs to the Sciots, the Masonic order, American Legion, and the Y. M. C. A. He is also an esteemed member of the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce, and is deeply interested in all that pertains to the historic past and the prospective future of Sacramento County.

**JOSEPH JENSEN.**—The progress in recent years of California agriculture, pointing the way to farmers generally throughout the country as to the most approved methods, is due in part to such enterprising and industrious ranchers as Joseph Jensen, whose attractive farm lies along the Placerville Road. He is a native of Denmark, but for twenty years or more he has helped to develop the resources of the favored district, which is today one of the most promising in California. He was born on August 28, 1878, and his parents were Yorgen and Annie Jensen, worthy and substantial farmer folk, both living and thriving in the old country. Joseph attended the excellent Danish schools, then worked as a farmer, and at the age of twenty-three came out to the United States. He was fortunate in soon finding his way to California; and although many sections looked good to him elsewhere, he was convinced that his future was to be bound up with the Placerville Road district. There he rents and operates about 700 acres, all devoted to grain; and in the enterprise he has been fairly successful.

Mrs. Jensen was Miss Carrie Jensen, before her marriage, and they were married at Sacramento. They now have one boy and four girls: Dagny, Clara, Margaret, Raymond and Jane. Mr. Jensen is a Republican.

**HENRY GREEN.**—The high standards attained by the Sacramento musical world are reflected in the widely-acknowledged achievements of Henry Green, the accomplished music teacher, whose studio is at 3811 4th Avenue, in the Capital. He was born at Cornwall, and comes from a picturesque part of Old England famous for its association with the lives of great musical leaders. His father, Frederick Green, came out to the United States in 1858, and stayed for about three years; and in 1876 he ventured on a voyage to Australia, and died there. He married Miss Phillipa Waters, and both husband and wife made an excellent record for usefulness in the world.

Henry Green attended the excellent English schools of his home district, where he also commenced his musical training; and in far-away Australia he was able to make additional progress in musical studies. He came to the United States, in 1891, for the second time, for he had been here in 1873, and had located for a while at Virginia City, Nevada, where he mined and taught music, and had then, in 1876, gone back to England. In 1882, he went to Australia, where he remained eight and a half years; and in 1891 he returned to the United States. He located at Grass Valley, and in 1915, came to Marysville, where he was a director of the Marysville Band, and then for two years he was in Hammondton and Oakland. On July 1, 1919, Professor Green came to Sacramento, and for the past three years he has been teaching music in the Sacramento high school. In addition, since December, 1920, he has directed the Boys' Band, which that year won the third, and the next year, the first prize, at the state fair. This band has a membership of



some forty youths, the youngest lad being ten and the oldest eighteen years of age. He belongs to the Federated Teachers' Association, and does private teaching. In politics, he is an Independent.

Professor Green was married, in 1882, to Miss Minnie Bernice Quick, a native of Australia, and three children have been born to them. Olive Blanche, the wife of Reuben Terry and the mother of four children, is the eldest; George H., the father of two children, comes next; and Frederick I. is the third in the order of birth. He was in the World War, as a member of Battery E, 348th Heavy Artillery, 91st Regiment, saw service in France, and was one of the number who entered the officers' training school and got his rank of lieutenant. Mr. Green belongs to Sacramento Lodge No. 6, B. P. O. Elks.

**JOHN HOEFLING.**—Among the highly respected orchardists of the New Prague district of Sacramento County is John Hoefling, owner and proprietor of a highly productive orchard of eighteen acres at Rio Linda. Mr. Hoefling came to Rio Linda in 1913 in the interest of six families at New Prague, Minn., and located on seventy-two acres, which he developed to orchards of olives, almonds and pears, spending nine years in its development; irrigation for this tract was obtained from deep wells. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, June 4, 1863, the youngest of eight children. He received a good education in the schools of his native country and at an early age became interested in horticulture; and after leaving school he learned a trade. In 1882, in company with his brother Adam, he left Germany for America. Arriving in Philadelphia, Pa., Adam Hoefling remained there and our subject went on to Ohio, and later he went to Nebraska, spending some time as a range rider. In March, 1883, John Hoefling was a member of a party who started for South Dakota with a four-horse team; they passed through Aberdeen, S. D., when that city was a mere village of a thousand people. Fifty miles from Aberdeen the party located on land; later John Hoefling sold his interest to his brother Valentine, and returned to Dayton, Ohio. However, the following year he returned to South Dakota, and he and his brother took up 320 acres of government land, which they farmed together for four years. Many were the hardships and privations of those sturdy pioneers of the Northwest. In the fall of 1889, Mr. Hoefling decided to go to eastern Minnesota; so with one team of horses, a yoke of oxen, a pair of colts and other stock, he started. While en route he passed through forty-one towns. After a short time he returned to South Dakota to work in the Black Hills for the railroad on construction of tunnels.

On November 28, 1891, Mr. Hoefling was united in marriage with Miss Katherine Nicoloy, born in Luxemburg, Germany, who came to America in 1887 and located at New Prague, Minn. In December, 1891, Mr. and Mrs. Hoefling located at Harvard, Nebr., where they engaged in farming until 1894, when they sold their farming interests and were returning to Minnesota when Mr. Hoefling received the news of his brother Valentine's accidental death. For the next four years, Mr. Hoefling conducted his brother's farm. In 1898 Mr. Hoefling removed to Montgomery, Minn., and for eleven years conducted a feed mill, when he sold his business and returned to New Prague, Minn., and for two and a half years

operated a feed mill business. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hoefling; Annie resides in Sacramento; Margaret is the wife of Charles Lipold and has one son and resides at Rio Linda; John W. is married and has one son, and resides in the Robla district; Phillip is associated with his brother John W.; Ambrose and Gertrude are at home with their parents. Mr. Hoefling is affiliated with the Catholic Foresters.

**EDWARD A. ANNEREAU.**—An expert technician who is especially well posted as to some of the needs of the up-to-date motorist, is Edward A. Annereau, the enterprising proprietor of the shop under his name, so widely known as the best-equipped headquarters for auto-trimming and painting. A native son of the Golden State, Mr. Annereau was born at Pleasant Grove, California, on October 1, 1876, the son of Thomas James and Sarah (Johnson) Annereau, the former of whom is still living. These worthy pioneers came to California when things were still in the making, and often not yet begun, and they found their highest pleasure in strenuously endeavoring to solve the many problems confronting the founders of the commonwealth.

Edward Annereau was six years old when his parents arrived in Sacramento, where he was to enjoy his schooling. At an early age, he took up automobile painting and trimming, and when he was able to do so, established himself in business in San Jose. In 1920, however, despite his success in the old Santa Clara Valley, he returned to Sacramento, and here he has maintained a business requiring the services of seven well-trained assistants. He belongs to the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce and to the Auto Club of the state, Kiwanis Club and Sacramento Lodge No. 6 of Elks, and his pride in his shop work stimulates a pride in civic improvements. He is fond of outdoor life, which is another way of saying that he is fond of Sacramento County.

When Mr. Annereau married, in 1911, at San Francisco, he chose for his bride Miss Eva Feuillard, of San Jose; and they have had one child, Delbert Thomas, to add to their domestic happiness. Both Mr. and Mrs. Annereau are public-spirited, and rejoice in seeing this favored part of the state growing so rapidly.

**ALBERT EDWARD SALCEDO.**—A butcher who knows the ins and the outs of the varied trade, and who has made more and more of a success of both the retailing and the wholesaling of meat, is Albert Edward Salcedo, a native of San Francisco, but now extending the commercial fame of Perkins. He was born on June 26, 1877, the son of Stephen and Carmelita Salcedo, the former a physician who settled in California in the early fifties. He is remembered as an untiring and exceptionally able practitioner who alleviated the sufferings, and prolonged the lives of many.

Following his early application to study in the San Francisco schools, Albert Edward Salcedo spent five years at Santa Clara University, and among other subjects, he took bookkeeping. Then he farmed for a number of years, and after that he was in Spreckels' Market in San Francisco, and learned there the butcher business.

First, he went to Freeport, and took charge of the post-office; and while there for five years as a

butcher, was also deputy constable. As a popular butcher, he was first at the corner of Tenth and J Streets, and then at the corner of Tenth and N Streets; and for several years he was a hop inspector, on share basis. He next went to Yolo, contracting, and farmed to hay, grain and hops; then he contracted plowing with tractors. Six years ago he opened his present shop at Perkins, and the satisfaction he has always given the community has enabled him not only to continue there, but to continue to increase the volume of business he does. He belongs to the farm bureau and to the Grange, in both of which organizations he is seeking to forward California agriculture generally.

The marriage of Mr. Salcedo and Miss Emma Smith, of Denver, occurred at San Francisco, in the year, 1890, and has been productive of an interesting family, two boys and four girls. In politics, Mr. Salcedo is an Independent.

**WILLIAM H. LAINE.**—An experienced, progressive farmer, who has proven that he can also be an enterprising and successful merchant, is William H. Laine, of Perkins, Sacramento County. He was born in Iowa, in Anamosa, Jones County, on February 25, 1867, the son of James and Lucy (Garrett) Laine. They came to Sacramento in 1885, and were ambitious and industrious farmers. They are now both dead, mourned by many.

William H. Laine attended the rural school, and then helped on the farm, as most boys did in those days; and since then he has dealt in live-stock. For six years he was with the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, in Sacramento, and followed the electrical trade; and then he engaged in the live-stock business. He is fond of outdoor life, and is a devotee of camping.

In 1922, seeing the need of something better to take the place of the tabooed saloon, Mr. Laine opened a store and a parlor for soft drinks; and he added at once to his popularity. He married Miss Cora Harvey, of Monterey. One daughter is named Ethel and is now Mrs. Arthur Cartier, and another daughter, Stella, is Mrs. Charles Hughes, while the rest of the children are Verna, William, Irvey and Edith. In politics, Mr. Laine is an Independent, free from party trammels; and this enables him, when lending a hand to favor any man or measure believed to be best for the community, to exert an effective influence.

**W. I. ELLIOTT.**—It is fortunate for the motorist of today, when one stops to consider the important interests at stake in the selection and in the maintenance of a car, that men of such integrity, experience and enterprise as W. I. Elliott, the well-known dealer in automobiles, are at the various helms. A native of England, where he was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on October 5, 1877. Mr. Elliott has found greater opportunities in America, and he has been privileged to lead in the great work of industrial development. Our subject was educated in the county schools of San Luis Obispo, after which he took a course at a business college. From 1898 to 1901, he had charge of the Atascadero Ranch at Atascadero, San Luis Obispo County, and then he went back to Stockton, where he was engaged in the automobile business from 1902 to 1904. Removing to

Sacramento, he took the Mitchell agency in 1908, and continued to manage that until 1913, and for the next three years, he sold the Reo automobile. In 1916, he represented the Chevrolet. In 1908 Mr. Elliott opened the first automobile salesroom at 1217 K Street in Sacramento.

From the start, Mr. Elliott has been unusually successful, having undertaken to cater to the public's wants with the assistance of only two people; and now he needs forty skilled helpers to meet the ever-growing wants. His headquarters are at 16th and J Streets, where he built a three-story reinforced concrete fireproof building, and he handles not only new, but second-hand cars. He has a branch at Marysville, and his territory embraces ten counties, Sacramento, Yolo, Colusa, Yuba, Sutter, Placer, Amador, Eldorado, Nevada and Sierra Counties. His was the first Chevrolet contract signed in California. He is one of the few old-time automobile men still in the business; and it is natural to find him a live wire and president of the Rotary Club. He is interested in ranching and is a director in the Merchants National Bank at Sacramento.

At Atascadero, in 1901, Mr. Elliott was married to Miss Edna Skinner, of San Luis Obispo, where she was well-known in local social circles; and they have one son, Irving, who is now in the high school. Mr. Elliott farms a little, and when not thus engaged by way of serious diversion, he spends his time with fellow Masons, K. T.'s, Shriners or Elks, or at the Sutter or Del Paso Country Club, as he is fond of golf. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce.

**HARRY G. WATERMAN.**—An experienced, progressive plumbing contractor and dealer in gas appliances who has come to be widely and favorably known for his success in carrying out to the letter the most extensive, responsible and difficult of contracts, is Harry G. Waterman, of 1121 Tenth Street, Sacramento, in which city he was born, on November 26, 1878. His father, William F. Waterman, came across the plains to California in 1851, mined for a while, and then teamed to the Nevada country; and for thirty-eight years he was in the pioneer Sperry flour mills, in Sacramento. He had married Miss Emma Smith, who is still living at the age of almost eighty-two. Like his good wife, Mr. Waterman made many friends; and when he died, in 1915, he was widely mourned.

Harry Waterman went to the public schools, and on starting out in the world, he entered the service of the Southern Pacific Railroad, being employed in their shops, and then he learned the plumbers' trade under Waterman, Davis & Curtis, his brother Frank being one of the four. After eight years, however, he engaged in business for himself, opening his own shop as long ago as 1908. He has been phenomenally successful, getting his full share of the work hereabouts, and has done, among others, the plumbing in the Breuner Building, one of the best of the state fair buildings, the Johnson Apartments, and many large residences and flats. He belongs to the Master Plumbers' Association, and to the Builders' Exchange; and in national politics, he is an Independent Republican. He built his residence where he resides with his family.

When Mr. Waterman married, in Sacramento, April 7, 1909, he chose for his bride Miss Verna B.



Martin, a native daughter of Sacramento and a member of an old pioneer family. She is a daughter of George R. and Mathilda (Brown) Martin, who crossed the plains to California in pioneer days, locating in Sacramento County, where Mr. Martin served as peace officer for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Waterman have one child, Dorothy Verna. Mr. Waterman is a Mason, Concord Lodge No. 117, F. & A. M., Sacramento, an Elk, and a member of Sacramento Parlor, N. S. G. W. Mrs. Waterman is a member of Sacramento Chapter No. 190, O. E. S. Mr. Waterman is something of a sportsman, too, and likes hunting and fishing.

**NIELS H. LAURIDSON.**—Another prominent farmer of Placerville Road is Niels H. Lauridson, who came to Sacramento County in 1869. He has resided on his present place since 1887, although owning it since 1883, and now has 460 choice acres. He was born in Denmark, on January 29, 1846, and had the advantages of fair educational facilities, while he was growing to manhood, in his native country. When he was twenty-two years old, he took passage at Hamburg for New York, and from the Eastern metropolis he went to Polk County, Wis., and a short time later, came to California. He not only farmed, but he was one of the organizers and directors of the Sacramento Rochdale Company, and he became a founder and a director of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company of Sacramento County. Before taking up farming, he had been a carpenter.

Mr. Lauridson married, for the first time, Miss Emma Doan, of Sacramento, and on November 21, 1889, he married his present wife, Miss Martha Criswell, who was born in Santa Clara County, the daughter of Archibald and Elizabeth (Kilgore) Criswell—the latter having come across the great plains and mountains with her parents as early as 1852. Mr. and Mrs. Lauridson are active members of the American River Grange No. 172, of which he has served as master, and in which she has filled various offices. Mr. Lauridson affiliates with the Industrial Lodge, No. 157, I. O. O. F., of Sacramento, while Mrs. Lauridson is a member of the social and literary organization known as the Thursday Club at Fair Oaks. They have an adopted daughter, Catherine Lauridson.

**WILLIAM H. (BILL) FUNK.**—An enterprising and progressive manager for Foster & Kleiser Company, who own and operate outdoor advertising plants in over 500 cities on the Pacific Coast, is William H. Funk, who is familiarly known as Bill Funk. Bill's territory covers sixty-one towns, from Modesto to the Oregon line and from Dixon to Nevada. He is a native of the Prairie State, having been born in Bloomington, Ill., over forty years ago.

William H. Funk finished the work of the public schools and then attended the state normal school; and then he studied at the university at Bloomington, Ill. He was next in the theatrical business for a number of years; in each field acquiring more and more valuable experience as the years went by. He was thus well-equipped when, in 1900, he decided to come out to the state called Golden. In 1908, he came to Sacramento, and in 1910 he established an important service for the placing of outdoor advertising. Not only has he particular gifts for this work, but is ever-hustling, never in any sense behind any of his

competitors; hence he has been phenomenally successful. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce of Sacramento, the Ad. Club, the Retail Merchants' Association and the Rotary Club, and it is needless to say that he is a live-wire in each.

Mr. Funk was married to Miss Alice Montgomery, the ceremony being solemnized at San Francisco; and Mrs. Funk also counts her friends by the score. Mr. Funk is an Elk, and a Republican; public-spirited and patriotic; and he was active in all the drives during the World War. He is fond of hunting and fishing; but this predilection has in no sense impaired his reputation for veracity, and he is one of the few men whose word is always as good as his bond.

**JOHN F. DONAHUE.**—Among the younger generation of successful orchardists may be found John F. Donahue, who is the executor of the estate of the late Daniel Donahue, which consists of 300 acres of fine land on the Greenback Highway about sixteen miles from the capital city. He is a native son of California, his birth having occurred on his father's ranch on February 7, 1892, the second son of Daniel and Annie F. (Leahy) Donahue, the former born near the Sylvan school in Sacramento County on June 5, 1859, and the latter born in Boston, Mass., in 1860. Daniel Donahue was a man of sterling worth and his active career was spent in the development of a fine orchard. The parents of our subject are both deceased and are survived by three sons and six daughters.

John F. Donahue began his education in the Sylvan public school and in 1912 was graduated from the Sacramento high school; he has always been associated with his father in ranching, but since the death of his parents has handled the estate left by them, as executor. The ranch property embraces 300 acres, sixty acres of which is in orchard of almonds, French prunes and wine grapes; the ranch is equipped with a modern drying yard for fruit. Fraternally, Mr. Donahue is a member of the B. P. O. Elks and Knights of Columbus of Sacramento.

**HAROLD DIXON.**—The brief story of the progress and success of Harold Dixon, a prosperous plumbing and steam heating contractor of Sacramento, is both interesting and illuminating, showing what may be accomplished by steady application, industry and well-directed energy. He is a native son of the Golden State, born in Eldorado County, October 7, 1882, a son of W. H. and Mary E. (Ward) Dixon, the former a native of Australia, who came to the United States and California at the age of thirteen years, and the latter a native daughter of California; both are still living.

Harold Dixon received his education in the grammar and high schools of Auburn, and while still in his teens learned the plumbing trade and a number of years were spent as a journeyman plumber. With the money he had accumulated he settled in Sacramento and on April 1, 1907, established himself in business. Among the most important contracts done by Mr. Dixon are the Utah Milk Condenser building, located at Galt, Cal.; the Goddard Theater; the California Almond Growers' building; the Crystal ice plant; Hotel Arbuckle; the Gridley grammar school building and the Kohler Apartments. Besides these Mr. Dixon has completed the plumbing and heating



contract for many fine residences throughout the city; he also had the contract for the plumbing and heating of the Del Paso Country clubhouse. Mr. Dixon is popular in business circles and is vice-president of the Sacramento Builders' Exchange. He is past president of the California Master Plumbers' Association; is ex-vice-president and ex-secretary of the State Builders' Exchange and president of the Master Plumbers' Association of Sacramento; he is also a member of the Exchange Club and the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Dixon is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a charter member of Ben Ali Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., and of the Sciots. Mrs. Dixon is a matron of the Sacramento Chapter, O. E. S., and member of the Daughters of Nile. Mr. Dixon is also an Odd Fellow and an Elk.

The marriage of Mr. Dixon, in Sacramento, united him with Miss Mary Griffith, a native of Amador County, California, and they are the parents of two sons: Donald A. and Wilbur H. Mr. Dixon is a Republican in politics and during the World War acted as lieutenant during the Liberty Loan drives of his section of the state.

**ALFRED GUSTAFSON.**—An energetic, experienced and very progressive man of affairs in the manufacturing industry in Sacramento is Alfred Gustafson, the well-known mill-man, under whose exceptionally able management the Sierra Mill has become one of the most successful and important industrial establishments in all Sacramento County.

Mr. Gustafson was born in the famed northern European land on July 18, 1883, the son of A. and Anna Gustafson, of whom the latter is still living; and because of their own high regard for education, Alfred was given an excellent training in the public schools. He learned the cabinet maker's trade and learned it well.

In 1902, he crossed the ocean and came out to America, and four years later he reached Sacramento. He was engaged at his trade until May, 1913, when he established his present business, which has steadily grown in popularity and material proportions. Now he employs twenty men, and he makes a specialty of first class mill work, and store and office fixtures. The Sierra Mill is located at Twelfth and North B Streets in the yards of the Sacramento Lumber Company, and is equipped with the latest improved machinery for the manufacture of all kinds of mill work. Mr. Gustafson was the sole owner until January, 1923, when he took in Elliott McSwain and Henry Gilbert as partners. Their product is chiefly for the Sacramento Valley, but they also fill important commissions in other parts of California, the highest compliment, considering the high standards possible and the keen competition in other cities. For about ten years Mr. Gustafson has been a member of the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce, and also of the Sacramento Builders' Exchange. Mr. Gustafson is a thirty-second-degree Scottish Rite Mason and a member of Ben Ali Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Sacramento, while his wife is a member of the O. E. S. When not too busy, Mr. Gustafson finds relaxation in fishing and hunting.

At San Francisco, in 1907, Mr. Gustafson was married to Miss Josephine Johnson; and their fortunate union has been blessed with two children, Mildred and Stanley by name. Mr. Gustafson is a Re-

publican, but first, last and all the time a patriotic American, appreciating the land of his adoption; and it was very natural that he should take an active part in the various drives during the American participation in the World War.

**PAUL M. NORBRYHN.**—An enterprising merchant who has rendered an excellent service to the progressive and growing community of Rio Linda, is Paul M. Norbryhn, dealer in lumber, builders' materials, hardware, paints, oils, etc. He is the youngest member of the wide-awake town's commercial field, and a true pioneer in the sense that, since his coming here, he has done much for the substantial building up and development of the community and environs, thereby expressing his great faith in Sacramento County. He owns a frontage of 300 feet, where he has recently erected two store buildings, since completing his warehouse and office building, in 1921. He also owns two ranches of five acres each, near the town.

Paul M. Norbryhn was born at Moorehead, Minn., on November 28, 1884, the son of Lodver and Martha Norbryhn, both natives of Norway and sturdy folks, who came to America in 1881. Mr. Norbryhn was a tailor, and he followed his trade at Moorehead, where he died at the ripe old age of eighty-one, highly esteemed by all who knew him and his honest workmanship. He is survived by a widow and two children, one of whom resides at Moorehead.

Paul Norbryhn enjoyed all the educational advantages obtainable in Moorehead, prior to his sixteenth year, when he entered the employ of the Wilcox Lumber Company, at Detroit, Minn., continuing with that well-known firm for eighteen years, becoming later a stockholder, and then, in 1911, the elected secretary of the company.

The marriage of Mr. Norbryhn to Miss Laura Lucille Gimblett occurred at Detroit, on July 14, 1905. She is the daughter of James Gimblett, who has resided in Rio Linda since 1921. Three children have blessed their union: Martha, Doris and Jeane. Mr. Norbryhn is a member of the Odd Fellows, of Detroit, and was instrumental in the organization of the Rio Linda lodge of Modern Woodmen of America, in which, since January, 1923, he has served as counsel. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church. He also belongs to the Farm Bureau and to the newly organized Boosters' Club of Rio Linda, and he is a member of the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce. In national politics, he is Republican.

**D. A. HURLEY.**—A progressive rancher with much to his credit in the way of scientific accomplishment is D. A. Hurley, of the Elkhorn Road, near Sacramento, who has a trim ranch and orchard of eighty acres. A native Buckeye, he was born in Buffton, Ohio, on July 22, 1861, and left home at the early age of sixteen to drift to the South and West. He learned various trades, and also how to work on a farm; and when he reached Junction City, Kans., he stayed awhile to try himself out in the painting and paper-hanging business. He also spent much of his early life in Nebraska, but it was not until he took up land in Oklahoma by racing for it, that he could say he had any experience out of the ordinary. He was one of those successful in reaching the goal striven for, and he located 160 acres near Perry, Okla., four and one-half miles northeast of the town. He

resided there until 1913, and in the meantime added a tract of 160 acres to his first one, and farmed the same to grain and cotton. He served as a county commissioner of Noble County, Oklahoma, from 1907 to 1912, and came to be, as a Republican of liberal views, influential in matters of local government.

Mr. Hurley made his first visit to California in 1912, and while on an extended tour of inspection, bought forty acres of land in the Arden district, eight miles northeast of Sacramento. The following spring he moved his family to California, and in the meantime he developed his ranch, devoting ten acres to an orchard. These ten acres and the home were sold in 1921, and he moved to the Reclamation District No. 1000, where he farmed a tract of land and cleared forty acres. He still owns the remaining thirty acres at Arden. He has done well in the farming of beans and grain in the Natomas district, and was instrumental in organizing the farm bureau in Reclamation District No. 1000. He is now clerk of the board of trustees of Natomas School, and he makes a very popular executive. He has not only done well since coming to the Golden State, but he is first and all the time a "booster" for Sacramento County.

**MANUEL PATRICK SOUZA.**—Since locating in Sacramento County thirty-six years ago Manuel Patrick Souza has become an independent farmer, but not without continued hard work and unflinching courage in the face of many obstacles. He was born on the Isle of Pico, Azores, February 2, 1870, a son of Patrick and Marian (Gloria) Souza, natives of the same isle. The parents were farmers and the father died at the age of seventy years; the mother still lives in the old home and is over eighty-three years of age. Three sons were born to them, Manuel Patrick, our subject, Henry and Joseph. Manuel Patrick Souza had no opportunity to attend school, for he was obliged to help earn a living for the family. When he was seventeen years old he came to California and worked for wages on Grand Island for seven years.

On April 22, 1894, at San Francisco, Mr. Souza was married to Miss Mary Ignacia, also a native of the Isle of Pico, and a daughter of John and Rose (Jesus) Ignacia. Mrs. Souza is the eldest of five children, the others being, Marian, Louis, Manuel, and Clara. After his marriage Mr. Souza farmed for himself on Grand Island, but was obliged to give it up and work for wages; he then leased 317 acres which he farmed for two years; then he leased a thirty-acre asparagus ranch for two years, near Ryde; for the next ten years he was engaged in growing asparagus on a 120-acre ranch. He then purchased thirty-six acres one-half mile west of Ryde which he has improved with a residence and other farm buildings; this ranch is farmed to beans. Thirteen children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Souza: Manuel P., Jr., who was in the 91st Division in the World War and was on the way to France when he was quarantined on account of measles and was transferred to the 81st Division and went to France, where he served for eleven months; Henry P.; Mary, now Mrs. John Meyers; and Louis, Joseph, Marian, William, George, Samuel, Antone, Pauline, Rose, and Ernest. Mr. Souza is a member of the I. D. E. S. of Rio Vista and the U. P. E. C. of the same place.

**AUGUST HALLANDER.**—A busy and energetic citizen is found in August Hallander, the proprietor of the Hallander blacksmith and machine shop at Ryde, Cal., which he erected in 1906. His birth occurred in Sköne, Sweden, August 21, 1875, a son of Olaus and Ella Hallander, both natives of the same country. Olaus Hallander was a blacksmith by trade, which he plied in Sweden to the time of his death. Seven children were born to this couple: Olaus; Sophie; August, the subject of this sketch; Nellie; Kjersti; Emily; and Matilda, the last three being deceased.

August Hallander learned the blacksmith trade under his father in Sweden and in 1902 left home for America; he came direct to California and located at Isleton, where he worked at his trade until 1905, when he located at Ryde and the following year built his blacksmith and machine shop. In October, 1904, Mr. Hallander was married to Miss Eva Svensen; and one child was born to them, Lillian Maria. Mrs. Hallander passed away in 1906. On November 26, 1915, Mr. Hallander married for his second wife, Miss Irene D. Anderson, a native of Sacramento, Cal., a daughter of George Anderson.

In June, 1918, Mr. Hallander's residence, as well as his shop, burned to the ground, but he immediately rebuilt his shop twice the size of his former place, and equipped it with new modern machinery, and electric power. He manufactures trucks and machinery and implements for asparagus growing and hauling. In 1919 he built a new bungalow residence, where he resides with his family. Mr. Hallander is a Republican in politics and fraternally belongs to Sacramento Lodge No. 6, B. P. O. Elks, and is a past grand of Isleton Lodge No. 108 of Odd Fellows and with his wife is a member of the Rebekahs.

**WILLIAM C. BAKER.**—William C. Baker was born in Nodaway County, Mo., September 16, 1884, a son of William C. and Catherine (Sturm) Baker, both natives of Wisconsin. William C. Baker, Sr., located in Missouri when he was fifteen years old and became a prominent stock-raiser and shipper; he passed away at the age of fifty-seven years and the mother of our subject was forty-two when she passed away. Eleven children were born to them: Nicholas; Michael; Tillie; Henry; Catherine; Theodore; Charles; Louise; William C., our subject; Ola; and Laura, all living.

William C. Baker began his education in the district school near his father's farm in Nodaway County; then entered high school; then attended the Maryville Seminary and the University of Missouri at Columbia. After completing his education he entered the First National Bank at St. Joseph, Mo., as a bookkeeper, where he remained for five years; then he accepted a position with a wholesale candy and cracker company as bookkeeper and billing clerk and remained with them for four years. Mr. Baker came to California in 1913 and was lumber inspector for the building of the Panama-Pacific Exposition buildings, which occupied him until July, 1914, when he became identified with Libby, McNeil & Libby, as superintendent of their plant at Ryde; this plant operates about 100 days each season and packs about 100,000 cases of asparagus grown on the delta of the Sacramento River.

The first marriage of Mr. Baker occurred at Maryville, Mo., April 24, 1907, and united him with Miss



Kathryn Langan, a native of Missouri, daughter of William and Theresa Langan. They were the parents of one daughter, Kathryn. Mrs. Baker passed away in 1913 at Maryville, Mo. Mr. Baker was subsequently married to Mrs. Hester (Allison) Prevost, a native of Dixon, Cal., a daughter of Irvine Allison, who came to California with his father when he was a young boy. Mr. Baker is a Democrat in politics and is now serving as deputy sheriff of Sacramento County.

**STEPHEN UREN.**—For more than three score years Stephen Uren has been identified with the development of the Sacramento Valley and during the whole of this long period he has been a resident of the city of Sacramento, where he is still living. Of English birth, he was born in Cornwall, September 10, 1837, and was the son of William and Bathsheba (Sincock) Uren, the former a blacksmith and machinist by trade and for many years foreman of a large shop in Cornwall. It was there that the son learned all the details connected with blacksmithing. When he crossed the ocean in 1857 he was well qualified to earn a livelihood at his occupation. For almost a year he was employed in the copper mining district of Ontonagon County, Michigan, from which place he returned to New York City for the purpose of starting to California. The steamer *Constitution* conveyed him to Aspinwall. After he had crossed the Isthmus he resumed the voyage on the steamer *Golden Gate*, which cast anchor in San Francisco, October 15, 1858. Coming from the coast city to Sacramento County, he worked for two years at his trade near Folsom, then spent a year in the mines of Eldorado County. After working for several months in Virginia City, Nev., he returned to Sacramento, and here he has since made his home.

After a period of employment on the capitol building, Mr. Uren secured employment as a blacksmith, December 20, 1866, in the shops of the Southern Pacific Railroad; September 7, 1871, he was promoted to be assistant foreman under A. F. LaSholles; May 1, 1876, he was made foreman of the blacksmith shop; the rolling mills were also under his direction and the first bar was rolled out in July, 1881, under his supervision. In 1888, 11,000 tons of metal were turned out by the mill and during November, 500 men were employed in the rolling mill and blacksmith department. The forgings for the building of the heaviest steamboat ever made on the Pacific Coast (including those for the ship *Piedmont*) were manufactured under the direction of Mr. Uren, whose success with such tasks was a matter of common knowledge to the workers in the shops.

The efficiency of the department under his charge was greatly increased through the introduction of Mr. Uren's own inventions. On April 27, 1880, he patented a device for forming car links, which previously had been made by hand, the new process reducing the cost about one-third. On October 6, 1885, he patented a process for the manufacture of nuts at the rate of one per minute, superseding the old method which required half an hour for each nut. December 1, 1885, he patented a wrought-iron brake-shoe which possessed an advantage over the cast-iron shoe in the ratio of five to one. On May 28, 1889, Mr. Uren secured a patent on a slot attachment on a bolt-heading machine, which has the distinction

of being the only device in existence that will simultaneously head a bolt and slot the key, this being one of his most important inventions. On May 27, 1889, he patented a spike-making mechanism, and on October 6, 1903, a reverberatory heating furnace. Owing to his advanced years he retired from active work on September 30, 1907. Honored in many movements, he was especially prominent in the International Master Blacksmiths' Association and during 1893 served as chairman of the committee that effected the organization in Chicago, being elected president three years later.

The marriage of Mr. Uren took place in Sacramento, September 9, 1865, and united him with Miss Mary Walch, who was born in Ireland, August 12, 1844, and came to California in May, 1863. Four sons and three daughters came to bless their union: William Stephen married Miss Anna McDonald and they are the parents of two daughters, Gertrude and Marjorie; Edward married Miss Lulu Crompton and they have two daughters, Nell and Ruth; Mary G. became the wife of L. P. Kerner, and four children were born to them, Harry, Louis, Gertrude and Frances; Stephen J. married Miss Annie Theresa Burke and three children were born to them, Raymond Stephen, Cleta Mary and William Donald; the youngest son, Walter, passed away in 1905, at the age of twenty-eight; Grace Ella married Alfred Schaden and they are the parents of two children, Harold Alfred and Claire; Nellie Maude became the wife of Hazard Snowden Williamson and they have two children, Dorothea Marie and Ursula Jane. His wife passed away March 14, 1917, well-known, much loved, honored and respected by all who knew her. For many years Mr. Uren made his home in a residence he built at Thirteenth and G Streets, the first residence built on the north side of that block on G Street, and he was ridiculed for going so far out. He has since built two additional residences, one a four-flat and the other a two-flat residence, and two small cottages which he still owns. He now makes his home with his granddaughter, Mrs. Charles L. Swanton, at 3524 H Street.

**RICHARD EARL MITCHELL.**—A dairyman who is thoroughly familiar with California conditions affecting the highest and best production in his field, and whose accomplishments have advanced the husbandry in the Golden State, is Richard Earl Mitchell, one of the highly esteemed citizens of Wilton. He was born in Gilpin County, Colorado, on February 7, 1891, the son of Richard and Ellen (Jose) Mitchell, both natives of England, who came to the United States when they were young. His father lived in Canada for a while, and also mined in Alaska. He took up mining in Colorado, and in Oregon, and followed the hard game in California, until recently; and our subject is living with his father, on the latter's place at Wilton. There were three children in the family. Mildred is deceased. Maude is Mrs. Harry Back, and resides in England. Richard Earl is the subject of our story.

Richard Earl Mitchell went to school in Colorado, Oregon and California, for when he was six years old, his father moved to Gold Hill, Ore., mined there for a while, and then Earl and his mother went back to Colorado, where they settled for a while at Central City, and then moved to Denver. In 1904, however,



they came back to the Coast and California, and located in Mono County, where the father was mining, having come to California from Oregon, and he later went into Placer County, for the same purpose. In 1914 he came to Sacramento, and eight years later he bought a ranch of ten acres at Wilton where, with the aid of his son, Earl, he has since conducted a small dairy. Earl Mitchell himself mined for two years in Placer County, and when the family came to Sacramento, he started working in the store department of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and was with that corporation for five years. At the outbreak of the late war, he joined the Spruce Division, and after the armistice, returned to his father on the ranch at Wilton, and has since then devoted himself to the scientific study of dairying, making it his pride to assist his father in maintaining one of the most sanitary, up-to-date dairies in the county. He also maintains an interest in politics and votes regardless of the hampering of party ties. He belongs to the Sacramento Post of the American Legion.

**MERLIN W. STEWART.**—Among the successful practicing lawyers of Sacramento is Merlin W. Stewart, who was admitted to the bar July 2, 1919, and has since been engaged in private practice; on February 1, 1922 he was appointed to the position of county law librarian, which he is filling to the entire satisfaction of the people of the community. He is one of California's native sons, born in San Jose, March 19, 1895, a son of Marcus and Alice (Dunlap) Stewart. The Stewart family removed to California when Marcus Stewart was a small boy. Marcus Stewart was a painter by trade and died January 24, 1923, in Sacramento; the mother is still living.

Merlin W. Stewart was educated in the public schools and studied law in private. He took the bar examination, was admitted on July 2, 1919, to the bar of California, and then began private practice. Although a young man in years, he is steadily forging to the front in his profession and he is making a splendid record for himself in the capital city.

**CLARENCE D. TODD.**—A most interesting establishment in whose activities, output and fame the citizens of Sacramento naturally take a just pride, is that of Clarence D. Todd, the owner of the Sacramento Art Glass Works, at 1610 J Street, Sacramento. He was born at Washington, D. C., in September, 1887, the son of George M. and Kate (Vail) Todd, who eventually came to locate here. In the meantime, and prior to their coming, Clarence Todd attended both the grammar and the high schools of the district in New Jersey in which he was then living, and later engaged in lampshade work, following his high-art trade in Philadelphia and also in New York, where he had the good fortune to be associated with Messrs. Tiffany & Company.

In 1912, Mr. Todd came to California, and the following year he established this business in Sacramento, making a specialty of art-glass and glazing of all kinds. He has contracted for all the art-glass required for certain store-fronts in town, and he has also handled the W. P. Fuller Company glass-work, catering to the demands of northern California and Nevada. It was the Todd establishment that supplied the glass and glass-work for the St. Elizabeth Church, the Catholic Oak Park Church, and also the Presby-

terian and Wesleyan Churches, and he supplies the art-glass and metal lights in all the modern homes erected in Sacramento and vicinity. In 1923, Mr. Todd purchased the lot at 1610 J Street and erected the first unit of a four-story building, a modern structure suitable for his needs.

Mr. Todd married Miss Florence Marie Merrifield in 1915, the ceremony taking place at Stockton; and their union has been blessed with the birth of one child, a daughter named Florence Nan. Mr. Todd belongs to the Knights of Pythias, in which he has gone through all of the chairs, and is a past chancellor; he takes an active part in the Knights of Pythias work, and is now secretary of the insurance department. Politically he is a Democrat. Like all residents of the county, he is fond of outdoor life.

**MANUEL FERNANDEZ.**—An interesting, representative, and enterprising business man of Sacramento, is Manuel Fernandez, the genial proprietor of the Capital Fuel Company, 514 S Street. He was born in 1883, in the Azores Islands, the son of Manuel and Rosa (Jacinto) Fernandez. Mr. Fernandez, Sr., came to the Golden State in the early days and it was while he and his wife were on a vacation in the Azores that their son, Manuel, was born. They settled in Freeport, Cal., where they farmed. He died in 1917, and his wife is also deceased.

Manuel Fernandez attended the public schools at Freeport and helped his father on the ranch until he engaged in the wood business on X Street, Sacramento, in 1912. He then went to Oregon for a short time, and on his return was employed by the Kane and Trainor Ice Company, whom he served off and on for ten years. In 1920 he opened his fuel yard at 500 W Street, and has succeeded in developing it into a beneficial enterprise. On January 19, 1919, he was united in marriage with Miss Juanita Perez, the daughter of Joseph and Petrona Perez. Mr. Fernandez is a highly honored and respected citizen and well deserves the esteem conferred upon him by a large circle of friends.

**GEORGE ARMISTEAD WORK.**—Promising among the more recent accessions to the ranks of distinguished members of the legal fraternity in California, and already prominent for having demonstrated talent, scholarship and rare qualities, George Armistead Work, the attorney, has established himself enviably in Sacramento city and county. He was born at Jackson, Miss., on March 16, 1889, the son of George A. Work, the planter, and his wife, who was Lydia Herron before her marriage, both of whom are now deceased. They were highly esteemed as representatives of the old school and as worthy of the best that the social life of the South could produce; and they left an enviable record for having benefitted the world during their sojourn here.

George Armistead Work came to California and availed himself of the University facilities here, after he had put behind him both grammar and high school work; and he was duly graduated from the University of California in 1913 with the degree of J. D. He practiced law in San Francisco and Rio Vista for two years, and was city attorney of the latter flourishing town. In June, 1919, he came to Sacramento. His progress here has been marked by a rapid mastery of California legal and other conditions, and by the

natural fruits of his having set a high standard, and then lived up to it, in all of his dealings with clients, society and the bar. He is known for his public-spiritedness, and is interested in Sacramento County history and traditions, both past and in the making.

A democratic American, rather than merely an American who persists in shouting for democracy, Mr. Work served for two years in the World War as a member of the American army. He entered as a private, served abroad as one of the 344th Battalion, Tank Corps, and was commissioned lieutenant before the end. He was married, March 16, 1921, to Miss Geraldine Graham, born at Colusa, and they have one son, George Armistead, Jr.

**HERBERT BRUGLER.**—Another enterprising representative of the automobile industry in Folsom City who has done much to cater to the convenience and comfort of the fast-increasing motor public, is Herbert Brugler, half-owner of the People's Garage and in charge of the repair department and general mechanical work. A native son with plenty of pride in the great Pacific commonwealth in which he first saw light, he was born at San Jose, on October 27, 1893, and his parents were Calvin and Eliza (Sein) Brugler. His father was a pioneer horticulturist and vineyardist of Santa Clara and Tehama Counties, and made no little contribution toward the development of California husbandry.

Herbert Brugler, as the son of a ranch superintendent, grew up amid farm environment, and he also worked in the fruit field, and at canning, for several years. In 1912, he took up garage work at Folsom; and under F. J. Newman, he learned the machinist's trade at Folsom Garage.

On April 21, 1917, and at Sacramento, Mr. Brugler enlisted for service in the great war, joining the 23rd Aero Squadron, and he was sent to Kelly Field, where he remained a ground mechanic until January, 1919. His experience at the government aero station gave him a finished knowledge of the finest detail in machine work; and when he returned home in 1919, he was naturally desirous of following his trade. The result was a partnership with his companion in the war, Paul Murer, whose life-story is given elsewhere in this work; and now together they are conducting one of the best-equipped and best managed garages in the state, representing, as busy business men, the best expression of progressive enterprise. Mr. Brugler is a charter member of the American Legion, and he belongs to the Natoma Lodge No. 63, of the Masons.

**CAPT. WILLIAM FRANKLIN LOWER.**—The career of William Franklin Lower has been characterized by industry, perseverance and progressiveness; he has been a capable member of the Sacramento fire department for the past twenty-nine years and is well known and highly respected by all who know him. He was born in Albany, Iowa, September 19, 1862, a son of William and Margaret Lower, natives of Illinois. The family came to California via Panama in 1863, and while en route the mother of our subject passed away at sea on the trip from New York to Aspinwall. The father continued the journey and located in Sacramento, where he engaged in contracting until his death. Many of the early buildings give credit to his ability as a builder.

An only child, William Franklin Lower was reared in the capital city and received his education in the public schools. After leaving school, he assisted his father in his building until he had become assistant postmaster at Madison, Yolo County, where he continued for one year. He then tried his hand at farming at Santa Barbara; and after this he returned to Sacramento and entered the Southern Pacific shops, where he worked for fifteen years. Meanwhile he was a call man of the Sacramento fire department, his first service beginning in 1892, although the department books only show 1894. In 1894 he became a fireman and acted as captain of Engine No. 4 at Twenty-sixth Street from the time the fire house was built; when Oak Park was annexed to the city, Mr. Lower was made captain of Engine No. 6, located on Fourth Avenue between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Streets.

The marriage of Mr. Lower united him with Miss Kate Trofcer, who was born in Washington, D. C. Locally he gives his support to progressive, constructive legislation, regardless of party lines, supporting the best man for public office. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Owls.

**C. R. & C. W. BEARD.**—Prominent among the business men of Sacramento who have made the influence of both city and county felt far and wide, are Messrs. C. R. & C. W. Beard, the enterprising and very progressive proprietors of the popular establishment, Melvin & Sons. That business was established far back in 1861 by William Melvin, and at his death was taken charge of by his son, H. G. Melvin, who conducted it, with certain improvements and expansion, until 1912, when our subjects succeeded to the control of affairs. H. G. Melvin died in 1917, a popular and original figure, welcome with his stories of the early days when the business was a general blacksmith shop.

Now, under the more aggressive technicians, the brothers Beard, there is a first-class shop for the repair of automobiles, with of course every facility for smithy work, in which four experts are employed; and it is needless to say that the able and thoroughly capable men are in a position to undertake, with every reasonable guarantee, any kind of repair or original devising such as the complicated activities of the highly developed motor-world today demand. Partly because of their success and their steadily expanding business, the Beards are deeply interested in Sacramento County and are willing and ready to do all in their power to advance the best and most lasting interests of this favored portion of the Golden State.

C. R. Beard was born at Gallup, N. M., on June 30, 1888, the son of William M. and Alice (Frost) Beard; while Clarence William Beard, his brother, was born on December 28, 1886, at Dallas, Texas. The family came here to California in 1890, and at Sacramento the boys went to school. In that city, too, under the most exacting, but the most helpful of apprenticeships, they learned their trade. C. R. Beard was married to Miss Anna McKenzie, of Chicago, and has two children, Clyda A. and Honora U. Clarence William took for his wife Laura Dubaker, of Sacramento, and they have two children, Malba and Clarence W. The Beards are Republicans and support movements for civic advancement. Sacramento County may well be proud of such worth-while citizens.



**CHARLES LEHMAN.**—A man who is always to be found among the leaders in any progressive public project, is Charles Lehman, an able, successful and far-sighted business man of Sacramento, who is one of the owners of the National Employment Agency, located at 926-930 Second Street. He was born in New York City, N. Y., in 1879, a son of Max and Clara Lehman. When Charles was a baby of one year, his parents migrated to California and the father engaged in business in San Francisco, and he still makes his home in that city.

Charles Lehman received his education in the grammar and high schools of San Francisco; and after his graduation from the latter institution in 1896, he then entered the employ of a wholesale produce house. He thereafter continued in this line of business until he established his own produce business in San Francisco, which he operated for five years, when he sold out and engaged in the employment business. In 1916 he organized the National Employment Agency in Sacramento. Practically every day he is sending out from 100 to 150 men in various occupations, such as ranching, lumbering, teaming, mining, industrial and large construction projects, all over the state of California and southern Oregon. The National Employment Agency has grown to be the largest business of its kind in the Sacramento Valley.

Mr. Lehman is married and has two children, Claire and Richard. He is a Republican in national politics.

**OWEN THOMAS STACKPOOLE.**—For more than a quarter of a century Owen Thomas Stackpoole has been a resident of Sacramento and during that period has continuously worked for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, steadily working his way upward until he now occupies the position of chief train dispatcher for the Sacramento division of the Southern Pacific Railroad, with headquarters in Sacramento. His birth occurred in Reno, Nev., September 24, 1882, a son of Patrick and Mary Ann (Mitchell) Stackpoole. The family removed to California shortly after the birth of their son and settled in Plumas County, and there Patrick Stackpoole died in 1882. The mother and three sons then returned to Nevada and settled in Verdi, where Stack, as he is familiarly called by all of his friends, received his education in the public schools and there grew to young manhood. He entered the railroad office at Verdi and the agent taught him telegraphy. It was in 1897 that he became identified with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and in 1904 he entered the Twelfth Street yard office in Sacramento, where he remained as telegraph operator until 1907, when he entered the present office as operator and clerk under the chief dispatcher. In 1908 Stack became a train dispatcher and four years later was made assistant to the chief dispatcher, where he worked for four years; then on July 1, 1916, he was made chief dispatcher of the above division. For twenty-six years he has been steadily at his work in the various positions without interruption, a record of which his friends, as well as himself, are proud.

In Sacramento Mr. Stackpoole was united in marriage with Miss Edna Honold, a native daughter of California, born in Forest City, Sierra County, this state, and they are the parents of two children, Alden and Thelma. Mr. Stackpoole gives his allegiance to the Republican party and fraternally belongs to the Sacramento Lodge No. 6, B. P. O. Elks.

**HAL E. WILLIS.**—Sound judgment, combined with fine business ability, has enabled Hal E. Willis, the well-known general agent of the San Francisco-Sacramento Electric Railroad, to obtain a substantial success in life. He is one of California's native sons, born in San Francisco, March 26, 1886, a son of C. H. and Florence M. (Church) Willis. At the usual school age, he entered the grammar schools of San Francisco; later, when the family removed to Berkeley, he was graduated from the Berkeley high school. Immediately following his graduation he became an employee of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and was put to work in the general office of the company; in 1906 he resigned his position of traveling auditor of the company and became traveling auditor with the Northern Electric Company; later he was made chief clerk of the traffic department; in 1908 he was auditor of freight and passenger accounts of the Central California Traction Company. In 1911 he removed to Verdi, Nev., where he became traffic and sales manager with the Verdi Lumber Company, remaining in that position until 1916, when he returned to San Francisco and became traveling freight and passenger agent for the San Francisco-Sacramento Electric Railroad; later he was promoted to his present position of general agent of the company with headquarters at Sacramento.

Mr. Willis was united in marriage with Mrs. Mary C. (Hollihan) Powers, a native of San Francisco, and they are the parents of one son, Charles H. Mr. Willis believes in the principles of the Republican party and thus casts his vote. He is associated fraternally with the B. P. O. Elks and locally supports the Chamber of Commerce and the Rotary Club.

**GUNERIUS T. LUNDLEE.**—An interesting figure in the northern California motor world is Gunerius T. Lundlee, who was born in the far-away Scandinavian peninsula, in Norway, on May 12, 1882, the son of T. E. and Mary Lundlee, worthy farmer folks who believed in hard, honest labor. When our subject was one year old, in 1883, his parents crossed the Atlantic to the United States and, pushing on westward, settled in Iowa.

Gunerius Lundlee started right by attending the public schools, and when he grew up, his ambition to make the most of himself was reflected in his attendance and work at the university at Valparaiso. He took up engineering, then engaged in electrical work, and in 1913 established himself in business at Tonapah, Nev., where he remained for six years. In 1919, he established his present concern, the G. T. Lundlee Company, an electric service station, in which he has been very successful.

At Tonapah, Nev., in 1905, Mr. Lundlee was married to Miss Pearl Cross, who was born in Chicago, Ill., the daughter of Charles Cross, of Chicago. They have had several children: Gunerius, Ivy, Vivian, and Karl Kelvin. Mr. Lundlee has seen military service, as a volunteer to the Philippine Islands. He joined Company F of the 35th United States Volunteer Regiment, became corporal, and served his country for two years. A Democrat in his preference for political parties and platforms, he is public-spirited and ever ready to "boost" the city and the county in which he lives and prospers. He is an Elk and a member of the Rotary Club.



**WALTER DANIEL TOOMEY.**—In various ways Walter Daniel Toomey has given his support to the development and progress of the city of Sacramento and for the past twenty-five years has been identified with the city water works. His birth occurred in the house in which he now resides, at 1226 H Street, Sacramento, Cal., June 1, 1874, a son of John F. and Mary (White) Toomey. John F. Toomey was reared in Albany, N. Y., and came to San Francisco, Cal., in 1860 via Panama. Four years later he located in Sacramento, where he operated a line of carriages for hire, for thirty years. He married, in San Francisco, Miss White, who was born in Amsterdam, N. Y., and came to California in 1864. Mr. Toomey built the family home at 1226 H Street where our subject still makes his home; he passed away in 1919, his wife having preceded him in 1913.

Walter Daniel Toomey attended the public schools of Sacramento. Then he was with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company for two years, and twenty-five years ago he entered the employ of the city water works and has continued ever since. In 1917 he became assistant engineer of the city water works, a position he has since filled to the entire satisfaction of all. Mr. Toomey fraternally is affiliated with Sacramento Parlor No. 3, N. S. G. W.

**ROBERT L. PROTZMAN.**—The name of Robert L. Protzman adds another to the list of Sacramento County's successful men whose splendid results were attained by intelligence, industry and perseverance in combating discouragement and overcoming difficulties. He was born in Morgantown, W. Va., February 6, 1885, the son of S. H. and Minnie V. (Jackson) Protzman. His father, who was a successful educator as well as a salesman, died in Virginia, being survived by his widow and six children.

Robert L. Protzman is the second oldest and was educated in the public schools. He worked at various trades until he went to Seattle, Wash., in 1907, where he learned the engraving business. For three years he worked steadily, thoroughly learning the engraver's trade, so that he is now, without doubt, one of the most thorough men in the steel and copper-plate engraving business. In 1911, he came to Sacramento. On September 5, 1917, he enlisted in the 363rd Infantry, 91st Division. His regiment was soon sent overseas, and for nine months he fought on the battlefields of France. He was in the St. Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne and defensive sector drives, and was seriously injured in the Battle of the Argonne Forest. He was sent to the hospital at the famous springs of Vichy, where he recovered. He returned to his regiment, serving until after the armistice, when he returned to California and was mustered out at the Presidio on April 24, 1919. He received the Victory Medal, with three battle-bars. He came back to Sacramento, where he established his business as a die embosser and a steel and copper-plate engraver, being located at 1019½ J Street.

In Sacramento, on September 1, 1921, Mr. Protzman married Miss Nell Dingle, a native of Nevada, but who was reared and educated in Sacramento. Mr. Protzman is independent in national politics, preferring to vote for man and principle rather than be bound by party. He is very fond of outdoor sports, especially fishing, and takes keen pleasure in hunting, inasmuch as he is a good rifle shot. He is a member of the Kiwanis Club.

**HENRY SCHAEFER.**—Business enterprise and progressiveness find manifest expression in the career of Henry Schaefer, the successful proprietor of the Vienna Bakery. He grew up in his native country of Germany practically self-trained and has been self-reliant and able to do for himself since his fourteenth year. His birth occurred in Germany, January 27, 1874, a son of August and Philipena Schaefer, and both parents were deceased when Henry was a lad of fourteen years. Previous to coming to the United States, he had spent three years learning the baker's trade in Germany; and when he was left an orphan he came to the United States and direct to Nevada, where he lived with an aunt for three years; then he removed to San Francisco, where he worked for four years in a bakery, receiving five dollars a week for his services. His uncle in Nevada having died, he returned to Nevada and took charge of his aunt's ranch, which he operated for four years; during this time he had saved some money and returning to San Francisco, he went to work in a bakery for a year in order to become more proficient at the business, then removed to Santa Rosa and bought a bakery business which he held for only ten weeks and sold to good advantage. He next purchased business in Woodland which he operated for four years, when he sold it and removed to Sacramento. On September 15, 1908, he purchased the Vienna Bakery and Restaurant, which he has built up to the largest business in this line in the city.

The first marriage of Mr. Schaefer occurred in Woodland on March 4, 1909, and united him with Miss Lucy Dole, a native daughter of California; she died October 4, 1913. Subsequently, on December 28, 1920, Mr. Schaefer was married to Miss Erma Wingard, a native daughter of Sacramento, and they are the parents of one daughter, Carolyn. Mr. Schaefer is a Republican in politics, and fraternally he is affiliated with the Masons and Elks of Sacramento, and locally gives his support to the Chamber of Commerce and the Retail Merchants' Association.

#### **CAPITAL CANDY & CRACKER COMPANY.**—

Every city boasts of a number of well-established concerns more or less representative of the ideals and animating spirit of their municipality; and well may Sacramento take pride in such enterprising houses as the Capital Candy & Cracker Company, whose energetic manager is George C. Sherman. In 1902 this company bought out Messrs. H. Fisher & Company, first located at 508-10 J Street, in 1907 moving to its present location, where fire destroyed the building in 1919. When they rebuilt, they erected a structure 160 by 170 feet in size, and also purchased the very latest machinery obtainable, and now, without exaggeration, the Capital Candy & Cracker Company has the best-equipped plant of its kind in the state.

The demand for their goods is constantly increasing, and yet they have thus far, despite this flattering patronage, been able to make all the goods required for their enviable trade. They employ 150 people and eleven salesmen, and it cannot be long before this staff must be considerably increased in number. Each employee is an expert in his or her line; the most scientific and artistic methods are followed, and new products, original with themselves, are constantly introduced, so that the prestige of the company's mere name and imprint sells the products.

Mr. Sherman, the popular manager, is a native son, and was born in Nevada County, in 1868, although he was educated in Sacramento. As a youth he got into the candy and cracker trade, and for a while he was with the Fisher Company; and when the new company bought out the Fisher interests, he joined their successors. Commencing with a very modest plant, Mr. Sherman has been able to develop the factory into the largest, best-appointed, best-maintained and only steam plant in northern California.

**CHESTER M. HOFFMAN.**—The name of Chester M. Hoffman, owner and proprietor of the Sacramento Rug Works, stands for a public-spirited business man; his enterprise and energy have brought him a liberal degree of success and his pride and interest are centered in Sacramento. He was born near Quincy, in Adams County, Ill., December 29, 1882, a son of Marcus O. and Mary V. (Hughes) Hoffman. His father was a merchant in that county and later moved to Dodge City, Kans., where the father died; the mother still resides here.

The public schools of Illinois afforded Chester M. Hoffman a good education; and after completing his school work, he came to California when nineteen years of age, locating in Sacramento in 1902, where he was engaged in clerical work, which he followed for twelve years. He then established himself in the candy business at 1128 Tenth Street, as Hoffman's Candy Store, continuing until in 1916, when he established his present business, the only one of its kind in the city. By strict attention to his line, he has built up a good clientele. The Sacramento Rug Works are located at 815 W Street, where Mr. Hoffman erected his own two-story building, equipped with looms and machinery for manufacturing fluff rugs.

Mr. Hoffman was married in Sacramento, October 21, 1906, to Miss Adeline Cecchettini, who was born in Sacramento, a daughter of Mose and Esther Cecchettini, early settlers of Sacramento. The father was one of the old business men here and is now retired. Fraternally, Mr. Hoffman belongs to the Eagles.

**WILLIAM E. TRAVIS.**—A wide-awake business man of Sacramento, who prides himself on keeping not only abreast of, but somewhat in advance of the growth and development of the capital city and its environs, is William E. Travis, the proprietor of the Western Transfer Company, one of the most popular agencies for the convenience of the traveling and negotiating public. He is a Hawkeye, and was born in Dubuque County, Iowa, on October 11, 1860, the son of Zebulon and Minerva (Griggs) Travis, estimable folks now deceased and at rest from their labors.

Contenting himself with the usual grammar school advantages of his native district, William E. Travis farmed for some years in Nebraska, raising corn, but in 1891 came out to California, and at Sacramento found a chance to work at trucking for Mr. Christie. After that, for eleven years he drove a truck for the Wood-Curtis Company; and in 1908 he bought out the Western Transfer Company, and now is assisted by his son, Arthur, who is also a member of the new firm. They have an office at 920 Ninth Street, and warehouses at Twenty-ninth and J Streets, and keep three trucks busy all the time, and sometimes need another. In 1923 they started the first sight-seeing bus in Sacramento, and have arranged an interesting

trip to different places of interest in Sacramento and environs. The bus has a capacity of thirty passengers, Mr. Travis supports the best movements for the betterment of the community and he holds himself independent of mere party ties and obligations, and is therefore able to exert a stronger and a better influence.

Mr. Travis was married in Nebraska, to Miss Jennie Wyant, of New York, and they have been blessed with four children. Arthur is the eldest; Ernest died at the age of nineteen, a promising young man; and Edith and Eleanor are the daughters. Arthur served in the aviation corps of the United States army during the World War; and having done his duty there, returned to Sacramento. Mr. Travis is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and Retail Merchants' Association. He is a baseball fan, and is fond of horse-racing.

**FREDERICK HORRELL.**—An enterprising merchant whose far-sightedness is favored by an invaluable experience, enabling him to build for himself, meet competitors, and point the way large-heartedly to others who would follow in the development of California commerce, is Frederick Horrell, the wide-awake dealer in fuel at 2950 First Avenue, Sacramento. A native Briton, he was born at Liskeard, in Cornwall, on August 25, 1868. His parents were Thomas and Betsy (Hocking) Horrell. They were worthy farmer folk, and did their part, in their day and generation, to make the world better for their having lived here; and now, with the respectful regard of all who knew them, they rest from their long labors.

Fred Horrell got all he could from the excellent local schools in Cornwall, and then pursued farming until, at the age of seventeen, he came to the United States. In 1885, he moved westward to Michigan, and for a while took to mining work in Menominee County; and coming on to Arizona in 1889, he continued mining in the vicinity of Prescott. In the spring of 1890 he first came to California, locating in Nevada County, and engaged in mining in Grass Valley. He also mined in Placer County, continuing till 1894, when he went to British Columbia, mining at Rossland for two years. Then he returned to California, again locating at Grass Valley; but a year later he was again on the move, always looking for something better ahead. He then went to Goldfield, Nev., in the early days, and mined there for two years; and from there went to the Utah copper mines at Copper Mountain, leasing and mining, meeting with success. When he had cleaned up, he returned to Grass Valley and followed mining in that vicinity until he decided to locate in Sacramento in July, 1915. Two years later, he established his present business, for which he wisely saw a need, and having so organized it, and so stocked up that he could render the best of service to the community, he has done well ever since he opened business. He has a large warehouse and yard room at 2950 First Avenue and now employs five men in the regular season. Prospering as he has, through the generous response of the appreciating public, it is not surprising that he is one of the most enthusiastic boosters for Sacramento County, deeply interested in its historic past, and ready to help make for it a glorious future.

In the year 1900, Mr. Horrell was married at Grass Valley to Miss Lizzie Berryman, a native daughter of



Grass Valley; and their union has been blessed with the birth of two daughters and three sons: Evelyn, now Mrs. Harold Reynolds; Leland T., Clifton Fred, and Richard Elmer; and the youngest child, Catherine Elizabeth. Mr. Horrell is a member of the Knights of Pythias and also of the Sons of St. George, in each of which organizations he enjoys an enviable popularity.

**JOSEPH GWERDER.**—Among the ranchers of the Grand Island district is Joseph Gwerder, who was born in Schwyz, Switzerland, in June, 1857, a son of Frank and Marian (Wigat) Gwerder. When he was nineteen years of age he made his way to France, where he remained until 1886, and then came to San Francisco, Cal. The years from 1888 to 1891 were spent in Washoe Valley, Nev., and he then came to Tyler Island and leased a farm; and there he was married, on November 28, 1892, to Marie Senn, also born in Schwyz, a daughter of Frank and Regina (Huble) Senn. She came to California in 1891. In 1896 they leased a 600-acre ranch at Walker's Landing on Grand Island, which he still operates. He has been successful and has purchased ranches from time to time until he owns in all 593½ acres, where he has planted an eighty-acre pear orchard. He leases other land, so that he operates in all 1,405½ acres, devoted to raising asparagus and general farming. He is a member of the California Asparagus Growers' Association.

Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Gwerder, six of whom are living: Marie, Mrs. Albert Hollenbeck; Anna, Mrs. Fisher; Frank C.; Margaret; William; and Josephine.

**CHARLES H. LEMERY.**—Charles H. Lemery was born September 14, 1890, at Oakland, the son of Charles H. and Lucy (Harkness) Lemery. He attended the public schools of Sacramento and when he was seventeen years old in 1907, he went to work for the Bowman Carriage Company and with them learned the blacksmith and carriage-maker's trade as well as body building, and carriage and automobile painting; and he has remained there ever since. In 1917, he became manager of the shop, and in 1919 became a member of the firm. In 1921 they built their new plant at Twelfth and B Streets, a large brick building eighty by one hundred sixty feet, and here they handle all kinds of automobile work, body building and top manufacturing, and employ about twenty-five men. They have manufactured ninety per cent of all the motor stages owned and operated out of Sacramento by the different stage and motor transit companies.

Charles H. Lemery served his country in the late World War. In June, 1918, he enlisted in the aviation section, U. S. army, and was placed in charge of the blacksmith department at Mather Field, Sacramento, serving for a period of nine months, when he was honorably discharged. He was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Mary Avery, of Sacramento, on September 24, 1915. He is very fond of the great outdoors and is especially interested in hunting and fishing. Mr. Lemery is a member of the Chamber of Commerce; he is thoroughly honorable in all his dealings, being enterprising and public-spirited, and as an esteemed citizen has made and retained many friends.

**HENRY HEBER.**—Far-sighted and optimistic theater directors, who thoroughly understand what the patrons of the moving picture shows wish for their entertainment and edification, and expect for their money, are Emil and Henry Heber, the proprietors of the Sequoia and Majestic Theaters, in Sacramento. Good fortune,—for the capital city as well as for themselves,—brought them to Sacramento in 1917, and what was the latter's gain was Oakland's loss.

The junior member of the firm, Henry Heber, was born in New York City on July 27, 1894, the son of Emil and Catherine (Barteles) Heber, and there went to school. In 1912, in spite of the many attractions of the East, Mr. Heber came to California; and having gotten into the moving picture business when he was only twelve years of age, he brought with him an expert knowledge that soon made it possible for him to estimate the future prospects of Californnia as a moving picture public. He went to Oakland to engage in the theater business, but in 1916 Sacramento began to bid high for his service, and having sold out his Oakland interests, with his father as a partner he bought the Majestic. He did so well that in 1921 he also took over the Sequoia Theatre. Henry Heber is a Republican in respect to his national political preferences, but that never interferes with either his whole-hearted boosting, in true non-partisan fashion, for the best men and the best measures in local affairs, and for Sacramento City and County. It is his aim to maintain the highest standard possible in theater management.

In the year 1916, Mr. Heber was married at San Jose to Miss Alice Adshead, a native of Old England; and their fortunate union has been blessed with the birth of two children, daughters bearing the names of Helen and Catherine. Mr. Heber is fond of most sports, and he is particularly enthusiastic about baseball and boxing, having once enjoyed some reputation as a twisting pitcher.

**THOMAS K. CLIFTON.**—A well-known and popular merchant tailor of Sacramento, is Thomas K. Clifton, who is familiarly known as Tommy Clifton and is the owner of the Tommy Clifton tailor establishment, located at 1009 Eighth Street, Sacramento. His birth occurred at old Washington, now Broderick, in Yolo County, just across the river from Sacramento, March 30, 1883, a son of James L. and Mary (Norcross) Clifton. James L. Clifton and his wife came to California in the early sixties and for many years James L. Clifton was employed in the shops of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company at Sacramento, until he was retired with a pension. There were ten children born to this pioneer couple, of whom Thomas K. is the third oldest. He attended grammar school in old Washington; and self-study, reading and the school of experience afforded him a general fund of knowledge that has proved of great value in his career. He learned the machinist's trade while still in his teens and eight years were occupied at this trade with the Southern Pacific Railroad. He then spent one year with the Capital City tailors as a salesman, and in 1908 engaged in business for himself. He began on a small scale but was very successful, gradually increasing his business until now he has one of the largest in his line in Sacramento. It is the consensus of opinion that he is the largest advertiser of any tailoring establishment in the city. He carries a large line of suit length samples in the



latest seasonable patterns. Of a pleasing personality and great affability, he is very successful, and he employs several people to assist him in caring for his growing business.

Mr. Clifton was united in marriage in Sacramento with Mrs. Pearl (Southmayd) McMurray, a native of Oregon. During 1920 Mr. Clifton served as secretary of the Eagles Lodge of Sacramento. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, Retail Merchants' Association and Retailers' Credit Association. Mr. Clifton possesses a very pleasing baritone voice and is very fond of music and musical associations. He frequently favors Sacramento audiences with his rendition of the latest songs and particularly Irish songs, in which he excels. He is an ardent baseball fan, for in former days he played semi-professional baseball, his place on the team being shortstop. Outdoor sports appeal to him and he enjoys the mountains and fields, delighting in hunting and fishing.

**JOHN J. BAUER.**—One of the well-known attorneys of Sacramento, John J. Bauer, is a native son of the county and the son of John J. and Jennie (France) Bauer; the father was born near Bellefort, Alsace, France, August 8, 1837, the son of Michael and Maria (Weir) Bauer. The family came to the United States in 1846, spent six months in Texas and then located in St. Louis, where the parents died, Michael, on July 5, 1864, and Maria, in 1858. John J., the second, was educated in St. Louis and received a fine musical training, and in 1854 he came to California with a brother, who was also a musician, coming by way of the Isthmus on the "John L. Stephens," and landing at San Francisco on April 2 of that year. July 12, 1854, he came to Sacramento and with the Herget Bros. engaged in fishing on the river, continuing this occupation until 1859. That year he became a partner with J. T. Mier in a grocery store on Front Street, continuing with him until 1872, after which Mr. Bauer carried on the business alone for one year and then sold out.

In 1873 Mr. Bauer was elected supervisor on the Independent ticket, served one year, and was again elected in 1877, this time on the Republican ticket, and served three years. Following this he learned the hide and pelt business with L. Schloss & Company, and on May 1, 1882, went on the road as purchasing agent, and remained with them until 1884, when the firm closed out. He then engaged in the same business under the firm name of E. Hammond & Company, until December, 1886. He was appointed collector for the city water works and held the position until April 1, 1887.

The marriage of Mr. Bauer occurred February 17, 1862, in Sacramento, and united him with Miss Jane France, born in Lancashire, England, and six children blessed their union: Alice M., Charles E., Annie F., Emile F., Jennie E., and John J. Mr. Bauer was an Odd Fellow, being a past grand of Sacramento Lodge; he belonged to the Veteran Odd Fellows and was a member of the A. O. U. W., and for five years he belonged to the Neptune Hose Company, serving for four and one-half years as secretary, and on the advent of the paid fire company he became an exempt. His demise took one of Sacramento's most loyal citizens, and he will long be remembered as a man of progressive ideas and high standards.

John J. Bauer, the third, was born in Sacramento, December 30, 1876, and received his education in the public schools of the city, graduating from the high school in 1894. He then took a business course and entered the office of W. A. Gett, attorney, and there studied law, taking his examination and being admitted to the bar May 2, 1898. The following year he removed to the office of McKune and George, and after six years with them he engaged in the practice of law for himself, meeting with deserved success in his chosen profession. Fraternally he is a member of the Elks and of the Masons, and his many friends in the city attest to his genial nature and strict business integrity. Naturally deeply interested in the further development of his native county, he takes his share of the burden in whatever projects are under way with that end in view, and is public-spirited to the degree found in all true Californians.

**ARTHUR WOOD BUTLER.**—A delta rancher who has made a real success in orcharding and in the raising of superior vegetables because of his mastery of all the natural conditions entering into the local problems with which he has had to deal, is Arthur Wood Butler, who owns 178 exceedingly attractive acres in the Delta region, his home place being on Grand Island, near Walnut Grove. He was born in Solano County, not far from Suisun, on November 2, 1859, the son of Newton C. and Pauline (Barker) Butler, his father, a native of Iowa, having come to California in 1850, traveling across the great plains with ox-teams and a prairie schooner. He mined for a short time in the Feather River country, and then he settled in the Suisun Valley, and farmed there the balance of his life, dying at the age of seventy-two. Mrs. Butler, who lived to see her sixty-third year, was a native of Tennessee, and had many of the virtues and accomplishments for which the ladies of that state are justly famous.

One of six children, Arthur Wood Butler went to the public schools in Suisun Valley, and then helping his father, remained faithful to his parents on the home ranch, until he was twenty-four years old, when he took up farming for himself in Montezuma Hills. In 1891 he went to Los Angeles County and was farming on a ranch in Antelope Valley, where he raised stock and grain. Then he returned to Rio Vista. In 1907 he bought fifty acres on Grand Island, part of which was already in orchard; and the balance he set out as orchard, or planted to asparagus. Later, he bought a second ranch of fifty acres on Grand Island, below Ryde, all in asparagus. He irrigates the first, but not the second ranch, as he does not find it necessary. In October, 1921, with his son-in-law, he bought a ranch of seventy-five acres on Merritt Island, previously known as the Quinn ranch, and part of this acreage is devoted to orchard, part to open land. On this Merritt Island farm, he also engages in the growing of carrots, pumpkins, onions, and spinach, to provide seed for the C. C. Morse Seed Company, of San Francisco. He is a member of the California Pear Growers' Association and California Fruit Exchange and has been a member of the Asparagus Growers' Association from its organization.

At Rio Vista, November 11, 1884, Mr. Butler was married to Miss Jessie McIntyre, a native of Branran Island, Sacramento County, and the daughter of George and Emma Bodenhammer McIntyre, early

settlers in Sacramento County, born in Virginia and Illinois respectively. The father came here in 1852 and was a pioneer on Brannan Island; he died at eighty-two years, his wife having preceded him many years, passing away when thirty-seven. Mrs. Butler is the oldest of their five children. Two children have blessed this fortunate union. Elsie is Mrs. Rugaard, and she resides on the home place; and Ruth is Mrs. Ernest Mayhood, and she resides near Rio Vista. Elsie has two children, Ruth Elaine and Helen Jean; and Ruth has one son, Ernest Mayhood, Jr. Mrs. Butler is a member of the Congregational Church at Rio Vista. Mr. Butler, years ago, built a residence on his Grand Island ranch, making that his home-place, situated one and one-half miles north of Walnut Grove bridge. In national politics, he is a Democrat, but that does not prevent him from being a good, non-partisan booster for the home locality.

**LOUIS HELDCORN.**—An enterprising, progressive native of Holland, who has done so well since coming to California that he has proven an incentive to many others and pointed the way to those ambitious of doing something useful with their lives, is Louis Heldoorn, who was born in Amsterdam, on October 31, 1886, and there trained in the excellent school for which that land is famous. His parents were William and Holida Heldoorn, who provided their family with the usual comforts of the old-time Dutch home. The father is now deceased; but the mother still lives, the center of a circle of many devoted friends.

At the age of twenty-three Louis Heldoorn crossed the seas to the United States; and in 1916, he pushed on west to California and cast his lines in pleasant waters at Sacramento. The Golden State presented life in other outlines and different hues than one would find in the land of Orange; but if the gigantic and ancient windmills were wanting, the rivers and canals were here, and it was not long before he was at home. He was for a while engaged in transportation; and then he formed a partnership with Mr. Hudspeth, and opened the Enterprise Employment Agency, at one of the popular bureaus in the city. He sold out his interest in the Enterprise Employment Agency November 10, 1922. He is at present located at 901 Second Street, and is about to engage in the building game in North Sacramento. Mr. Heldoorn is deeply interested in Sacramento, town and county, and ready to do all that he can to hasten the day when California shall truly come to its own.

**SCHNEIDER BROS.**—An enterprising, very successful and prosperous firm that has had an important part in the development of Sacramento and Placer County commerce, is Schneider Bros., the proprietors of the popular auto-truck line for the handling of freight between Sacramento and Auburn. Schneider Bros. bought out the interests of a concern already established; and their busy headquarters are at 124 K Street, Sacramento. They came to the capital in 1922, and opened shop on the first day of April; and ever since they have been regarded as one of the necessary fixtures of the city and its thriving environs.

Having looked over the ground, and sized up the local situation with a deal of far-sightedness, the Messrs. Schneider threw themselves into the project

optimistically, took up the gauntlet of "nothing dare, nothing share," and the results of their venture prove that their judgment was pretty sound; Sacramento and Auburn and the wayside districts have responded and liberally supported their excellent service. They operate four trucks, besides an emergency truck, employing four men to assist them, make four round trips every day between Sacramento and Auburn, and maintain a regular schedule; and they use one truck to haul such perishables as ice cream, delicate garden truck, etc. They have never avoided, but on the contrary have sought opportunities to help advance the commercial, industrial and social interests of this favored part of the Golden State; and all who are informed as to what, through unremitting effort, unwearying labor and the use of considerable capital, they accomplish, will agree that the public owes the Messrs. Schneider Bros. at the very least many measures of good-will and best wishes.

**LEONHART ROPCKE.**—Among those of foreign birth who have profited by the excellent opportunities for advancement presented in Sacramento County is Leonhart Ropcke, who was born in 1869, in Germany, the son of William and Doris Ropcke. He was educated in the schools of his native country, and learned to be a cook. After serving his time in the German Army, he came to the United States at the age of twenty-one, and was employed on the government transports as a cook. He left the service of his adopted country, and settled in Reno, where he resided for ten years and engaged in hotel work. In 1912 he came to Sacramento and conducted the hotel in the Harvey House. Selling out, he ran the Graser Hotel in Williams two years. In 1917, he established the firm of the Golden West Pickle Works, and enjoys a most lucrative wholesale business in and about Sacramento.

In 1906, at Reno, Nev., Leonhart Ropcke was united in marriage with Miss Mary Church, who was born in Ireland. She passed away in 1915. He was married a second time, in Sacramento, to Miss Annie Mosselwhite, of England, in 1917. Politically, Mr. Ropcke adheres to the Republican party; fraternally, he is a Moose; and he is a member of the Chamber of Commerce. He is very fond of horses and is deeply interested in the advancement and future of the community.

**CHARLES MILES.**—A progressive man who is fast rising in the business world and enjoying the fruits of intelligent industry, and a well-merited popularity, is Charles Miles, who was born September 18, 1884, in Monkton, County of Kent, England, the son of Albert and Mary (Measdey) Miles. His father was a contractor and builder in Margate, County Kent, till he retired there. Both parents are deceased.

Charles Miles was educated in the public schools and in St. George's College of Ramsgate for one year. He went to work with his father, who was a well-known contractor and builder, and afterwards as journeyman had the interesting experience of working in many cities in foreign countries, among which were Africa, India and Australia, and, in fact, he went all over the world. Coming to northern California, he operated the first gasoline type of caterpillar used for irrigation. On April 1, 1907, he located in San Francisco, where he remained for one and one-half years. He then came to Sacramento and



obtained a position as journeyman during the building of the Sacramento Hotel, and was employed at different work until 1915, at which time he engaged in building, specializing in masonry. He went to Honolulu and about 1919 he took up irrigation, drainage and road work, and has become very successful in this line, in Sacramento and adjoining counties.

Charles Miles was united in marriage with Miss Alice Daisy Pointer, of London, England. They are the parents of two children, Albert Charles and Bernard Henry. Mr. Miles' political allegiance is given to the Republican party and fraternally he is a Knight Templar Mason and belongs to the Commandery and the Ben Ali Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., Sacramento. His career has been marked by steady advancement, due to his close application and industry, and he deserves classification with the successful and public-spirited citizens of Sacramento County.

**JAMES L. LYONS.**—An experienced member of the well disciplined and well equipped fire department of Sacramento is Capt. James L. Lyons. Born in Ireland, he first saw the light on the 21st day of September, 1883, in Galway, the son of James L. Lyons and his wife Sophia Griffith. They were excellent folks, of the old-fashioned, but dependable school; and now that they have closed their earthly labors, it is pleasant to record that only good may be said of them.

James Lyons, Jr., progressed through the public schools and then put in two years pursuing collegiate work; and then, at the age of sixteen, went to Australia. He returned to Ireland for two or three years; and in 1904 crossed the Atlantic to the United States, and for a year or two remained in the East, getting accustomed to American ways. He was wide-awake to profit by every experience, and in consequence he steadily came forward.

In 1906, he came to Sacramento, where he remained a year, then went to Oakland with the Santa Fe, checking freight, until 1910, when he went East and was married in Pittsburgh, Pa. Returning to California he settled in Sacramento, where he was employed by the Southern Pacific shops for two years. He joined the fire department in 1915, and in time took the captain's examinations. In December, 1920, he was appointed a substitute captain and in 1921 was appointed captain. He belongs to the Firemen's Relief and Protective Association, and busies himself studying the many new problems arising in the operation of the department, affecting the efficiency of the service to the tax-payer, on the one hand, and the welfare of the firemen, on the other. He is a Republican in matters of national politics; but a non-partisan worker for the community in which he lives and thrives, whenever local questions forge to the fore. He built a residence at 4429 Y Street, where he resides with his family.

In Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1910, Captain Lyons married Miss Margaret Reynolds, a gifted and accomplished lady from the East; and their four promising children, James L., third, John Melvin, George F., and Marguerite Frances attest to the happiness of their union. The second oldest, Sophia Florence, died at the age of two and one-half years. The Captain has filled all chairs of the Odd Fellows Lodge. He is fond of outdoor life, finding here in Sacramento, close at home, all the appeal to Nature he could desire.

**FRANK B. HUDSPETH.**—Only those persons sorely in need of finding proper, congenial and profitable employment, and particularly those who know from bitter experience how often it is next to impossible for the individual, operating alone, to establish a worth-while connection, can realize what a boon to many the Enterprise Labor Agency has proven since it was established, in 1921, by Frank B. Hudspeth and Louis Heldoorn. Mr. Hudspeth was born at San Francisco, on August 26, 1888, the son of John Hudspeth, who had come to California the year before. Mrs. Hudspeth died when our subject was a babe; and now Mr. Hudspeth is deceased. Both had many friends, the result of high qualities and their appreciation by others.

Frank B. Hudspeth profited by the good courses of instruction in the schools of San Francisco, and then worked at various occupations, including real estate and newspaper work in San Francisco; and in October, 1919, he first settled in Sacramento. Two years later, on April 27, he and Mr. Heldoorn founded the Enterprise Labor Agency at 901 Second Street. The methods adopted by the managers, their fair and square way of dealing with both employer and would-be employe, their personal interest and eagerness to assist in solving problems to the mutual satisfaction of all concerned—these attributes have contributed to that popularity which inevitably spells material success. The firm moved to the present address, at 129 J Street, October 20, 1922. Since November 10, 1922, Frank B. Hudspeth has been and is sole proprietor, and the present firm name is the Enterprise Employment Office. Mr. Hudspeth is a Knight of Pythias.

**GIUSEPPE BALDOCCHI.**—A very successful rancher who must be proud of the results he has enjoyed in his scientific and practical methods of cultivating asparagus, is Giuseppe Baldocchi, the owner of some seventy-five choice acres on Sherman Island. He was born in the province of Lucca, Italy, on November 24, 1888, the son of Nicodimo and Louisa Baldocchi, and his father came out to California in the early days, settling near Courtland on the Sacramento River. After a while, he returned to Italy, and there his good wife passed away when twenty-eight years old, while he is still living, aged seventy-one years. Giuseppe was the older of their two children born of this union. The sister died in youth and the father married again, and had one child, Pietro, who resides in Lucca. Giuseppe was sent to the best ordinary schools of the neighborhood and got a good start for his battle with the world.

In 1903, having heard of the many attractive features of American life, Mr. Baldocchi came to the United States, and for a short time he was on the Sacramento River, and then he went back to the bay city, and lived there eight years. And in that city, on August 14, 1906, he was married to Miss Mary Novero, who was born in Piedmonte, and knew the life to which he had been accustomed in Italy. Her father, Joseph Novero, who had taken for a wife Harriet Togliatto, came to California with his family when Mrs. Baldocchi was thirteen years old, and Mrs. Novero died on Brannan Island, about twenty-four years ago. He first settled on the Sacramento River, and farmed on the island until he died, October 13, 1922, at the age of fifty-six years, as a result of an automobile accident. There were four children



in the family, Mary being the second in the order of birth. Modesto is the eldest, Sylva the third, and the youngest is John. Mrs. Baldocchi attended school on both Brannan and Sherman Islands.

Mr. and Mrs. Baldocchi took up their residence on Sherman Island, where they purchased seventy-five acres of land, and there they have since farmed. They have improved the farm with numerous buildings, and today it is one of the really attractive ranches there. They have been blessed with three children. Louisa was born on October 6, 1907; Armando first saw the light on March 6, 1914; and Guido entered the family on February 19, 1918. Mr. Baldocchi is a Republican; a member of the board of trustees of Riverside district school on Sherman Island; and a past chancellor of Jefferson Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of San Francisco.

**JOSEPH BIANCHI.**—Among the substantial residents of the community, a factor for good and progress in moral and social circles is Joseph Bianchi, the proprietor of the Paris French Bakery. He was born July 4, 1892, in Italy, a son of August and Caroline Bianchi. His father first came to the United States, and his family followed later, and they reside in Sacramento.

Joseph Bianchi was educated in the schools of Italy. When he was fifteen years old he came to America with his mother, and went directly to Sacramento, where he worked on his uncle's farm three years, and then learned the bakery business. In 1914 he established his own bakery and in 1915 he bought his present place of business, which is equipped with the latest modern improvements. He does a great deal of retail business and some wholesale, having four delivery automobiles to handle the distribution of his bakery goods.

Mr. Bianchi was united in marriage with Miss Emma Apostolo, a native daughter of Italy. They are the parents of two children: Telly, and Caroline. He is an Odd Fellow, an Eagle and a Druid, and a member of the California Hospital Association. He and his family stand high in the estimation of the community where they have resided for many years. He is especially fond of hunting, and at all times is deeply interested in the welfare of his community, aiding materially in the county's advancement. In national political affairs he is a Republican.

**PAUL D. MARITSAS.**—A contractor so experienced, enterprising and conscientious in his undertakings and work that he could not help meeting with deserved success, is Paul D. Maritsas, a native of Greece, where he was born on July 29, 1881, but a loyal American. He went to school in Greece, and as early as 1901 came out to the United States, hoping here to find the land of opportunity. Nor was he disappointed. He stopped for a while at Chicago and Salt Lake City and then he managed to reach Vancouver, B. C., in 1910. From there he went to Seattle in 1913-1914. In each of these places he enlarged his experience as a contractor; and the year 1914, so notable in history as the beginning of the great World War, saw him safely landed at Sacramento, ready to assist in the building up of the rapidly developing capital.

Since then Mr. Maritsas has done about \$150,000 worth of work for the reclamation board of the state, and all in Sacramento County and the Districts Nos.

1500 and 1600, and he has also accomplished much for the Natomas and Sutter Basin Companies. In every instance, Mr. Maritsas has easily proved one of the most efficient contractors for such work, and one able to meet with new and untried problems. He has also been able to establish records for rapidity and economy.

It is evident, therefore, that Mr. Maritsas has done well for himself and done well for Sacramento County in coming here; and it is certain that as the years go by, he will be more and more in demand. His live interest in Sacramento County, and his willingness, like a good booster, to cooperate in hastening the day when this portion of the great Golden State comes to its own, will be sure to open new avenues for his usefulness, and to add to his popularity.

**CHRIS MERZ.**—Widely famous as among the best-appointed, and most comfortable and attractive hostelries in northern California, and one that has done much to make the capital city an attractive center for both transients and more permanent guests, is the Golden Eagle Hotel, which was bought in 1913 by the late Chris Merz, who by natural gifts, developed talent and experience, was one of the most capable men of affairs to be found in Sacramento. He was a native of Germany, and was born at Aldingen, about seventy-five miles from Stuttgart, in one of the most romantic and picturesque mountain districts of Europe, not far from the Hardt and Linsenberg spurs of the Alb, the high-lying and well-cultivated plain of the Baar, and the long Heuberg, poking its brow 2,894 feet into the blue sky, as if in competition with the flattened cone of the Hohenkarpfen, and bearing on its nearest peak, almost ready to topple over into the green valleys below, the Dreifaltigkeitskirche, or Church of the Trinity, erected there just how, in its dizzying environment, few if any persons nowadays can tell. He first saw the light on December 8, 1875, and came to the United States at the impressionable age of thirteen, when a lad is most likely to profit by all that he sees and hears. He had gone to the regular schools in his native country, and was not slow to avail himself of the fine opportunities afforded by the American night schools, in addition to which he found a stay of three years upon his uncle's cotton plantation in Texas particularly profitable.

Leaving the Lone Star cotton-fields, he came north into California in 1897, and for eight years was at Los Angeles, for a while as proprietor of the Palace Restaurant; but removing to Sacramento, he opened a cafe at 806 K Street, which he conducted until he bought the Golden Eagle Hotel, in 1913, an establishment which he improved more and more, by untiring application and wise, generous expenditures for better equipment and service, and which he continued to conduct, to the great satisfaction of the community, until his death.

In Sacramento, Mr. Merz was married to Miss Alvina Welch, a native of Alsatian Strassburg, France, and a gifted, popular lady who had resided at the California capital since 1898; and their fortunate union was further blessed in a son, Edward Merz, now also an experienced hotel man. Mrs. Merz is a member of the Eastern Star and the White Shrine, and she also belongs to, and is usefully active in the Ladies' Aid Society at St. John's Lutheran Church. Chris Merz was a Republican in matters of

national political import, and especially influential in civic circles because he was always willing to put aside partisan issues and boost for the locality in which he found himself. He was a Knight Templar Mason, and a member of Islam Temple, N. M. S., in San Francisco. He also belonged to the Foresters and the Red Men, and to the Turnverein. He was liberal to a fault, good to the poor, and helped wherever and whenever, and in whatever movement, the opportunity was afforded. He breathed his last in September, 1921; and in his death the city and county lost an exemplary citizen, gentleman and manly man.

The Golden Eagle Hotel was established in 1853, but the name of its first proprietor, owing to the lack of orderly records of that formative time in the building of the Pacific commonwealth, does not seem to be known. From its beginning, however, it had a large and enviably lucrative patronage by the best people who lived in, or came and went to and from the city; and here all the notables of the times stopped,—the governors of the state, and all the high officials, the first governor of the state even making his home here for a while. Celebrities such as Buffalo Bill also made the Golden Eagle their headquarters when in Sacramento, drawing other notables hither, and leading men of international repute or lasting fame, from every quarter of the globe, have rested or feasted under the Golden Eagle's hospitable roof, and the old register, a most highly prized souvenir, contains their historic names. Today, under the highly progressive and liberal management of Mrs. Merz and her son Edward, who affords valuable assistance to his mother, the hotel is conducted as a first-class hostelry, the managers continuing there the broad policies instituted by the long-experienced and lamented Chris Merz. It is indeed a thoroughly modern and first-class establishment, rebuilt and made up-to-date in every respect, with a capacity of 150 rooms. Sacramento will never forget Chris Merz, one of the true founders of the capital city, whose foresight led him to be an optimistic prophet of the future greatness of both town and county; and in the popular Golden Eagle Hotel the fast-developing and prosperous northern metropolis has one of the most interesting memorials and monuments.

**CLARENCE J. RAMBO.**—A public accountant who is widely and well-known for his expert work, the fruits of exceptional training and a valuable experience, is Clarence J. Rambo, a native of New Jersey and since the beginning of the last decade a prominent member of the professional corps at Sacramento. He was born on May 23, 1890, when he entered the family circle of Aaron and Anna (Brown) Rambo, and he enjoyed the advantages of a grammar school and a high school course, which offered also excellent training along business lines. There and thereafter he took special training to fit him for his profession, and that profession he has followed ever since, not only elevating himself, but adding distinction to the city in which he has come to make his home.

It was in 1913 that Mr. Rambo came to California, and the same year when he opened a Sacramento

office. He was not long in specializing on income taxes; and having established branch offices in Washington, D. C., and in Los Angeles, he has been successful from the beginning in attracting and in holding an important clientage. He is nationally known for his scholarly knowledge of conditions likely to affect the interests of his patrons in this part of the world, and enviably of repute for his high ethical standards. The Sacramento Chamber of Commerce is glad to number him among its most progressive members.

When Mr. Rambo was married, Miss Sybil Markham of Iowa became his wife and gifted companion; and their happy union has been blessed with the birth of two children, Arthur and Clara. Mr. Rambo is public-spirited and decidedly patriotic; which means that his allegiance to the Republican party is broad-minded, rather than merely partisan, and that he is deeply interested in Sacramento County, its past, present and future.

**CLARENCE R. PARKER.**—Doubtless among the most popular of all high school officials in Sacramento—and the high school has long been favored with an exceptionally able and experienced faculty, all well-liked—is Clarence R. Parker, the aggressive athletic coach, a native son proud of his association with the Golden State, having first seen the light at Santa Ana. He was born on June 2, 1887, and his parents were I. D. and Helen May (Gill) Parker. His father crossed the great plains as a ten-months-old babe, brought by his parents, who moved to Pomona, where the Parkers took up ranching. There the mother died, mourned by all who knew her excellent qualities.

Clarence went to the grammar school and high school of Pomona, and after that matriculated at Claremont College, from which he was duly graduated in 1911, when he received the coveted B. S. degree. Later, in 1916, he was given the M. A. degree by the University of California, and when thus equipped, he taught for a year in the high school at Turlock. He next went to Fullerton, in Southern California, and for three years instructed there, and added to his experience and friends; and after that he was for a year in San Francisco.

In the fall of 1917, he came to the Sacramento high school, and here, as elsewhere before, he has had charge of athletic exercise and physical development. He likes his work, and thoroughly believes in it; and he is recognized as an inspiring athletic instructor, well-liked by everybody. He has raised the athletic morale in the Sacramento high school decidedly since he came to the capital city; and in so doing, he has extended the fame not only of one of the most important of all the secondary schools in California, but of the historic city as well.

By his marriage, in 1915, Mr. Parker was united with Miss Elsie Barnes, of Iowa, the ceremony taking place at Wichita, Kans.; and the well-mated couple have enjoyed their domestic life, our subject being decidedly a "home man." He is fond of farming, and duly interested in Sacramento County, its stirring past and its promising future; and in political or civic affairs he thinks and acts independent of party.













